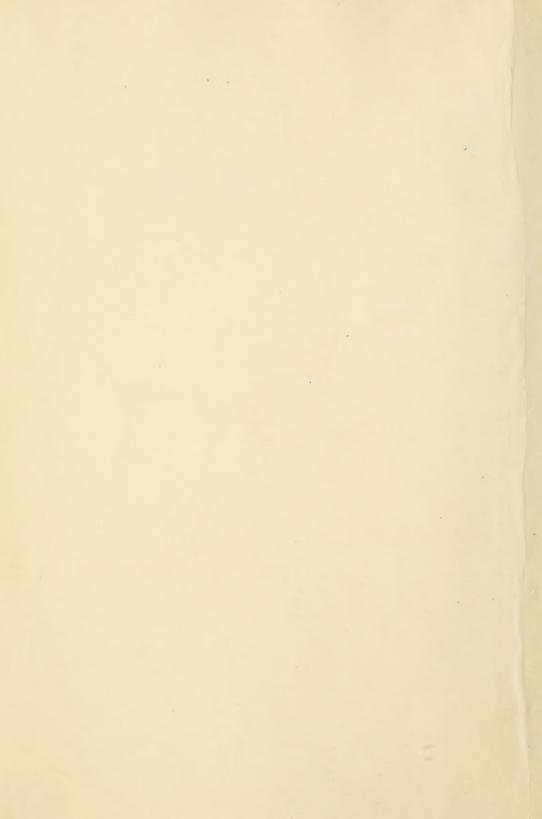






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# **PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

## FORTY-SECOND

# ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

# AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

DECEMBER 15, 16, and 17, 1908

AND THE

Memorial Meeting in Appreciation of Augustus Saint-Gaudens

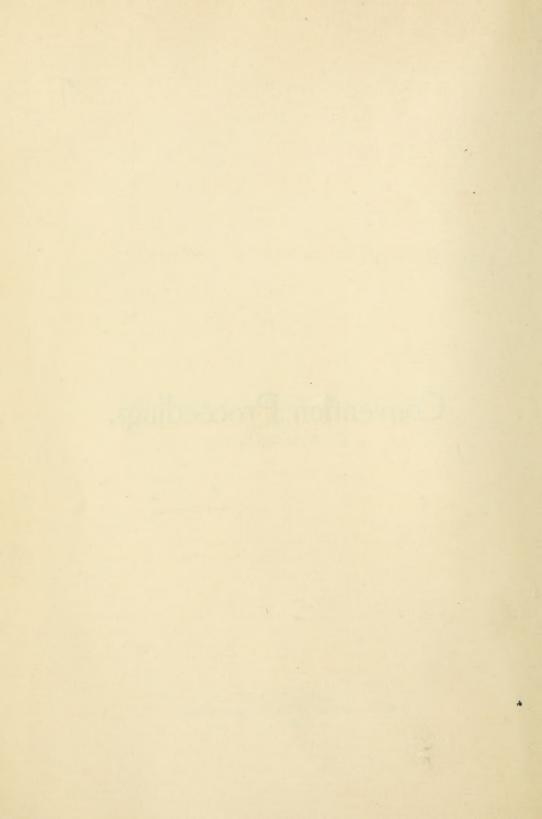
At the Corcoran Gallery of Art

134364

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, A. I. A.,
GLENN BROWN, EDITOR

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
THE OCTAGON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, 1909. Convention Proceedings.



## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

# AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### FIRST SESSION.

DECEMBER 15, 1908, 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Cass Gilbert.

The President: The Convention of the American Institute of Architects is now in session.

I will take the liberty of reading the letter which has just been delivered from Major Morrow, regretting his inability to be present and to welcome the Institute:

<sup>&</sup>quot;MY DEAR MR. BROWN:

<sup>&</sup>quot;I regret exceedingly that my presence before the House Appropriations Committee this morning prevents my acceptance of your kind invitation to meet and welcome you and your associates to your Convention in Washington, and that press of time prevents even my proper expression of this regret. I trust that you will have an enjoyable and profitable time.

<sup>&</sup>quot;With thanks for your thought, I am, very truly yours,

<sup>&</sup>quot;J. J. Morrow,
"Major of Engineers."

The President: Major Morrow has been one of the leaders in Washington in matters pertaining to public improvements. He has rendered a great service in his report on the development and the protection of Rock Creek valley.

I wish to express on behalf of the Institute our regret that Major Morrow is unable to be present.

#### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. CASS GILBERT.

It has become the custom for the President of the Institute to present at the opening session of each Convention an address or message summarizing the work of the past or suggesting the work of the future. And, reluctant as I am to consume the valuable time of this Convention, I comply, in the hope that it will not be amiss to suggest some general ideas for your consideration.

Each year of the Institute's life bears a general similarity to each preceding year, and yet each year brings new problems, or the more complete solution of old ones; and finds the Institute growing in spirit, larger in numbers, stronger in faith in itself and with a rightly increasing influence both on the art we practice and on the relations of the public and of the Government to that art.

If we compare the broad influence of the Institute to-day with even that glimpse of the "Golden Age" some fifteen years ago, when the Columbian Exposition was built by the leaders of our Institute, and we achieved governmental recognition as a profession through the passage of the Tarsney Act, we will see the sure advance of a great national organization to a truly national scope—and so seeing we will realize the responsibilities that come with increased authority. Let us grow in wisdom as we have grown in numbers, in power and in material wealth.

I forbear to make a comparison in detail or to furnish statistical records, but the evidence is before you in the fact that through the wise councils and unselfish endeavor of the Institute we have come to be the adviser and, as need arises, the respected arbiter in matters of the gravest importance. Then it was with difficulty that we obtained a hearing from either the public or the Government. To-day we are welcomed in the councils of all those who sincerely desire to do well in matters within the sphere of our profession. Our great and growing cities, our states and the National Government itself, all call upon us for professional counsel, and approach the subject of architecture and the other fine arts from a standpoint largely influenced thereby.

The President of the United States, in calling together that notable conference of the Governors for consideration of the Conservation of the Natural Resources of our country, invited the American Institute of Architects, as one of a few organizations of national scope, to take part therein, and we have now an Institute Committee acting with the Conservation Commission which grew out of that conference. This commission will, I believe, become one of the greatest powers for national good that has ever been created.

Many of the states are considering laws for the licensing of architects, some have already passed such laws, whether with wisdom or not will only be proved by experience, but for the present it may be said that it is an experiment intended for the protection of the public and of the architects alike.

Several of our cities have official consulting architects to advise as to the best methods of procedure and to guide their officials in all matters of design.

Civic associations and municipal authorities are calling the members of our profession to assist in the study and betterment of civic conditions, the designs of streets, parks, bridges and public monuments, and I need not add that the members of the Institute have responded cordially in assisting in these endeavors for the general good.

Our relations with individuals and corporations, with the public and with the Government, have been fostered and strengthened and we have won the confidence of them all because we have endeavored to deserve it.

Abroad, the Institute is recognized as one of the greatest organizations of its kind, and our affiliations with foreign societies of art, science and letters are growing closer from year to year.

The Congress of Architects in London of 1906, and in Vienna of 1908, and the international incidents of the last Convention of the Royal Institute of British Architects, have demonstrated the increased respect in which our Institute is held and promise a closer relation with consequent mutual advantages for the future—such closer bond of sympathy and understanding between American and foreign societies of like intention has not been without encouragement from the National Government, however indirect or incidental, and in a large sense makes for a better understanding between nation and nation, weaving one more strand in the fabric of amity that makes for the peace of the world.

Let us do our part with wisdom and care; let us consider what we ought to do and balance it off against what we can do. Let us not forget we are citizens with the citizen's duty to do, so far as we can do it within our own sphere; and with the citizen's right to suggest or demand; but that we are neither statesmen nor legislators, and that to them is committed the responsibility for the enactment of laws and for the finding of ways and means.

Our committees have chosen as the principal topic for this Convention the relations of the arts to the Government, and you will be invited to consider and act on the proposition that it is desirable for the art works of the Government to be under the general control of a Bureau of the Fine Arts. I will not anticipate the report of the Committee by more than this brief reference to the subject, but may add that in all of our discussion of it we must bear in mind that we look at it from only one side, viz., that of the artist and the professional man, but that before such a proposition can be enacted into law it will be subject to careful legislative scrutiny; it will be considered from the standpoint of economy and administration and many objections will doubtless be raised; many corrections and amendments will be made. But the outcome will be progress.

The Convention will probably consider among other things the ever-present and intimate topics of professional ethics, competitions and schedules of charges. Let us deal with all these matters in a very broad way and be guided by generous consideration for the *other* point of view, whatever it may be. Let us be generous, even to ourselves.

In the matter of ethics, I quote an extract from the Constitution and By-Laws of the Civic Club of New York:

"We stand-

"For knowledge and progress; for rational enjoyment and for whatever is right.

"No man can grow unless he has room in which to grow; we will not crowd the next man, but we will not be crowded by him. We will therefore give and take, but we will not compromise nor temporize with wrong or with wrong-doers. We will leave the hiding places to the weak and will fight for them and for ourselves in full view of all.

"We will cultivate friendship with all, but we will not fear the enmity of those who oppose our principles."

Let us have an ethical code so broad that it will cover all right conduct.

Moral right is the basis of all ethical codes. We cannot create moral right or wrong by fiat of a Convention. In moral law, what is right to-day was always right. It is only by instinct, experience and wisdom that we perceive moral law as applied. We do not always perceive accurately, hence our codes change with the years and with the conditions. It is character, not codes, that determines a man's life and his relations to his neighbor.

Let us beware of the hasty adoption of a narrow code which would place the technical stigma of "unprofessional conduct" upon honorable practitioners, or limit the proper activities and usefulness of our members.

Let us sternly rebuke those forms of practice which infringe on moral right, which place selfish interest above the general good, or tend to lessen the dignity or lower the tone of the profession. And with just and well considered rules of conduct, let us hold ourselves as well as our neighbors to strict accountability for their fulfilment. In short, let us have the right code or none at all. The Institute is safer relying on the moral sense of its members than upon an inefficient or unwise code which could not be enforced.

Our Committee will be guided by your decision; on you rests the responsibility. In general the same reasoning applies to the matter of the Schedule of Charges. That some modification is desirable is obvious to all. We cannot hope to have a schedule of charges that will fit with mathematical precision and equal justice all conditions, but we can have a schedule that shall form a starting point—and that shall represent a reasonable minimum. It must be a business paper, simple, direct and to the point. It must be self-evident, comprehenhive and devoid of argument;

inconclusive statements, fugitive suggestions or elusive phraseology have no place in such a document. It must be a basic minimum statement leaving reasonable variations to local adjustment.

That the demands upon the architects both in professional service and in the cost thereof have enormously increased is a well known fact. The schedule when adopted some forty years ago represented fair remuneration for that time, but it does not represent fair remuneration now.

On the subject of competitions there is much to say—and much that had better be left unsaid. Probably 90 per cent. of our professional difficulties have grown out of this one fruitful tree of discord. Let me point out, however, the economic side of the question

The profession is expending vast energy and an enormous sum each year fruit-lessly, foolishly, blindly, in maintaining this wasteful system. It has been impossible to obtain data, or to form anything like an adequate estimate of the cost. We do know, however, of specific instances which may be quoted as examples. Let me quote only one as typical. The Government established a competition within the last year wherein some one hundred and thirty competitors took part, expending, in addition to their own time and service, about \$65,000. The fees paid to the prizewinners and to the expert advisers amounted to about \$5,000; loss, \$60,000. The total gross fee of the successful competitor estimated on a percentum of the proposed cost of the building is about \$12,500 and his net estimated profit from this fee about \$4,500. Net loss to the profession about \$55,000. And, in the end, I am credibly informed the jury's award was disregarded and even the plan finally selected had to be revised.

The Government refuses to receive from a building contractor any value not required by the contract, without paying for it, and yet—strange inconsistency—the laws or customs are such that it does not hesitate to accept such value from us. The competition system has become so widespread that now it applies not only to Government buildings but to all other classes of buildings. I think it would not be too much to say that the architects in this country annually expend over \$1,000,000 in competitions from which they receive no return. How long can the profession stand this drain? And this is not all—to foot up the total you must add the profits that should have accrued from time and money expended, the wasted time and effort, the neglect of other duties, the depressing, the disheartening disappointments and the dissensions that ensue. If fault there be it lies in ourselves. The correction is in our power. The public is eager to understand and ready to accept the professional man's point of view if it—if that view is sane and consistent.

The public does not know, and cannot understand this great waste. It is well that we should understand it and take serious thought.

We have during the past year sought information as to the amount of money expended in building in the United States for a period of years. Inquiry has been made of the authorities of every city in the country of over 20,000 inhabitants. We have asked like information from the Treasury Department and from the Census Bureau. We find that city records are not available in all cases, but have collected

such information as they could give us. The Treasury Department reports are of course clear and comprehensive so far as works under its charge are concerned. The Census Bureau could give us no information at all.

With the development of the Institute come larger duties and a natural demand for a larger working capital. Our usefulness is constantly hampered for lack of funds. Our committees have to limit their work by the closest demands of economy and many useful projects must be neglected for this reason. The Institute should take a greater part in educational work, not only for students of architecture, but for students and apprentices in the lesser arts and in the trades. We could do most valuable work for the world if we could have under our supervision art guilds and trade schools; if we could direct the work of the young mechanic or artisan who labors in the building trades. Give him a knowledge of his art, inspire him to its finer development and you make him a better artisan and a better citizen. Under the patronage of the Institute, lectures, exhibitions, circulating libraries, scholarships and the like should be established. The Institute should take an active part in research and archeology, in library and museum work and in many other forms of development from which all the people as well as ourselves would derive benefit, But all this means the expenditure of a great sum of money annually. It means an endowment, and a large one; an endowment of which we would be only the trustees, not the beneficiaries. We cannot look for such an endowment with a selfish end in view, and its acquisition would increase, not lessen, our labors and responsibilities.

In maintaining our place in the professional world, we must not forget that it is the student of to-day who is the practitioner of to-morrow. We should therefore act helpfully toward the younger men. Share with them our successes, give them their chance as we have had ours, and foster their reasonable ambitions for professional opportunity and success. So win their confidence by generous and helpful acts that they will naturally seek your counsel and be guided by your experience. They will richly repay you by loyal support of those principles and ideals for which you stand. When you receive a young student into your offices bear in mind that it is your duty to him and to all concerned to see to it that he is fit for the future work of an architect. If you cannot teach him yourself, put him under charge of some one who can.

Give to all the largest opportunity consistent with their ability, but carefully select those who are best fitted by natural inclination and advise the others to seek another occupation. Encourage those who give promise of fitness, but reject the inefficient, the indolent, or the incompetent. And so build up a strong body of practitioners who can be useful to themselves and to the world. To this end, then, I recommend such action by the Convention as will foster and encourage the educational side of our work both in the matter of ethics and design. If this can wisely be accomplished by a closer affiliation with the other societies, or by establishing a junior grade or grade of aspirants within our own Institute, let us so proceed.

I suggest a closer union of our Chapters and a system of correspondence between them. Topics of discussion, such as the arts and the laws and theories of practice,

might be arranged in series so that there would be concentration of effort. If the members of the Institute think and work along the same lines they will act as a unit. They will each develop the other. "As one lamp lighteth another and groweth not less, so nobleness enkindles nobleness."

But, above all, remember that we are engaged in a great creative art and that in the last analysis we stand or fall by our success as creative artists. Let us cultivate, then, that finer side of our lives and maintain those high ideals which have ever made our profession the recorder of the world's progress, the conservator of its rarest treasures, and the creator of its noblest monuments.

At the end you may say with Stevenson—"I know what pleasure is, for I have done good work."

The President: In the order of business, it becomes the duty of the President to appoint the following committees, to whom addresses and reports will be referred.

I would also say that, after careful consideration, I have, up to the present time, found no rule, procedure or by-law that prevents members of the Institute who are not delegates to the Convention serving on committees.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES: T. C. Young, Chairman; B. H. Hubbell, J. A. Dempwolf.

COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: S. B. P. Trowbridge, F. M. Day, Thomas R. Kimball.

COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS: R. S. Peabody, A. W. Brunner, I. R. Marshall.

COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF CHAPTERS: J. G. Carrel, H. J. Carlson, Robert Stead.

COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES: Allen B. Pond, Charles I. Berg, R. C. Sturgis.

COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES: Walter Cook, Ralph Adams Cram, E. A. Crane.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS: George B. Post, W. B. Mundie, William R. Mead.

The President: I call attention to the following clause in the order of business: "In order to expedite matters, those having resolutions to offer are asked to prepare them, if possible, in advance, and submit them to the Chairman of the Resolution Committee. This will not prevent the offering of resolutions upon the floor," but as sometimes resolutions of a conflicting character, intended to cover the same matter

and to cover it in the same way, are offered, it seemed desirable to the Board of Directors that a committee should be appointed, not to limit the discussion, but to facilitate it, and to give more time to the Convention for its real work.

The next in order of business is the report of the Board of Directors. I will ask Mr. R. C. Sturgis to read the Report of the Board of Directors.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors reports that it has held four regular meetings.

#### I. MEMBERSHIP.

The Board reports that the Institute has now 868 members, to wit: 320 Fellows, 548 Associates, as well as 63 Honorary Members and 83 Corresponding Members.

Since the last report of the Board seven Fellows have been elected, three have resigned, and eleven have died. Among these is Alfred Stone, one of the oldest Fellows of the Institute, for seven years its Secretary and at the time of his death a Director, actively engaged in Institute work. Fifty-seven Associates have been elected, one has been dropped, and two have died.

Three Honorary Members and two Corresponding Members were elected at the Convention of last year.

For cause, duly reported by the Committee on Practice, and passed upon by the Judiciary Committee, one member has been suspended and one member expelled.

The Board recommends for advancement to fellowship the following Associates: Messrs. D. K. Boyd, Myron Hunt, Goodhue Livingston, J. H. Parker, D. H. Perkins and E. L. Tilton.

#### II. CHAPTERS.

The Chapters have taken an active interest in increasing the Institute membership. By this means several Chapters have materially increased their delegations in the Convention and their effectiveness in the Institute. A large majority of the Chapters has taken part in local movements and has assisted the Institute materially in all national movements. Steps have been taken to establish Chapters in New Orleans, La., and in York, Pa.

#### III. FINANCES.

The finances of the Institute during the past year show improvement, due to increase in membership, to the extinguishment of interest payments caused by liquidation of the debt on the Octagon, to a more strict economy in management, and to the generous help of subscribers to the sustaining fund, but they are still far from satisfactory. During the year the Board has caused to be made a thorough study of the business methods, income, and expenditures, and has employed an expert to assist therein, resulting in the appointment of a standardizing committee which has the whole subject under consideration.

#### IV. LEGACIES.

Several years ago the Board drew attention to the fact that European architectural societies are frequently enriched by legacies from members and others interested in architecture. The Board is pleased to state that several inquiries have been made to the Institute in reference to inserting, in wills, bequests for the benefit of the Institute. The Board urges members of the Institute to bring to the attention of those interested the consideration of such bequests.

#### V. THE GOLD MEDAL OF ART, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Board recommends that the Gold Medal of the Institute be awarded biennially, alternately to a foreigner and to an American; that the recipient be nominated by the Board; that, subject to the ratification of the Convention and his attendance in person, it be conferred at the following Convention.

This year the Board of Directors recommends that the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects, the first to be conferred upon an American, be awarded to one whom it thinks preeminently worthy to be thus honored, one who has set a standard for high achievement in architecture, who has generously and wisely advanced the cause of architectural education, and who, as shown in the Washington plan, has grasped and expressed the need of civic beauty—Charles Follen McKim.

#### VI. COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER RELATIONS TO OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Committee on the Relations to Junior Societies has held many meetings and conferences with the Architectural League of America and with the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and has laid out a plan which it recommends for bringing these societies into close affiliation with the American Institute of Architects. These conferences culminated in a meeting of the presidents of the achitectural

clubs constituting the League and the Society of Beaux Arts Architects held at the Octagon, at which the question was discussed at length. The results of this will be given in the Committee report. The Board considers this a matter of extreme importance and recommends it to the careful consideration of the Convention.

#### VII. EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

The Eighth International Congress of Architects was held at Vienna, March 18-23, 1908. Although the Institute was not represented by a large delegation, the display of American work was fairly representative, and attracted great attention and elicited high praise from the delegates of other countries. A report of the proceedings of the Congress will be made by the Committee of the American Section. Mr. Daniel H. Burnham was made a member of the Permanent Committee, American Section, in the place of Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, deceased.

#### VIII. BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.

In spite of a general interest in the object of the Fine Arts and an increasing appreciation by the executive departments and many legislative branches of the Government, the Board of Directors feels that the Fine Arts are at present badly administered in our country, having neither the advantage of intelligent selection, harmonious relation, nor economic execution; that we, as a nation, have been groping more or less in the dark in efforts to better these conditions. The Committee on the Bureau of the Fine Arts will in their report supply data and we will have, during this Convention, many noted speakers who will discuss this subject. The time is now ripe for a movement, and the Board advocates strongly a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of the Fine Arts, as outlined in the Committee's report.

#### IX. SAINT-GAUDENS MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

The Board wishes to congratulate the Institute upon securing for our present Convention a notable collection of the works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The Institute is doing a most effective work in presenting this remarkable collection of sculpture. This exhibition can only accrue to the benefit of our members and the education of the public, and will give the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government a rare opportunity to see the work of our greatest sculptor. Especial credit for the collection and installation of this exhibition is due to Mr. Glenn Brown.

#### X. WASHINGTON CITY.

One of the most important elements in the Park Commission scheme for the development of Washington was the location of the Lincoln Memorial on a site overlooking the river and on the principal axis of the Capitol and the Monument.

It would seem as if everyone would instantly appreciate the value, importance and fitness of this site, but unfortunately this is not the case. Two bills for other memorial schemes were introduced at the last session of Congress. One was to make, as this memorial to Lincoln, a roadway from Washington to Gettysburg. The other calls for the location of the Lincoln Memorial on Capitol Hill in connection with the Union Station.

The Institute, at whose suggestion the Park Commission was appointed and which has approved without qualification the Park Commission's plan, should emphatically lend its influence to the end that this most important feature of the plan does not miscarry, and that no scheme which seems counter to this plan should have its approval.

The remains of Peter Charles l'Enfant, which were interred on the Digg's Farm in Maryland, are to be removed to Arlington.

It has been suggested by the Columbia Historical Society and other patriotic associations that this would be a fitting occasion to have a memorial meeting with appropriate ceremonies in honor of l'Enfant. It has been suggested that the Institute appoint a committee to join with other societies properly to honor the man who devised the greatest plan for the City of Washington, and who was the first to suggest a systematic, orderly and beautiful grouping of its buildings.

#### XI. SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

The Schedule of Charges as recommended by the Board of Directors will be printed and presented to the Convention, and it is hoped that it will meet with favorable consideration.

The President: The next in order of business is the report of the Treasurer and Auditing Committee.

#### REPORT OF TREASURER, A. I. A.

Glenn Brown, Treasurer, in Account with American Institute of Architects from September 1, 1907, to September 1, 1908.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT.

#### Receipts.

Dues and Initiation Fees .							\$7,967.65
Rents from Octagon Tenants							
Advertisements in Quarterly E	Bullet	in					738.75
Sale of Proceedings and Quart	erly :	Bulleti	ns				10.00
Sale of Schedules, Uniform Con	ntent	s and S	Symi	ools			73.63
Sale of Institute Pins .							54.00
Examination Fees				·, .			235.00
Subscriptions to 41st Annual (	Conve	ention					160.00
Subscriptions to Sustaining Fu							
Subscriptions to Octagon Fund	đ						2,480.00
Subscriptions to Annual Dinne	er						918.35
Subscriptions to Saint-Gaude							
ington, D. C							1,230.00
Royalties on Uniform and Sul	o-Con	tracts					300.00
Excess gas used by Daughters	of C	onfede	racy				1.70
Checks withdrawn and redepos	ited,	includ	ing B	ank Cl	arges	· .	24.83
Interest on Octagon Fund Dep	posit						3.84
Balance in Treasury at las	t Co	nventi	on, (	Octago	n Fi	ınd	
Account		٠					3,227.64
Balance in Treasury at last Cor	ivent	tion, In	stitu	te Acc	ount		1,181.41
Deposited, no stub							
							\$19,696.52

#### Payments.

Expenses of 41st Annual Convention			\$242.66
Printing of Proceedings, 40th Annual Convention			761.54
Printing of Proceedings, 41st Annual Convention			762.93
Printing Circulars, etc., Stamped Envelopes, Postage S	Stam	ps	
and Stationery			781.24
Printing and other Expenses, Quarterly Bulletin			1,770.22
Printing Calendar and History of Institute, by Glenn	Brow	n	256.30
Salary of Assistant Secretary and Office Expenses			2,874.40
Janitor, Fuel and Gas			281.90
Expenses, Meetings B. of D. and committees .			
Payment of Bonds, Coupons, "The Octagon" .			338.33
Deferred Payments and Interest, "The Octagon"			5,090.84
Octagon Expenses (Repairs, Insurance and Taxes)			630.82
The President's (Mr. Day) Expenses			57.24
Purchase of Institute Pins			62.50
Annual Dinner, Subscriptions returned or forward	led	to	
Illinois Chapter			906.00
Membership Due National Fire Protection Association			15.00
National Electrical Contractors' Association (symbols)			117.57
One-half Royalty, National Association of Builders			125.00
Contributions to Saint-Gaudens' Exhibition in New Yor	rk Cit	y	50.00
Legal Services, Francis Fisher Kane			319.24
Payments from Institute to Octagon Fund .			20.00
Riggs National Bank, Protested Notes and Charges			19.83
Balance in Treasury, Octagon Fund Account .			337.03
Balance in Treasury, Saint-Gaudens Fund, A. I. A.			
Balance in Treasury, Institute Account			929.22
		_	\$19,696.52

The President: The next in order of business are Reports of Chapters.

Upon a motion these reports were referred to the Committee to be printed.

#### SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER REPORTS.

#### ATLANTA CHAPTER, 1906.

A. C. BRUCE, President.

HARRY LESLIE WALKER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held eleven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of five. Business transacted at these meetings was generally routine, although some was in connection with rousing interest in a "City Beautiful" scheme for Atlanta. The Chapter has thirteen Institute and Chapter members, four having been elected and one dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has eight Institute members, two having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BALTIMORE CHAPTER. 1870.

J. B. NOEL WYATT, President. DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, JR., Secretary.

This Chapter has held five regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seventy-five per cent. Business transacted at these meetings was routine business and consisted of discussions of Schedule of Charges, New Constitution and By-Laws, New Building Code, and City Architectural Commission. The Chapter has twenty-six Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has fourteen Institute members, one having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BOSTON CHAPTER. 1870.

ROBERT S. PEABODY, President. HARRY J. CARLSON, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of fifty-two. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Report of returning holder of Rotch Traveling Scholarship; resolution In re the late Mr. George F. Bodley adopted and ordered sent to the family of Mr. Bodley; consideration of methods of tree planting on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; talk by Mr. Arthur A. Shurtleff; action taken; reports of secretary and treasurer and committees; change in By-Laws; election of officers and members of the Executive Committee; action on changes in Mall at Washington, D. C.; appointment of member of A. I. A. Nominating Committee; appointment of delegate to Vienna Congress of Architects; report of a committee on work of the Boston Architectural Club; consideration of matter of supplying blue prints to contractors; award of Society's prizes to winners of annual competition at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; award of Rotch Traveling Scholarship prizes; talks by trustees of Scholarship and by judges of competitions; trip to Marblehead, visiting Old Marblehead and estates

on Beyerly Shore. Papers on the following topics were read: The Work of Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, by Mr. Charles K. Cummings; Best Architectural Work of the World for the Past Year, by Mr. Allen W. Jackson; New Post Office in City of Mexico, by Mr. J. R. Coolidge, Ir.; European Shipping Facilities in Ports and Docks Compared with those of this Country, by Mr. R. S. Peabody; Architectural Work of the Past Year in Greater Boston, by Messrs. R. S. Peabody, Calvin Kiessling, R. C. Sturgis, and H. Langford Warren; Egypt, "From the Pyramids of Phila," by Mr. Jas. S. Lee: Modern Domestic Architecture in England, by Mr. Frank Miles Day; The Ideals of the Modern German School of City Planning and their Application to the Improvement of Congested and Crooked Street Systems, by Mr. Arthur A. Shurtleff; supplementary paper on same subject, by Mr. Sylvester Baxter; Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, by Mr. R. A. Cram; Hill Towns of Central Italy, by Mr. George B. Baxter; Powers of the Board of Appeal of the City of Boston, by Mr. Wm. D. Austin; and responses by members of the Board of Appeal and of the Society. The Chapter has two hundred and nineteen Institute and Chapter members, twenty-two having been elected, seven resigned, and two dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has ninety-five Institute members, five having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to eleven delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BROOKLYN CHAPTER. 1894.

HENRY CLAY CARREL, President. WALTER E. PARFITT, Secretary.

This Chapter has held twelve regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of twenty-two. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of: The Revision of New York Building Code, discussion on Tenement House Law, and discussion on Concrete Construction. Papers on the following topics were read: Brooklyn Subway, by Mr. F. C. Noble; New Building Code, by Mr. Rudolph Miller; Science of Color, by Mr. Wm. H. Halleck; Work of Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings by Mr. David F. Moore; Algiers, Naples, and Italy, illustrated by Colonel Havers; Color, by Mr. A. T. Rose; Architecture and Visiting the New Academy of Music, by Messrs. Herts and Tallant; Future of Architecture, by Mr. Cass Gilbert; and a discussion of new By-Laws and on Representation of the Directorate of the Institute. The Chapter has seventy-four Institute and Chapter members, three having been elected, two resigned, and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has thirty Institute members, four having been elected and one resigned since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to five delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BUFFALO CHAPTER. 1890.

GEORGE CARY, President.

H. OSGOOD HOLLAND, Secretary.

This Chapter has held eleven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eleven. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of: The Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws; Creation of Class of "Allied Members;"

Publication of Year Book; Consideration with Bricklayers' Union of Sympathetic Strikes; Consideration with Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association of letting of separate heating contracts; and the consideration of the following topics: New Members for American Institute of Architects; Revision of Scheduled Charges; Standardization of Specifications, Contracts, etc.; Fire Protection for School Houses; Proposed New York State Federation of Fine Arts; Competition for New York State Prison; Improvement of Niagara Square, Buffalo, N. Y. Papers on the following topics were read: Architectural Expression for American Domestic Work, by by Mr. C. Paxton Cody; Adaptation of Gothic Architecture to Protestant Church Buildings, by Mr. J. H. Coxhead; Buffalo Water Works, Old and New, by Mr. R. A. Wallace; and Filtration of Water, by Mr. W. H. Boughton. The Chapter has fifty Institute and Chapter members, twenty-four having been elected, and five resigned since last year's report. The Chapter has eighteen Institute members, three having been elected and one resigned since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1887.

CLARENCE A. MARTIN, President.

ARTHUR N. GIBB, Secretary.

This Chapter has held one meeting during the year, with an attendance of twenty-two. Business transacted at this meeting was routine and consisted of the election of officers, delegates, etc. An exhibition of drawings was held, also a banquet in the evening. The Chapter has twenty-nine Institute and Chapter members, one having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has nine-teen Institute members, four having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### CINCINNATI CHAPTER. 1870.

GEORGE W. RAPP, President,

RUDOLPH TIETIG, Secretary.

This Chapter has held twelve regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-six. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter condemned the methods of a local Board of Education, namely, the asking for bids from architects on school work. Much work was done to obtain a state and City Board of Park Commissioners. The Chapter condemned a State Bill making it compulsory to hold competition for school house work. Through the efforts of the Chapter the city appointed a commission to revise city building laws. An architectural exhibit was held at the Cincinnati Art Museum. Papers on the following topics were read: The Artistic Treatment of Reinforced Concrete, by Mr. A. O. Elzner; Yellowstone Park, by Mr. A. O. Elzner; The Ecole des Beaux-Arts, by Mr George Anderson; Corrosion of Steel, by Dr. Allerton S. Cushman; The Work of the Underwriters' Laboratory, by Mr. W. H. Merril; Gaelic Architecture of France, by Mr. S. E. Desjardins; English Cathedrals, by Mr. L. Mendenhall;

Mexico, by Mr. George Anderson; and Smoke Abatement, by Mr. Matthew Nelson. The Chapter has ninety-six Institute and Chapter members, nine having been elected, five having resigned, and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-four Institute members, two having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### COLORADO CHAPTER. 1892.

ROBERT S. ROESCHLAUB, President. WILLIAM COWE, Secretary.

This Chapter has held seven regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of eleven. Business transacted at these meetings was local and general and consisted of the admission of new members. A paper on Denver's Civic Center, by Mr. Henry Read, was read. The Chapter has fourty-four Institute and Chapter members, thirty-two having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has nine Institute members, three having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### CONNECTICUT CHAPTER. 1902.

WARREN R. BRIGGS, President.

F. IRVIN DAVIS, Secretary,

This Chapter has held three regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of nine. Business transacted at these meetings was miscellaneous. The Chapter has nineteen Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has nine Institute members, one having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### DAYTON CHAPTER. 1899.

LUTHER PETERS, President.

ROBERT E. DEXTER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held four regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eight. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the election of officers and discussions on the proposed new building laws, and other local matters of interest to the profession. The annual dinner was also held. The Chapter has thirteen Institute and Chapter members. The Chapter has six Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### ILLINOIS CHAPTER. 1869.

DWIGHT HEALD PERKINS, President. Peter B. Wight, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-two. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows:

In consideration of the matter of retrenchment of expenses and increase of revenue of the Chapter; amendments to the By-Laws whereby the dues of all Chapter members were increased to \$10 per annum, and the dues of non-resident Institute members would be increased to \$10 per annum, were subsequently approved by the Chapter and have become a law. On October 14, 1907, a dinner was held at which there was a large attendance. A new edition of the circular letter of the Chapter has been issued to architects throughout the state, giving information about membership in the Chapter and the Institute. Papers on the following subjects were read: The Progress of Architectural Design in North Germany During the last ten Years. by Mr. Henry W. Hill: The Railroad Situation at Chicago, by Mr. Frederick A. Delane, President of the Wabash Railroad; Recent School House Construction Problems at Chicago, by President D. H. Perkins; Southern California, Architectural and Otherwise, by Mr. Peter B. Wight; and a Discussion on Fireproof Construction and its Relation to Fire Underwriting, by Messrs. Peter B. McGregor, W. D. Mathews, Richard D. Schmidt, Frederick Baumann, Elmer C. Jensen, Peter B. Wight, and E. D. Martin. The Chapter has seventy-seven Institute and Chapter members, twelve having been elected, one resigned, and three dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has forty-eight Institute members, seven having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to six delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### IOWA CHAPTER, 1903.

HENRY FISHER, President.

EUGENE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

This Chapter has held one meeting during the year, with an attendance of nine. Business transacted at this meeting was as follows: Election of officers; voted to pay \$10 and to send one delegate to the A. I. A. Convention, allowing for traveling expenses; the time of annual meeting was changed to second Thursday and Friday in November; petitioned Congress to remove a duty on the works of art; and the proposal of two new members. Papers on the following topics were read: President's Address, by Mr. Henry Fisher; Reports of Executive Committee and Treasurer, by Mr. Eugene H. Taylor; The City Beautiful, by Mr. Eugene H. Taylor; Fads, by Mr. William L. Steele; Talk on Inconsistencies of Designs, illustrated by Mr. Seth J. Temple; Talk on Cinder Concrete, its Limitations, by Mr. H. S. Josselyn, and informal discussion on above; Report of Delegate to the last Convention of the American Institute of Architects, by Mr. Seth J. Temple. The Chapter has twenty-eight Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected and one dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has ten Institute members, one having been elected and one dropped since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### MICHIGAN CHAPTER, 1887.

H. J. MAXWELL GRYLLS, President. ARTHUR H. Scott, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Preparation of Building Code for City of Detroit; Committee Work on Standardization of Documents; Scheme for Establishment of Architectural Branch of the Public Library of Detroit; Preliminary Work, Municipal Improvements, Detroit; Educational Programme for Draughtsmen; and routine business. Papers on the following topics were read: Gas as an Illuminant, by Mr. Irvin Butterworth; Department of Architecture of the Michigan State University, by Prof. Emil Lorch; Civic Improvements, Detroit, by Mr. Charles Moore; Landscape Architecture, by Mr. T. G. Phillips; and The Education of an Architect, by Mr. William Reed Hill. The Chapter has thirty-five Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty Institute members, three having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### MINNESOTA CHAPTER. 1892.

W. C. WHITNEY, President.

L. A. LAMOREAUX, Secretary.

#### NEW JERSEY CHAPTER. 1900.

CHARLES P. BALDWIN, President.

HUGH ROBERTS, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings was of a general character. A very successful competition for draughtsmen was held. The feature of the Chapter's work for the year was the preparation of a scheme for the improvement of Newark. The meetings of the Chapter always end with a dinner. A paper on the Artistic Expression of Concrete, by Mr. A. O. Elzner, was read before the Chapter and illustrated by lantern slides. The Chapter has fifty-four Institute and Chapter members, one having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has fifteen Institute members, one having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1867.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD MEAD, President. D. EVERETT WAID, Secretary.

This Chapter has held seven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of thirty-three, and eighteen Executive Committee meetings with an average attendance of five. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows:

The Chapter has given much consideration to professional matters connected with the welfare of the city and state, and has made important recommendations in the matter of competitions for the selection of an architect for buildings to be erected under state auspices, the widening of Fifth Avenue and the removal of architectural projections; in relation to the Revision of the Building Code of the City of New York; in regard to the competition for the new State Prison, and in relation to the revision of the Charter of the City of New York. The Chapter has one hundred and ninety Institute and Chapter members, seven having been elected, two resigned, and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has one hundred and twenty-six Institute members, sixteen having been elected, one resigned, and one died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to fourteen delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### PITTSBURGH CHAPTER. 1891.

#### C. A. MACCLURE, President.

#### T. E. BILLQUIST, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eight. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: During the year a great deal of work has been done for municipal improvements; funds were collected with great efforts during the business depression to meet the expenses of making plans to show suggestions for the improvement of two localities in the city, these plans having been giving wide publicity by lectures, in the daily newspapers, and otherwise. While the immediate results of these efforts up to the present have been discouraging, much missionary work has been done and the Chapter has used every opportunity to urge on the city authorities and Civic Associations the great necessity for municipal improvements on a large scale. The Chapter has fifty-five Institute and Chapter members, three having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-three Institute members, two having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER. 1870.

Franklin J. Sawtelle, President. Norman M. Isham, Secretary.

This Chapter has held six regular and six special meetings during the year, with an average attendance of nine. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the election of officers; endorsement of resolution of Washington Chapter in reference to location of Grant Monument; report of informal Chapter Committee on Institute Committee's report on Standardization of Documents; committee formally appointed to consider the matter; appointment of committee to consider American Institute of Architects Schedule of Charges; appointment of committee to make suggestions asked for by the city in Competition for School House, and

report of Committee, and discussion of schemes for solution of Waiting Station Problem in Electric Car Service of City. Papers on the following topics were read: Annual Address by retiring President, Mr. Prescott O. Clark; The Country Life of the Roman Gentleman, by Prof. John T. Greene; Discussion of Influence of Ecole des Beaux-Arts on our Architecture. A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. E. F. Lewis, holder of the American Institute scholarship in American Academy at Rome, also an exhibition of his drawings was held. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute and Chapter members, one having been elected, one resigned, and two died since last year's report. The Chapter has eleven Institute members, two having died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER. 1881.

ALBERT PISSIS, President. SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held twelve regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of fourteen. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Revised Constitution and By-Laws adopted; standard general conditions of Contracts and Specifications of American Institute of Architects, discussed and committee appointed to act on same. Committee on Building Ordinances has had occasion to act at various times in considering changes in the building ordinances before Board of Supervisers. Action was taken by the Chapter favoring the location of the Grant Memorial in Washington. Revised Schedule of Charges of American Institute of Architects was discussed and approved. Correspondence was had with the authorities at Washington regarding the appointment of an architect for the new Sub-treasury Building in San Francisco. Committee appointed for the purposs of acquiring permanent quarters for the Chapter. Papers on the following topice were read. At meeting of November, 1907, Mr. L. C. Mullgardt favored the Chapter by reading some interesting extracts from the Annual Report of the American Institute of Architects and urged upon the Chapter the desirability of association with the American Institute. At the December meeting Mr. Lionel Deane addressed the Chapter on the Convention of the American Institute of Architects at Chicago. Mr. L. C. Mullgardt again favored the Chapter by reading at the March meeting a very interesting paper on "Our Interest in and Duties toward Architecture." At the meeting of May 21, 1908, Mr. Newton J. Tharp, City Architect, read a report on the possibility of the rehabilitation of the City Hall. The report was illustrated by plans and elevations and a series of photographs. Mr. G. A. Wright at the July meeting gave the Chapter an interesting talk on his experiences and observations while on an extended European trip. The Chapter has seventy-eight Institute and Chapter members, seven having been elected, one resigned, and three dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty Institute members, none having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER. 1894.

MYRON HUNT, President.

FERNAND PARMENTIER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held seven regular and two special meetings, with an average attendance of sixteen. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Appointment of Committee on Uniform Specifications and Contracts of the American Institute of Architects; appointment of committee to frame and present a petition for a New City Ordinance concerning the issuing of building permits on buildings above certain dimensions, the plans to be prepared by state certified architects; voted to send exhibit, and elected delegate to the Eighth International Congress of Architects; sent resolutions to the U.S. Senators and Congressmen from California, for the Government's adoption, bearing on the location of the Grant Memorial in Washington, D. C.: a contribution of \$10 toward a fund for competitive prizes to secure plans for an artistic treatment of Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C., was forwarded to the Washington Chapter. The petition concerning the issuance of building permits as drawn up by this Chapter and forwarded to the Los Angeles City Council was ordered redrawn, the original committee being retained. The Chapter received a report through its committee that the draft of building ordinances concerning issuance of building permits had been duly forwarded to the Los Angeles Council, and that that body had referred the same to its Committee on Public Buildings for report. The Chapter adopted a resolution for presentation to the Los Angeles Board of Public Works, requesting said body to allow the Chief Inspector of Buildings to make occasional visits to the large eastern cities with a view of studying advanced methods in construction. A committee was appointed to confer with the Los Angeles Chief Inspector of Buildings and the Los Angeles Chief of the Fire Department to draw up a new ordinance regulating the placing of stand pipes in large buildings. The Schedule of Charges of the American Institute of Architects, as drawn by the committee appointed by the Forty-first Annual Convention, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Peter B. Wight was the guest of the Chapter, February 11, 1908, and spoke on the Illinois State Law governing the practice of architecture, together with Chicago municipal laws co-operating with the State Law. On September 8, 1908, a paper was read on the Development of Architecture in California, by Mr. Fernand Parmentier. On September 16, 1908, the Chapter tendered a breakfast to Mr. James Knox Taylor. The Chapter has fifty-five Institute and Chapter members, three having been elected, one resigned, and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute members, one having been elected, one died, and one resigned since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to send four delegates to the Convention of the Institute.

### WASHINGTON (D. C.) CHAPTER. 1887.

E. W. DONN, JR., President.

PERCY ASH, Secretary.

This Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eight. The only business of importance transacted during the year was the organizing of a competition in conjunction with the National Society of the Fine Arts and the Washington Architectural Club for the arrangement of stands for spectators on the route of the inaugural procession. Prof. Mitchell Carroll read a paper on Dr. Dorpfeld's Restorations of the Propylæa and the Erectheium. The Chapter has thirty-four Institute and Chapter members, one having been elected and two died since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-seven Institute members, three having been elected and two died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER. 1894.

CHARLES H. BEBB, President.

A. J. Russell, Secretary.

#### WORCESTER CHAPTER, 1802.

STEPHEN C. ERLE, President.

Lucius W. Briggs, Secretary.

This Chapter has held six regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the election of officers; Reports of Committees on Standardization of Documents, Office of City Architect, and Amendments to By-Laws; Adoption of Resolutions relative to the Grant Memorial; Discussion of Municipal Improvements; Discussion of Professional Charges; and election of delegates to the American Institute of Architects Convention. The Chapter has thirteen Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has four Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

The President: The next in order of business are the reports of the Standing Committees. The first will be the report from the Committee on Examinations and Admissions; Irving K. Pond, Chairman.

Mr. Boring, I will ask you to preside for a few minutes.

Mr. Boring thereupon took the chair.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATIONS AND ADMISSIONS.

To the American Institute of Architects, through its Board of Directors:

The Committee on Examinations and Admissions begs leave to report:

The past year has seen a very substantial and satisfactory gain in the mem-

bership of the Institute. Your Committee has passed in review 83 applications, upon 76 of which the Board of Directors has acted favorably. It is a pleasure to report that those admitted under Form "B" have shown a uniformly high standard of excellence, and those under Form "A" include many men of broad practice and acknowledged standing who have added achievement to scholastic attainments, indicating that the American Institute of Architects has appealed to the profession at large as an association rather of practical workers than of mere theorists and scholastics, a reputation which, as it seems to your Committee, it were wise to hold and to maintain.

Your Committee desires to bring clearly before the Institute a matter which concerns not only the efficiency of the Committee on Examinations and Admissions. but that of every other committee handling important work. No committee can work satisfactorily with a scattered membership, and a sufficient fund should be at the disposal of the Institute, to allow the members of important committees to convene, that the committee may work as a unit. The residence of two of the three members in the same city has tended to unify and simplify the work of the Committee on Examinations and Admissions, but there were times when an intimate discussion with the third member seemed of the utmost importance to the two, and resort to the mail's hampered action. Interchange of ideas by correspondence is difficult in matters of delicate shading. It may not always be possible or indeed politic to have two or three members of a Committee on Examinations and Admissions residing in the same district and locality, hence it will be wise to provide means for the Committee to meet as a body at some stated period or periods. The transportation of the exhibits from place to place involves annoyance and danger of loss as well as expense.

As affecting the future growth and stability of the Institute, your Committee would endorse the growing policy of the Institute to submit matters of importance directly to the Chapters for discussion, that a Chapter may feel that it is an integral and necessary part of the greater body. "Chapter Members" are more inclined to seek admission into the Institute when they see the work which the "Institute Members" are doing and realize that the Chapter is called upon to pass upon vital matters and assist in important legislation.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVING K. POND, Chairman. EDGAR V. SEELER, WM. B. MUNDIE,

Committee.

The Chairman: The report will be referred to the proper committee. The next will be the report from the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Ittner: The Nominating Committee, Mr. President, has prepared no report other than the report of those nominated for the various offices. I think it has been printed and sent out under the rules by the Secretary.

Mr. Zantzinger: I move that the floor be opened.

The Chairman: It is proper for any nominations to be made from the floor.

Mr. Carrère: I am under the impression that one of the nominees has refused to run for the Board of Directors, and that there has been another nomination made of which no notice has as yet been given.

Mr. Seeler: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the object of the Board in placing the report of the Nominating Committee at this place in the programme was that the names could be placed before the Convention at the earliest possible time, and it was suggested that we should have at this time a report of the Nominating Committee. It should be a full report, giving all the names that have been nominated up to date, and after that any other nominations can be made from the floor, so the Convention would have before it all the information up to date in connection with the nominations.

Mr. Zantzinger: The object of my motion was to give an opportunity to consider just this point. I understand that a nominee has withdrawn his name and, to avoid the possibility of snap nominations, I want to have time given to the Convention to consider the matter until this afternoon.

The Secretary: The ballot which I have had printed, acting under the instructions of the Board and the Nominating Committee, is ready for distribution. The Nominating Committee nominated, in the place of Mr. Taylor who declined, Thomas R. Kimball. Then there were about twenty requests sent in that Edward A. Crane be placed on the list for the Board of Directors. I was instructed that, if ten requests came in, to put the name on the ballot. I proposed to circulate the ballot early this morning, but I was instructed by the Board to hold it as the Nominating Committee should report. As I have had no opportunity for a conference with Mr. Ittner, I do not know whether he intends to report or not. The ballot as it stands, ordered printed according to instructions, is as follows:

PRESIDENT, Cass Gilbert; FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, John M. Donaldson; Second Vice-President, William A. Boring; Secretary and Treasurer, Glenn Brown; Directors, William B. Ittner, John M. Carrère, Frank M. Howe, Thomas R. Kimball, John Foster Warner, J. G. Howard, Edward A. Crane; Auditor, Robert Stead.

The President then resumed the chair.

The President: My temporary absence from the chair leaves me in doubt as to what action was desired by the Convention. As I understand it, at the request of the Convention, the report of the Committee on Nominations has been made. What is your pleasure?

The Secretary: May I suggest that the ballots be distributed.

The President: I think the suggestion is an excellent one, but in order not to disturb the proceedings, the ballots will not be distributed at this moment but will be placed on the table at the entrance door, so that all who desire can get them during the recess.

Mr. Perkins: During your absence, Mr. Zantzinger made a motion, and I seconded it, that the consideration of the nominations and the opportunity to make nominations from the floor be made the first order of business this afternoon.

The President: It has been moved by Mr. Zantzinger and seconded by Mr. Perkins that the consideration of the nominations and the opportunity of nominating from the floor be made the first order of business this afternoon.

Motion carried.

The next in order of business is the report of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications, of which Grosvenor Atterbury is chairman.

Mr. Day: In the absence of Mr. Atterbury, he has requested me, as a member of the Committee, to read the report.

The President: Won't you take the platform, Mr. Day?

Mr. Day proceeded to the platform.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

December 11, 1908.

To the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects:

GENTLEMEN:

The Standing Committee on Standardization of Documents begs to make its annual report as follows—

The Committee as it now stands is composed of the following members: Mr. Frank Miles Day, Mr. Allen B. Pond, Mr. Frank W. Ferguson, Mr. Frank C. Baldwin, Mr. William A. Boring and Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury, Chairman; and has prosecuted its work during the past year closely in accordance with the programme laid out in its last report.

Owing to the delay encountered in getting reports from the various Chapter

committees it was not until less than a month ago that material was on hand enabling your Committee to hold a joint session in New York for the purpose of passing on the various Chapter reports, although the first edition was issued to all the Chapters as long ago as January, 1908.

As to the financial status of the work, the total recorded expenses to November 30, 1908, have amounted to \$654.57, of which the Institute has paid \$435.29, leaving the balance of expenses carried by the Committee, or as yet unpaid, of \$219.28. To this sum should be added the expenses incident to the general committee meeting held from November the 30th to December the 2d last, in New York, for which the accounts are not yet in.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Convention in Chicago in November, 1907, your Board was authorized to pass upon and adopt the Report of the Standing Committee on Specifications and Contract with relation to the Standardization of Documents after the first printed edition had been criticised and revised by the Committee as proposed and explained in the Committee's report of last year.

As a preliminary to asking, therefore, for final approval and adoption of the majority of the Forms of Standard Documents under our consideration, your Committee takes pleasure in handing to the members of the Board of Directors copies of the final draft for a second printed edition, covering Instructions to Bidders, Form of Proposal, Form of Agreement, Form of Bond, and General Conditions of the Contract and Specifications, together with copies of the first printed edition for comparison.

This is the result of the careful consideration of the various criticisms made by a great majority of the Chapters of the Institute upon the first printed edition issued January last, and while in matters of detail and several rather important questions, hereinafter mentioned, the report is not ready for final adoption and issuance, your Committee herewith submits it to the Board of Directors for their criticism and suggestions.

In the nature of the case, any such document will, of course, be subject to changes in accordance with the growth and change of architectural practice of the country, and especially with the knowledge which will come from actual use of the document; but the Committee hopes that this final draft, when criticised by your Board and the various members of the Committee, and passed upon by legal counsel, will be in shape for issuance by the Institute, in so far as respects the forms covered in the report, viz., Instructions to Bidders, Form of Proposal, Forms of Agreement, Form of Bond, General Conditions of Specifications.

As the Committee wishes to give more thought to the balance of the matter, including especially the Standardization of Symbols, it begs to withhold its report thereon for the present.

With relation to these drafts your Committee begs to ask your consideration on the following points:

1. When first outlining its work, your Committee took occasion to consult Mr. Ernest Eidlitz with relation to certain general questions bearing on the con-

tractual relations, and now that the work is nearly in final shape, it seems that it should have a careful legal consideration, if possible, of the best authorities on this class of work in the country. It seems as if the value to the profession of such a document, and consequently the possible financial revenue to the Institute therefrom, would be very much enhanced by the knowledge that the documents had been passed upon by the highest authorities. It seems, therefore, that it would be wise to consider making some arrangement by which we should be able to get such criticism and authority before finally issuing the documents.

- 2. In a similar way the documents ought to be discussed with representative contractors of high grade, and your Committee is about to obtain opinions in different localities so that any question especially pertaining to their point of view may be carefully considered before the edition is finally issued. The question is open for consideration as to whether it is advisable or necessary to obtain any final endorsement by the Association representing the building contractor's interests.
- 3. While your Committee realizes that any standard documents may be subject to more or less modification in some sections of the country, it has been its aim, while attempting to make a specific document which could be used in actual practice for standard classes of work, at the same time to produce one which might be regarded as a species of code of reference as representing the judgment of the Institute as to what constitutes the best practice of the profession. Even those Chapters that have reported that under their local customs they do not think the documents as issued could be actually used have been almost unanimous in stating that they considered them valuable for reference purposes and as a basis upon which modified forms could be constructed suited to local conditions. In this respect it is proper to call attention to the fact that while your Committee has in the construction of these present documents principally considered their use in connection with a single or general contract, there is, I believe, nothing contained therein which would prohibit their use for operations under several separate contracts without a general contractor. Moreover, while the Committee feels that its new Form of Contract is better, for various reasons, than the Uniform Agreement, is has so drafted the present documents as to make it possible for architects to use the Uniform Agreement in connection with them without, I believe, any conflict, although necessarily with some overlapping of provisions. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Royal Institute of British Architects has a standard Form of Contract and General Conditions of the Contract covering substantially the same ground as the corresponding portion of our own document.
- 4. The documents as they now stand are prepared on the basis of an operation of average importance and it has been the intention of the Committee after the completion of the documents on this basis to consider and suggest in an appendix such changes as ought to be made therein for Government work or the smaller operations of ordinary practice.
- 5. A very important question has throughout complicated the writing of these documents as to whether the architect was to be considered at all times the agent

of the owner or only when specifically authorized under conditions in the Contract or by specified authority from the owner himself. This question was considered by the majority of the Chapters in their reports and it appears that the custom is widespread of regarding the architect as the owner's agent; on the other hand, a strong minority hold that he should not be regarded as the agent and advanced good reasons for that opinion. Your Committee, rather inclining to this latter opinion, has tried to avoid any definition of his status in these documents, leaving this as a matter still to be determined either by alteration or addition to the documents or in the Form of Contract between the owner and the architect not yet formulated but logically necessary to complete the entire scheme of practice. This is one of the questions on which competent legal opinion would be most important and valuable, the decisions of the Courts being various and the practice by no means uniform apparently in this country.

6. As to insurance. While a certain number of the Chapters appeared to favor the scheme of the old Uniform Contract, in which the owner insured for all interests, the sum recovered being paid to the owner and the contractor as their interests might appear, the large majority favored that suggested by the Committee as "Scheme E." This has, therefore, been amplified in the light of various criticisms received from several Chapters and adopted in the draft submitted herewith.

By reason of the death of Mr. Alfred Stone, the membership of your Committee has been once more made incomplete and its strength impaired by the loss of one of its most interested and enthusiastic members, with whom it was always a great pleasure to associate and work and who, like Mr. Heins, has added to his long record of generous service to the Institute a last contribution in his labor on these documents.

Respectfully submitted.

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY,

Chairman.

The President: With the consent of the Convention, it is understood that the report of the Committee is referred to the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees.

The next in order of business is the report of the Committee on Allied Arts; Mr. Irving K. Pond, Chairman.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ALLIED ARTS.

December, 1908.

At the Chicago Convention of 1907 the Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences was relegated to the limbo of the past and there was created in its stead the Committee on the Allied Arts, which now presents its first report. It seems wise that in

this report should be sketched broadly the Committee's conception of the nature of architecture itself and its relation to the allied arts; and, more broadly still, the relation of art to the life of the people; and then the bearing of governmental direction or control upon the status of the art of architecture and art generally.

Architecture is the noblest of the fine arts and, in ministering to it, painting, sculpture, the decorative and the allied arts reach their richest and most effective forms. No other art can or does make such intensity of imaginative appeal, reaching mind, heart, and soul, kindling the fancy, stirring the emotions, and awakening the spirit. Architecture is conceived in fancy and born in beauty, and he is no true architect who does not see his creation first as beauty and afterwards as use. Architecture is builded beauty—not sculptured beauty, not painted beauty, not vocalized beauty, but builded beauty—the beauty which can be revealed only in sincere, truthful, harmonious building; for beauty in architecture is that power which lies in the unity of sincerity, harmony, and truth. There are lesser unities to be preserved in architecture, as the unity of time, the unity of place, the unity of rhythm or poetical movement, but these lesser are of necessity comprehended in the greater unity.

At the very foundation of all real architecture is a beautiful plan, a plan which not only lends itself to, but which essentially compels a beautiful elevation-a beautiful structure is the word—for elevation, so called, is in fact unknown in real architecture. The shaping of the structure upon this plan in logical manner and in imaginative and appealing form constitutes real architectural practice; the sketch upon the draughting board is but a means to this end. The tendency in actual practice is to lose sight of builded beauty and make the sketch the end rather than the means. Unfortunately this tendency is exaggerated when academic influences dominate, and drawing is taught rather than building, that is, builded beauty. The fact that the beauty inheres in the building and cannot be presented or expressed in sketch or drawing or in any convention of wash or outline or of light and shade, sharply differentiates architecture from drawing and painting and the arts of design. Architecture and sculpture are kindred to the extent that each is expressed in three dimensions; but one is builded by increments, the other modeled as mass. There is nothing in the plan or in the plinth or in any horizontal lamination of a sculptural composition which dictates logically the next step or plane, as must be the case in real architecture, in which there is an inevitable coherence. When in architectural practice the drawing begins to master the situation there results a mongrel cross between architecture and sculpture which in fact is neither the one nor the other. When, as seems to be a modern tendency, the drawing comes to be the main object for which architectural practice exists, architecture is no longer a matter of builded beauty but of elaborately worked-out schemes of conventional light and shade and graded washes applied to flat paper stretched upon a flat plane. This elaboration of the mere drawing bears the same relation to real architecture that a carefully embossed and illuminated prescription would

bear to the pharmacist's healing compound. What the ailing soul needs is a salve for the particular spot, and not an illuminated prescription which, could it be compounded, would apply with equal efficacy to corns or colic.

There is danger that in any school the teaching of art will degenerate into the academic unless the instruction goes hand in hand with practical work and the laying of a foundation for the broadest culture. Feeling cannot be taught, while drawing can be. Feeling, on the contrary, can be induced by contact with truth and with reality. The finer the culture the closer will be that contact.

It is the fact of the direct personal appeal of art, of the necessity of art, in its expression of a deep feeling for beauty, to the highest individual and communal life, that makes the question of state control or direction of such profound import. If the general Government is to minister to the higher life of the people, as seems to have become a definitely recognized policy in the establishment and continuation of the Bureau of Education, then, it seems to your Committee, that the State holds a very definite and distinct position of trust in relation to art. It is, then, without question, encumbent on the State to recognize the value of beauty to society, to realize the absolute need of beauty to a civilized community, to foster the love of beauty and see that it has that on which to feed. The State is a tool of society, to be used by and for society as a tool may be used, but it is after all only a tool. and a tool cannot create art; for a tool is of necessity heartless, and art is the one thing which cannot survive the touch of the machine and dies when heart is gone. The machine, however, may prepare a channel in which art shall flow. Society may feed and nurture itself through the State, and thus it is the function of the State so to provide, that culture and the opportunity for self-cultivation are not withheld from society and the individual; to provide that the storehouses of art, of literature, of science, and of history, be opened up, that by drawing on the store, society and the individual may be fitted to do; but it is not the function of the State to tell the individual what he shall do, or how he shall do it. It is the function of the State to provide that the storehouses of art, of literature, of science, and of history be opened up that society and the individual may be led to know, and knowing, believe; but it is not for the State to tell the individual what he shall believe.

Art is as much a matter of conviction as is religion. Religion is thinking and doing in terms of goodness, art is thinking and doing in terms of beauty. The State which does not establish an official religion should not seek to establish an official art, or anything looking toward it. This does not argue that the State is to withhold itself from the dissemination of ethical and æsthetic data, but that the State is not to undertake a religious or artistic propaganda.

It is not within the province of this Committee to construct a scheme for State administration, but it suggests that the gathering and dissemination of data concerning art in its manifold phases might well be the function of a bureau similar to that presided over by the superintendent of public instruction, or even be undertaken by a division of that same bureau. But whether it be a division within some

already established bureau or whether it be a newly created branch of the general Government, the work should, so it seems to this Committee, be statistical and advisory, but never pedagogical.

The fear is that officialism would draw the academic lines tighter than does the present school, should the State attempt the teaching and supervision of the fine arts. Art cannot be impressed upon a people. Art can thrive only when there dwells in the individual soul and in the community soul a love of beauty which will not down, but which stirs and expresses itself spontaneously in form, in sound, in act.

The general Government, as has been indicated, should no more assume to teach æsthetics than to teach religion. Formalism would be its first offspring, decadence its next. The State must be the tool of society and the State through its established bureau can open up to general use a mine of wealth in investigation, in compilation, in dissemination, in suggestion and sympathetic presentation, which would be utterly impossible of accomplishment by a philanthropic individual or a benevolent corporation. Educators would draw on this mine for material in shaping curricula, which should include inculcation of high moral and artistic ideals, an intelligent and sympathetic presentation of the status of the fine arts in history and in present practice and which should set forth the value of art to the community, both in its effect on the people and the reaction of the mind of the people on art. The field is limitless.

But outside of all this the State, owing its existence to society, owes also a definite duty to society, far beyond any mere recognition of the abstract fact of art. It owes a recognition of the fact that art—and by art is meant expressed and visualized beauty—is one of the prime necessities of a high state of civilization, and the Government owes it to the people that no building or building operation under the State shall be devoid of the highest beauty compatible with its purpose and use. The determination of the quality or the manner of this expression must not be committed to the judgment of an official bureau. Herein lies the function of a broadminded and liberal commission chosen by artists from the ranks of those who through special cultivation and high achievement have shown themselves competent to counsel and to judge. What shall be the exact nature and scope of the activities of the bureau which is to co-operate with this commission is a matter for serious consideration.

To a Government Bureau of the Fine Arts, established under the Department of the Interior, may well be entrusted the executive agency in the field suggested by this report. In view not only of the commanding position of architecture among the fine arts, but also of the magnitude and importance of the building operations under the Government—all of which should fall under one direction—the bureau and the commission should naturally take on a predominant architectural cast. This again is a matter for serious consideration.

But in all the discussion it is to be remembered that the work is for the benefit of society and not for any particular body of craftsmen or of artists. It is to be

remembered that the Government cannot create art, it can but officialize conventions; that art is not a thing which, being legislated, can elevate a community, but that a rich, living art is necessary to the happiness of a sensitive, deep-natured, cultured people.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVING K. POND, Chicago, Chairman.

MYRON HUNT, Los Angeles,
JOHN R. ROCKART, New York,
EDWARD G. GARDEN, St. Louis,
CHARLES Z. KLAUDER, Philadelphia,
Committee on the Allied Arts.

The President: The report will be referred to the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees.

The next in order of business is the report of the House Committee; James Rush Marshall, Chairman.

The Secretary: The House Committee, Mr. President, has no report; the funds have been in such a condition that the Committee has been unable to do anything with the Octagon this year except simply the essentials of maintenance, and it did not think it wise to recommend any expenditures by this Convention.

The President: The next in order of business is the report of the Committee on Education; Ralph Adams Cram, Chairman. [Applause.]

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education has little to show in concrete form as the fruit of its work during the year 1908. Perhaps such results are not to be expected from a committee which by its nature can have no official relation to the great educational institutions of the country. It can act only in an advisory capacity, it has no executive arm, and is impotent to put any of its recommendations into practice. Were the Institute possessed of a junior body, bearing to it the relation maintained by the English Architectural Association to the R. I. B. A. and acting as the concrete educational agency that stands between the office and the school of architecture, taking over very largely the educational responsibilities of the Institute, but subject to the advice and supervision of its Education Committee, then, in all probability, actual results would be more rapidly forthcoming than is now the case. For this reason, and without prejudicing the question from any other standpoint, the Committee expresses the hope that a way may be found for the union of the Institute and the Architectural League in one powerful and co-operative organization.

At the last Convention the Committee asked and received a grant of \$150 for prizes to be given in an inter-collegiate competition between the advanced students in the several schools. This competition has not been held and the money has not been expended. The difficulties in the matter of time and conditions, that developed as soon as the attempt was made to carry out the intention of the vote of the Institute were very great, and before these could be surmounted the available time, viz., the spring term, had passed. The Committee believes that such a competition would now be possible, and therefore asks that the amount voted last year be transferred to the current year and placed at the disposal of the Committee.

The Committee has always endorsed in principle the teaching of advanced design by practicing architects in ateliers associated with the different schools. This atelier system has been maintained by Columbia—the only school of architecture which accepts and enforces the scheme in its entirety—while since the last report Pennsylvania has established an atelier under Professor Cret, intended, of course, for advanced men. Credit is allowed toward the Master's degree to graduate students taking its work under suitable conditions. At Harvard the work in advanced design under practicing architects has been continued, the architects for the year being Mr. Day and Mr. Cram.

In its last report the Committee urged most vigorously "that the pressing need of education to-day is not curtailment but extension." It was urged that the standard should be one preparatory year, four years in a school of architecture, one or two years of graduate work in Paris, Rome, an American graduate school, or American ateliers, and finally a year of travel and observation undertaken on lines recommended by a board of advisers to meet the special inclinations, or remedy the special deficiencies of the student. Certain definite advances have been made during the last year toward the accomplishment of this end. The school at Harvard has definitely become a graduate school, a degree being necessary to all entering students. As was to be expected, this change has resulted in a decrease in the number of students, with a corresponding increase in ability; among the students are graduates not only of Harvard, but of Yale, Chicago and other universities.

A year ago there was every prospect that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Cornell would adopt five-year courses in place of four years. At neither place has this reform been accomplished as yet, but at Cornell, it is probable that a five-year course will be announced during the current year. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor Chandler has been unable as yet to convince the Trustees of the necessity of the change, which is sure, however, to come in time. Meanwhile, both at this school and at Cornell the entrance requirements are being materially stiffened, which amounts more or less to the same thing, though leaving still undetermined the question of the source from which the student is to gain the preparatory training which may enable him to pass the more stringent examinations.

At Columbia, where the lack of adequate facilities to this end has been felt, the rudiments of architecture have been included in the programme of the summer school, which students intending to enter the school in the following year will have to attend.

It is evident, therefore, that during the last two years a definite advance has been made toward the extending of the educational period from four to five years. That the Institute has not been without influence in this matter is indicated by a letter from Professor Chandler of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the chairman of the Committee, in which he says:

"Even if no immediate practical results have been obtained from the meeting of the Committee on Architectural Education and the heads of those architectural schools invited to meet in consultation, I am sure that this evidence of active interest in these schools by the American Institute has planted good seed. It has served in my own case to make more forceful my regular appeal to the Corporation in the President's Report to require five years' attendance to attain the Bachelor's degree. This time I have said that until now our experience alone governed our desires in this matter, but now there have come pressing demands from the architectural profession for a higher standard of graduation, which, if met, makes it important to lengthen the course. This same interest on the part of the American Institute for a higher standard of results is also a very effective stimulus to improve methods and to avoid ruts."

All the schools report a raising of entrance standards and a steady increase in the number of students, except at Harvard where, as has been said above, the new requirements as to degrees have of course meant a temporary falling off in numbers. At Pennsylvania two-thirds of the states and two foreign countries are represented, while at Columbia inquiries regarding admission have been received from England, Switzerland, and Cuba, indicating that even abroad the advantages of an American training are being recognized as worth striving for.

In the matter of the general broadening of the curriculum until it comes to lay more stress on the humanities and the other arts allied to architecture, which, it may be remembered, was another of the specific recommendations of the Committee in its report for 1907, no information is at hand from any of the schools to indicate that any definite action has been taken in this matter. Believing as it does that such a broadening on the lines of general culture is imperative, and that reforms of this nature may be effected only by iteration and reiteration, the Committee again asserts with all earnestness and emphasis that in its opinion "reasonable proficiency in Latin should be made a prerequisite to a degree in architecture; that the study of the history of civilization and the development of architectural style as expressing the varying modes of this civilization be given the utmost prominence possible without unduly prejudicing the other branches of education;" and "that calculus, while valuable as a training agency, is by no means indispensable and might well be eliminated in favor of studies that tend more directly toward the development of general culture."

A subject of vast importance before the American Institute of Architects at this session is that of the proposed establishment of a governmental Bureau of the Fine Arts. It need hardly be said that to this Committee such an action seems one of the most important in the line of education that could be taken by the Gov-

ernment, and it has therefore its enthusiastic support. To this Committee the time seems opportune, therefore, to recur to a principle enunciated in its report to the Convention of 1906, namely, the ideal to which we should work, of a Graduate School of Architecture, and the other arts as well, to be established in Washington, and having the closest possible relation to the proposed Bureau of Fine Arts whenever it shall be established. This Committee is unanimous in its recognition of the masterly system of the teaching of design now maintained at Paris, and believes it only voices the convictions of the whole profession in acknowledging the great debt American architects are under to the French Government for the courtesy accorded us in common with other nations of availing ourselves of the privileges of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. At the same time the Committee repeats what it said in its 1906 reports, viz., that "we object to considering our own schools merely as feeders for the School of Fine Arts in Paris." Within the last ten years the position of American students relative to those of other nationalities in Paris has wholly changed; then they were not recognized at the start as possessing any greater dynamic force and professional potentiality than any other nationality; now they are a power, and accepted as such as the start. It is safe to say that in all-round vigor and ability, the American contingent stands second to none in Paris.

And yet, if the contention of this Committee as to the need of broad and general cultural studies in the making of an architect is exact, then the Ecole des Beaux Arts fails just in so far as it ignores and disregards the value of such humanistic training carried on simultaneously with the study of pure design. To this extent Paris fails of being the perfect and efficient agency we must demand of our Graduate School. The best work done in the actual practice of architecture has been at the hands of Americans who have received their final training in Paris, not by the French architects themselves; but while this is true of many, and is a matter of great pride, it is equally true that a far larger number of Beaux Arts men have fallen by the wayside, not by reason of their indifferent furnishing for the practice of an exacting and exalted profession; not because of defects in the schools from which they graduated to Paris, but simply because, under the system there in vogue, they were not enabled to distinguish between the magnificent underlying principles and the frequently indifferent forms and not impeccable taste through which they were expressed. With no equipment for the applying of tests, weighing of values, and discrimination between essentials and inessentials furnished them through that co-ordinated study of the humanities and the artistic form of this manifestation. these students, left to their own devices except in matters of design, taught as a pure science, have been unable to sift the wheat from the tares, and, wolfing all, have demonstrated in practice that the matters that impressed them were less the enduring principles themselves than the very errant form through which they were manifested.

Now, considering the conspicuous ability demonstrated by the body of American students as a whole, in Paris, and the fact that where failure has afterwards followed it may with some justice be traced more or less directly to the very quality in the Ecole des Beaux Arts which is diametrically opposed to the recommendations of

this Committee, and, as well to the general sense of the profession in America, it seems reasonable to urge upon the Institute and its friends the desirability of keeping always before them the ideal of a great and national school at the seat of the Government, where pure design shall be taught not less well than now holds in Paris, and after similar methods, but where those elements of inclusive culture and liberal humanism on which such stress is laid, may be inculcated in the student, as does not happen to-day in Paris or in any other school instituted for the advanced training of men to fit them to play their due part in one of the greatest of the arts.

Until the end of time every prospective artist in any department of the Fine Arts must go to school, for the whole period of his life, to the monuments of past civilizations in Greece and Rome, Italy, France, Spain, Germany and England, but it is no longer necessary, and it unnecessary then most unfitting, that we should be compelled to depend for our crowning education on the charity or the friendliness of another contemporary people. Every nation develops its own type of civilization, solves its own diverse problems after its own native fashion. American civilization is other than that of France, or Italy, or England; and art, which is the flowering of civilization as well as its touchstone, must vary accordingly, however at one it may be at root with the art of all men at all times.

This Committee insists that in so upholding the idea of a great central Graduate School of Architecture for the United States, it shall not be charged with any lack of sympathy with the successful efforts now being made by several of the schools toward the teaching of advanced design, nor with any intention of discrediting or discouraging the graduate courses that have been established. In its previous reports this Committee has strenuously urged the raising of the standard both for admission to the several schools, and for the receiving of a degree in architecture. It would be a matter for congratulation were every school to establish a graduate course, as Harvard has done, but were this end achieved there would still be the same demand, in the opinion of the Committee, for a central graduate college to which should come men from the schools in every part of the country to contribute their quota of individuality derived from each school in all its desirable diversity, and to acquire, from personal contact with other types of men and schools, that breadth and liberality of view which is one of the strong claims Paris now puts forth before architectural students.

Mechanical uniformity is the last thing to be desired as between one school and another: Cornell must differ from Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from Columbia, just as the saving strength in the nation lies in the diversity that exists between Virginia and Ohio, Massachusetts and California. And as in the nation the individuality of the states is—theoretically, at least—harmonized and co-ordinated by the Federal Government, so in architecture a great central graduate school should prove both a clearing-house and a vital inspiration, giving the several graduate schools and courses their true objective, uniting them in the maintenance of a final school of the highest standards, that is neither French, nor English, nor German, but American.

It may be said that, granting the desirability of such a school, Washington is not the place for its foundation, since it is not in esse a world-capital like Lóndon, Paris, or Berlin, but is such only in posse. The reply to this is that the only way to make it such is by the foundation of precisely such institutions as this; it is said to be necessary to go into the water in order to learn to swim, and if nothing is done to hasten the development of Washington into a world-capital, it is reasonably safe to say it will never become such. The locus of the school proposed has little to do with the principle involved, and actually need not be brought into the discussion at this time, but it may be well for those who question its fitness to ask themselves, after careful consideration, whether Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston is possessed—any one of them—of the qualities supposed to be lacking in Washington. In the natural course of events such a school as is proposed could not become a matter of fact for some years, and daily Washington is acquiring something more of that metropolitan and universal character we now postulate of the capitals of the Old World. Acceptance of the principles, the proclamation of the ideal, is all that is asked for now; the working out in terms of time and space will be in accordance with actual conditions as they exist when the time comes for putting the ideal into concrete form.

Let us look forward, then, with eagerness and confidence, let us labor steadily and consistently toward the realization of this crowning ideal of architectural education in America, the establishing in Washington of a great School of Fine Arts, built on the everlasting foundations of art as it has shown itself at all times and among all peoples, but framed on lines of the broadest and most liberal culture, directed by men of our own blood and speech, and so conducted as to meet the demands of our own racial civilization, solve our own national problems, making our own successors, in the best and broadest sense, American Architects.

R. A. CRAM, Chairman.

The President: I am requested to announce that the delegates should present their credentials in the room adjoining the entrance, and that they there receive their badges. I am also requested to announce that the form of the Schedule of Charges proposed and recommended by the Board of Directors will be found on the table at the entrance. There are presumed to be enough copies thereof so that each delegate and each member of the Institute can have a copy.

The next in order of business are the reports of special committees. I call for the report of the Committee on Competitions; R. Clipston Sturgis, Chairman.

Mr. Sturgis: Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Institute, I should like to say just a word or two as introductory remarks, before

reading the regular report of my Committee. The President touched very lightly upon the subject of competitions—it is a subject that one is inclined to touch rather lightly. It is a good deal like striking a man-eating tiger. But there was one thing that he said that was related to what was said by the Convention last year, and is not altogether covered in the report of my Committee, and that is the reason that I should like to say a word before I read the report.

He spoke of the danger of having on our minutes a resolution which might put a man, who is in absolutely first-class standing, under a charge of unprofessional conduct, and I want to read, before I read my report, the resolution which this Convention passed last year.

Mr. Sturgis then read the resolution referred to:

Resolved, It is unprofessional conduct for a member of the American Institute of Architects, even for payment, to submit drawings knowingly in competition with another, unless under conditions explicitly approved by a competent, disinterested professional adviser, either a member of the American Institute of Architects, or of some foreign architectural association of similar standing.

Now, my Committee thought that was a very simple provision; that practically it said that any competition that you are not ashamed to have your fellow architects know that you are going into, you can enter under these terms, because any competition that you are not ashamed of you can very readily get some other member of the Institute to endorse and approve, and that is all that this resolution really meant, it being merely a first step. If that first step were taken, the various Chapters in their own communities could afterwards take the steps that would naturally follow and try to govern the competitions that were held. The resolution says merely to try and have that first step made with the approval of the Convention; and you voted that resolution last year and nobody has paid any attention to it to date. [Laughter.]

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS.

December 14, 1908.

Last year's report and the resolution accompanying it appear not to have been clearly understood by the majority of the members. This is due to a variety of causes. It was issued first in the October number of the Quarterly, which antediates the Convention, and probably many of the men missed seeing it at this time. This was the earliest date at which it was called to the attention of the members of the Institute who were not present at the Convention. Then it was printed in circular form. This was unfortunate because it was printed with the heading "a code for the conduct of competitions," and although the fact that it was not a code was clearly stated in the text it was certainly misleading. It was not, however, generally distributed in this form, but only upon request. When it was finally presented to the members of the Institute it was in the printed report of the Convention, which was issued April 1, 1908, and there was no notice which would have called the special attention of members to a matter so important as this, which actually involved discipline, and which was a resolution binding upon the conduct of the members of the Institute.

The result of all this was that many of the members did not know that there was any such resolution and many of these who knew did not understand what it meant, nor what its object was. The Judiciary Committee, for example, was asked to pass on a case of violation of "the eighth clause in the code recently adopted for competitions." As no code was adopted and there was no eighth clause in the committee's report, it was not clear to what this referred. After some trouble it was discovered that the resolution following the seven principles of competition was the so-called eighth clause in the code.

Your Committee would call the attention of the Convention to the fact that the resolution is an extremely simple one and purposely put in that form so as to make it one that could easily be complied with. It is quite true that it is easily nullified by a purely perfunctory performance on the part of any member of the Institute in good standing; it is therefore a resolution that depends for its effectiveness upon the good faith and intelligent support of the members of the Institute. That it should be made more productive of good it is suggested by your Committee that the Secretary should keep simple forms of approval of competitions, and that whenever any member of the Institute is asked to give his approval he should fill out his approval on this form and file the approval with copy of the programme he has approved with the Secretary, who would then have a record of every programme thus approved.

It is the opinion of your Committee that no further action should be taken by the central body than what has already been taken; that conditions which should govern competitions will necessarily vary in different localities and should be made the subject of local legislation; but the resolution suggested at the last Convention seemed to your Committee one that might be applicable to the whole country and would be as useful a first step in New York as it would be in Los Angeles.

At the request of the last Convention your Committee has compiled a pamphlet containing most of the important suggestions made during the last four or five years by the various committees on competitions; this is printed and is available for all members of the Institute. It is of course understood that there is nothing binding in the pamphlet and that it is issued only for the guidance of members.

Your Committee recommends that a circular be issued containing nothing except the resolution passed last year, that its scope be explained and attention drawn

to the fact that the pamphlet above referred to has been printed, and that forms for the approval of competition programmes are available at the Secretary's office.

To make this matter perfectly clear your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the A. I. A. does not approve of the adoption of a code for the conduct of competitions that shall be binding upon its members, but that members should consider themselves bound by the resolution passed at the Convention of 1907 and should use their efforts, whether as competitors or judges, to see that the seven underlying principles mentioned in the report of your Committee are complied with.

#### FORM OF APPROVAL.

(Date.)
Competition for-
description of building)
ppen——— limited——— mixed—————
If limited—competitors————————————————————————————————————
Judge or Jury
Owner—
Final award to be made by-
I have examined the accompanying programme for a competition as stated
above and approve the same.
Date———

The President: The next on the order of business is the report of the Committee on Municipal Improvements; T. M. Clark, Chairman.

The Secretary: Mr. President, I have this letter from Mr. Blackall in reference to Mr. Clark.

### My DEAR MR. BROWN:

I notice in the programme for the Convention that you have a report on Municipal Improvements by T. M. Clark, Chairman. Mr. Clark had in preparation a very full report with a lot of valuable data but he was taken suddenly sick, has had to undergo a very serious operation, and will not be in position to do anything for some time. I do not know what could be done except ask that the report be held over for another year and the committee be continued.

Yours truly,

C. H. BLACKALL.

GLENN BROWN, Secretary,
American Institute of Architects,
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

## PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We propose, after noticing such municipal improvements as have been undertaken in this country during the year, to give some account of the very remarkable development of city planning which has taken place in Germany during the past ten years, tracing its progress down to the present time. As all architects know, the modern German ideas of city planning are radically different from those which have prevailed for the last fifty years. Until recently, it has been assumed that wide, straight streets and ample spaces within blocks of houses, are advantageous. Modern study of hygiene has shown, however, that while pure air is desirable in cities, the way to secure it is not through the provision of wide, straight streets, squares and open spaces, which furnish clouds of dust, not only injurious in itself, but accompanied by the germs of diseases which are thus scattered broadcast among the inhabitants. To diminish this danger, which modern medical science regards as a serious one, streets should have curves and angles, and the study of the conditions which will give most air and sun, with the minimum of wind and dust, is one of the problems of modern city planning.

Another important problem is a social one. Under the usual system of planning, with straight streets of uniform width and at equal distances apart, all lots are of the same size, and the poor man must pay interest on the same amount of land, and the same width of street, for his two-story house as the rich man for his six-story one. The consequence is to force poor people to live in tenement-houses on the large lots, where, under a more rational system of planning, they could have their own small houses on shallow lots, on streets of proportionate width, which would be quieter. freer from dust, less expensive, and more easily kept clean, than wider ones. It is now usual to restrict the height of city buildings in proportion to the width of the street on which they face, and to provide for narrow as well as wide streets would be a great economical and practical advantage. Again, the requirements of a business street are different from those of a residence street. Such a street needs wide sidewalks, so that an attractive window display may not cause obstruction to the traffic, and rear passageways, so that delivery and shipment of freight may not block the street in front. Streets leading to factories should have spaces for seats, where poor people who have no watches may rest until the factory doors open.

Where a street expands into a square or open space, the German theory is that this should not be in the axis of the street, but on one side, so that traffic may go on without disturbing the open space; and crossings of thoroughfares at right angles are proved to be the cause of great inconvenience.

Æsthetically, the Germans claim that a long, straight street gives an unpleasant sense of fatigue, and that curves or breaks, or even changes of grade, are necessary to agreeable effect; and they favor variations in width, not only for the same purpose, but to give greater space in front of churches, schools, theatres and public buildings, where it is needed to prevent obstruction of the traffic.

All these points, and many more, have been studied by the ablest men in Germany, and the results of the study carried out in the extensive municipal improvements which have been made all over Germany within the past decade, and it seems to us that a review of what has been accomplished there will be of great interest to American architects. It is true that we should often be led to different solutions of some of the problems which the German architects have considered, but the problems themselves are the same for us as for them, and there could hardly be a more interesting and important study than that of the means by which they may be solved under American conditions.

T. M. CLARK, Chairman.

The President: That brings us, then, to the report on Relations of Architects to the Contract System; William B. Mundie, Chairman. I will now say that it is ten minutes after twelve o'clock, and will inquire whether there is a motion to adjourn to a certain time, or whether it is your pleasure that this report should be read now.

Mr. Perkins: Before that motion is put, I would like to make a motion in reference to another matter.

The President: What is the character of that motion—relative to the reading of the Committee's reports?

Mr. Perkins: In reference to the order of this afternoon's meeting. Acting in accordance with the regulations, various committee nominations have been made for delegates. At the Convention a year ago, a suggestion or resolution was passed whereupon a certain percentage of Associate members were made eligible to membership on the Board of Directors. I ask if that is included in the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. If it is, it will have a certain bearing on some of the nominations. If it is not, then I have another motion to make, and therefore I would like to bring to the consideration of the Convention the subject of amendments to the By-Laws as the second order of business this afternoon. There have been nominations, and there has already been printed the name of a gentleman who is an Associate. Under existing circumstances he is not eligible, and I think that question should be cleared up before we come to voting. Therefore, I move that the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws be made a matter for consideration as the second order of business this afternoon.

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Carrère: I move that the Committee on Credentials be made the first order of business of this afternoon, and that the consideration of the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws be made the second order of business.

The motion was duly seconded.

A Member: And the third order of business shall be the consideration of the nominations.

Several Members: That is right.

The President: Mr. Carrère has made a motion as follows: That the Committee on Credentials be made the first order of business of this afternoon, and that the consideration of the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws be made the second order of business.

This motion was adopted.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Convention should take a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

Adopted.

## SECOND SESSION.

## DECEMBER 15, 1908.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the President.

The President: The first business before the Convention is the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. T. C. Young presented the report.

## LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE 42D CONVENTION.

## OFFICERS-Ex-officio.

CASS GILBERT, .			President,
JNO. M. DONALDSON,			First Vice-President,
WILLIAM A. BORING,			Second Vice-President,
GLENN BROWN, .			Secretary and Treasurer.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS-Ex-officio.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM,	EDGAR V. SEELER,
IRVING K. POND,	FRANK MILES DAY,
WALTER COOK,	GEORGE CARY,
JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN,	R. CLIPSTON STURG

### NEW YORK CHAPTER.

John M. Carrère, Arnold H. Brunner, Edward L. Tilton, Goodhue Livingston, S. B. P. Trowbridge, Harvey W. Corbett, C. Grant LaFarge, Benjamin W. Morris, Charles I. Berg, Donn Barber, R. H. Hunt,

## ANK MILES DAY, ORGE CARY, CLIPSTON STURGIS.

Robert D. Kohn. William Rutherford Mead, Electus D. Litchfield.

## PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

Milton B. Medary, Albert Kelsey, John Hall Rankin, David Knickbacker Boyd, Paul Cret, E. R. Crane, C. C. Zantzinger.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER.

Robert C. Berlin, P. J. Weber, Richard E. Schmidt, Howard Shaw, George C. Nimmons, Dwight Heald Perkins, Harry B. Wheelock.

No delegate.

Waddy B. Wood, W. G. Peter, J. R. Marshall.

Leon E. Dessez,

BOSTON CHAPTER.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER.

Robert S. Peabody, Francis R. Allen, Henry H. Kendall, Guy Lowell, Charles A. Coolidge, Henry F. Bigelow, Louis C. Newhall, Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., H. J. Carlson, A. W. Longfellow, Arthur Wallace Rice.

W. B. Stratton. Frank C. Baldwin, John Scott, H. J. Maxwell Grylls.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER.

Clarence A. Martin, J. Foster Warner, Arthur N. Gibb.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

Gustave W. Drach, James W. McLaughlin, Levi T. Scofield.

BUFFALO CHAPTER.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER.

George Cary, I. H. Pierce, Edward B. Green.

Ernest J. Russell,

BALTIMORE CHAPTER.

Wm. M. Ellicott, Thomas C. Kennedy, Douglas H. Thomas, Jr.

Louis C. Spiering, Wm. S. Eames,

No delegate.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER.

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER.

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER.

Wm. Charles Hays.

No delegate.

T. C. Young, Wm, B. Ittner. CLEVELAND CHAPTER.

A. G. Thomson, Frank H. Quinby.

Abram Garfield, Benj. S. Hubbell, Chas. W. Hopkinson.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER.

DAYTON CHAPTER.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER.

No delegate.

John T. Comes, C. A. MacClure, Edward Stotz, F. A. Russell.

Luther Peters,

WORCESTER CHAPTER.

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER.

George H. Clemence, Lucius W. Briggs.

Hugh Roberts.

Robert E. Dexter.

MINNESOTA CHAPTER.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER.

No delegate.

Warren R. Briggs, Wilfred E. Griggs.

COLORADO CHAPTER.

IOWA CHAPTER.

No delegate.

Eugene H. Taylor.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.

Octavius Morgan,, A. F. Rosenheim, Fernand Parmentier, Myron Hunt.

No delegate.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER.

CHAPTER-AT-LARGE.

Beverly S. King, Isaac E. Ditmars, Henry Clay Carrel, Brinton B. Davis, Arthur Loomis.

W. H. Blanchard.

The President: Are there any corrections to the report of the Committee on Credentials of the Delegates? If there are no further corrections to be made under the special order voted by the Convention this morning, the Convention has now before it proposed amendments to the Constitution and the By-Laws. I now read the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws to be acted upon by the Forty-Second Annual Convention, December 15 to 17, 1908, recommended by the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects. We will first consider a proposed amendment to the Constitution:

"ARTICLE IV. Officers, Paragraph 2.—There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of the four above-named officers, ex-officio, and such additional Fellows or Associates as shall be prescribed by the By-Laws."

The adoption of the Article was moved, seconded and carried.

The President: Proposed amendments to the By-Laws are next in order.

"ARTICLE II, SECTION 4. Limitations of Associate Members.—Associates shall not be eligible to serve as officers, but may act as Directors, Chapter delegates, and performany committee service subordinate to the official government of the Institute.

"ARTICLE X, SECTION 1. Board of Directors, Paragraph 2.—At each Convention three Directors shall be elected to serve for three years; of these at least two must be Fellows and one may be an Associate."

Gentlemen, is it your pleasure to vote upon the amendments separately, or to vote upon the amendments jointly, or together?

Mr. Carrel: I wish to speak upon the amendment. I wish to offer an amendment to the last article, and for that reason I move that they be voted upon separately.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the proposed amendments to the By-Laws be voted upon separately. All in favor of such action please say Aye; contrary, No. The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

We then have before the Convention the proposed amendment to Article II, Section 4.

"ARTICLE II, SECTION 4. Limitations of Associate Members.—Associates shall not be eligible to serve as officers, but may act as Directors, Chapter delegates, and perform any committee service subordinate to the official government of the Institute."

Mr. Cram: I move its adoption.
Mr. Seeler: I second the motion.

The President: Mr. Cram has moved the adoption of the amendment, and Mr. Seeler has seconded the motion. It is now open for debate.

Mr. Carrel: It is my purpose to offer an amendment to this amendment, making it mandatory that the additional Director must be an Associate. It seems to me that to make it a privilege when two-thirds of the membership of the Institute are Associates is not enough. That the majority of the Directors should be Fellows we can see, and I think it should always be so, but it should be mandatory that the additional Director must be an Associate. In addition to that, in order to distribute the Directors among Chapters and make it more representative of the Institute, the Brooklyn Chapter has felt that the number of Directors from any one Chapter should be limited to three, inclusive of the ex-officio members. That is, three Directors out of the thirteen as a limit from any one Chapter. At present there is no constitutional limit upon the number of Directors from any one Chapter, and I believe this to be a mistake. We know that the number of delegates from each Chapter is limited according to its membership, and we feel that if it is limited to three it would be just. There are new Chapters coming in, and it is certainly out of the question to increase the number of Directors on account of the great amount of expense entailed in bringing them a long distance. The amendment I offer is as follows:

"At each Annual Convention three Directors shall be elected to serve for three years. Of these two must be Fellows, and one must be an Associate, and of the total directorate of thirteen members, including the Directors ex-officio, not more than three shall be from any one Chapter."

The President: You have heard the motion offering an amendment to the amendment; is it seconded?

Mr. Parmentier. I second the motion.

Mr. Donaldson: We should like to see whether the second section of Mr. Carrel's amendment is properly under consideration with regard to an amendment to the amendment, as stated by the Chair; whether that does not comprehend an entirely new question.

I will ask Mr. Carrel to read the second section of his amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Carrel: I will read the present article, Mr. President, with your permission, to indicate to Mr. Donaldson and the other members what it is to amend; the whole section starting, "Board of Directors." "There shall be nine Directors in addition to the four leading officers of the Institute, who are Directors ex-officio." "At the Convention of 1898, nine Directors shall be elected, three to serve for three years," and so on, which, of course, would make this portion, "and of the total Directorate of thirteen members, including Directors ex-officio," which is perfectly germane and is the same number as mentioned in the present section. The portion, of course, which we have changed is, "not more than three of these shall be from any one Chapter," and limiting the number named in the section, is germane as well. The Chair should rule upon that question.

Mr. Day: Do we understand the Chair is hearing argument upon a point of order?

The President: The Chair is hearing argument upon a point of order.

Mr. Day: It seems to me perfectly evident that the addition of an entirely new thought relative to the places from which members of the Board should come is not contemplated in the original document, or in the proposed amendment, is not germane to the amendment, and therefore cannot be acted upon by this Convention, but would require a three-months' notice and due action at the next Convention.

The President: Is there any further remark? The Chair rules—if there is further remark I have no desire to shut off discussion.

Mr. Mundie: Mr. Day spoke so low at the beginning that I could not get the gist of his remarks, but I think that this amendment to the amendment is introducing original matter.

The President: That is Mr. Day's position.

Mr. Mundie: It affects Article X of our Constitution, and cannot go before this Convention without three months' notice.

The President: The Chair rules that the second part of Mr. Carrel's amendment to the amendment is not properly in order.

Mr. Carrel: I will withdraw the latter portion, Mr. Chairman, and ask that the amendment be, "one must be an Associate," instead of, "one may be."

The President: Is Mr. Carrel's motion seconded?

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Donaldson: I would like to ask, if that amendment is to be considered, whether it is not absolutely essential to its reasonable and sane consideration that some mandatory regulation be laid down that Associates must be elected Directors. In the event of there being no Associates elected at any meeting, it would be impossible to comply with that mandatory regulation which says that "at least one Director must be an Associate."

Mr. Carrère: I believe that, as a matter of usual policy, this amendment is unwise. I think that in view of the difficulty of harmonizing all of the varied elements that belong to a body like this, extending all over the country, that it ought to be the policy of this Institute to make as few things as possible mandatory. Now, we have amended the By-Laws so as to permit the election of Associates. We propose to amend it, as the amendment stands, without Mr. Carrel's proposed amendment to the amendment, which would permit the election of Associates: those Associates are elected by this body at large, so that it is within control of the delegates to so constitute the Board, and what we want a Board of Directors for is for the greatest efficiency, and that cannot be made mandatory; at least if it is made mandatory, we will then be in a much less free position to use our judgment in the selection of men to fit the particular circumstances that come before us, and for that reason I oppose that amendment. [Applause.]

A Member: Whether or not the proposed amendment to the amendment is wise, it occurs to me that it is impracticable under our present system of balloting—might it not occur that there would be a tie, under our present system, between an Associate and a Fellow? How would such a matter be decided, if this requirement—this mandatory requirement—were enforced?

The President: Are there any further remarks?

The question is on the amendment to the amendment, substituting the word "must" for "may."

The question was called for.

The President: All those in favor of the amendment to the amendment, substituting the word "must" for "may." will please signify by saying Aye; (after a pause): contrary, No. The noes appear to have it. (After a pause): The noes have it.

We have now the original amendment. You have heard it read. There is a motion for its adoption made by Mr. Donaldson.

The motion was duly seconded.

The President: The motion has been seconded. All those in favor of having the amendment to the By-Laws, as read, will please signify by saying Aye; (after a pause): contrary, No. The ayes have it, and it is so ordered.

The next in order of business are the nominations of officers and directors, which nominations may be made from the floor.

I do not recall the exact wording of the motion transferring this section of the programme, but I do not think it required a reading of the report of the Committee on Nominations.

Mr. Perkins: In order that we may proceed in the order of the officers which have been suggested—the usual one—I wish to move that the nominations for the office of President be closed.

A Member: I second the motion.

Mr. Perkins: (continuing)—and limit that the nomination made by the Nominating Committee.

The Chair declined to put the motion.

Mr. Perkins: Will the Convention permit the mover of the motion to put it, having been seconded?

Several Members: Yes.

Mr. Perkins: Those in favor say Aye; (after a pause): the contrary, No. Mr. Chairman, it is a vote; the ayes have it.

The President: I very deeply appreciate the compliment. The order of business having been announced, and being before the Convention, Mr. Seeler has the floor.

Mr. Seeler: Mr. Chairman, the contention of the Brooklyn Chapter for the amendment to the amendment seems to me to have a certain inherent justice in it. Whether we may or must have a Director who is an Associate, I would like very much to feel that it is the sense of the Convention that it shall be an unwritten law that there will be an Associate elected each year to the Board of Directors in addition to which I would like also to feel that, for the present, inasmuch as it is likely that the Brooklyn Chapter will recur to the final phrase of their proposed amendment to the amendment, that it is the sense of the

Convention for the current year that a representation of greater than three on the Board of Directors from any one Chapter is probably not to be desired.

The President: Is that a motion, Mr. Seeler?

Mr. Seeler: I would like to make a motion that it is the sense of the meeting with respect to three from any one Chapter.

The President: That it is the sense of the meeting?

Mr. Seeler: That it is the sense of the meeting that delegates, in voting, should be guided by the instruction that not more than three representatives of any one Chapter should be elected to the Board of Directors.

A Member: And that the current year must be excluded.

The President: The Chair will rule that that motion is out of order; that it implies a suspension of the By-Laws. I feel that it would open the way on every case that might come up before the Convention for the discusion of certain modifications that would indefinitely prolong the session. The Chair takes refuge, I believe, under a general parliamentary rule—progress of business. If any one desires to present an objection to that ruling, the Chair will cheerfully entertain it, the point being in my mind that the passage of such a resolution would limit the action of the members of the Convention as to the election of its officers in a manner not contemplated by the Constitution and By-Laws. [Applause.]

You have before you now the nominations of officers and directors, and I will announce again that nominations may be made from the floor.

Mr. Perkins: The Illinois delegation asks that I, as its temporary spokesman, place in nomination for the office of First Vice-President a director whose services have been too conspicuous to fail of recognition, one whose services naturally demand from our cause a desire for their continuance. The Illinois delegation wishes to put in nomination, with full recognition of the services of the Nominating Committee, with full recognition of the embarrassment which we are laboring under, that we have so many available, good candidates—with all that in my mind, it wishes to add to the nominations the name of Ralph Adams Cram, of Boston, for First Vice-President.

The President: Is the nomination seconded?

The nomination was seconded by several members.

The President: The nomination is also seconded by Mr. Carrel.

Mr. Rosenheim: It should be a matter of regret to the Convention that the retiring member of the Board of Directors is, under our rule, ineligible for re-election. I am sure we all must recognize the splendid services he has rendered as a member of that body. I take great pleasure in placing Irving K. Pond in nomination for Second Vice-President.

The motion was duly seconded.

The President: Irving K. Pond is nominated for Second Vice-President and the nomination is seconded and approved. Are there any other nominations?

Mr. Allen: I would like to nominate, for the Board of Directors, S. B. P. Trowbridge.

Mr. Newhall: I second the motion.

The President: Mr. Allen nominates, for Board of Directors, S. B. P. Trowbridge, and it is seconded by Mr. Newhall.

Mr. Cram: I desire also to have the privilege of seconding that nomination.

Mr. Newhall: In carrying out the evident desire of the Convention that the younger men should have representation upon the Board of Directors, it gives me great pleasure to put in nomination the name of Frank C. Baldwin, of Detroit, for the Board of Directors.

Mr. Quimby: I second the motion.

The President: Mr. Newhall nominates Frank C. Baldwin for the Board of Directors, and it is seconded by Mr. Quimby.

Mr. Scott: It gives me great pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to join in seconding that motion.

The President: Mr. Scott seconds the nomination also. Are there any other nominations? If there are no other nominations the Chair will order the business of the Convention to proceed, and the nominations closed, but would prefer to entertain a motion that the nominations be now closed. We desire the fullest opportunity for nominations.

Mr. Peabody: Mr. President, may I ask, for information only,

whether the voting is confined to people that have been nominated to-day, or whether to-morrow one might vote for an entirely new name.

The President: No nominations can be made after to-day; after this portion of the Convention order has been passed.

Mr. Peabody: Is the vote for some other name counted, is what I want to know.

The President: The Chair seeks information, and will ask Mr. Day for advice on that question.

Mr. Day: There can be no question but what any member may write upon the ballot the name of any eligible person; and, as for closing the proceedings at this time, we might do it, but we could reconsider that action if we wanted to at any moment by two-thirds vote.

Mr. Kimball: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Chair to instruct the Convention as to the Associates named on the ticket, for the information of the Convention.

The President: Mr. Crane is the only Associate, and, under the By-Laws just adopted, Mr. Crane is eligible for election to the Board. I think that covers the point, does it not, Mr. Kimball?

Mr. Kimball: Yes.

Mr. Briggs: I do not understand quite whether we vote, according to this ballot, for three directors or nine. It says three are to be elected. I have understood that we were electing nine. Three, three years ago; three, two years ago; and three this year. Am I right?

The President: No, we elect only three.

Mr. Briggs: Three this year?

The President: Three this year. There are nine directors elected, and four directors that are directors *ex-officio*; of the nine three are retired each year.

Mr. Briggs: Well, we have a list here of seven directors; and then we vote on only three of those?

The President: You vote on only three of those directors. There is no motion before the house. Is there a motion to close the nominations?

Mr. Rosenheim: I move that the nominations be closed.

The President: All nominations? I will state it again, that it

is ruled that any delegate can place any other name on his ballot, but nominations from the floor are closed.

Mr. Zantzinger: I second Mr. Rosenheim's motion.

The President: Mr. Zantzinger seconds Mr. Rosenheim's motion that the nominations be now closed.

Mr. Cram: If I am in order, I should like to suggest, before the nominations are closed, that a second Associate be nominated and be added to the list of Directors nominated, being only one Associate present who is eligible to the Board of Directors—I would like to nominate Mr. Newhall.

The President: Excuse me one moment. The Chair is in doubt as to whether Mr. Cram is or is not in order. (After consulting): The question has not yet been put, and Mr. Cram is in order.

Mr. Cram: I should like, Mr. President, to nominate Mr. Newhall as a Director of the Institute of Architects.

Mr. Sturgis: I should like to second that nomination.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Cram, and seconded by Mr. Sturgis, that Mr. Newhall's name may be placed on the ballot for the member of the Directorate. I now put the question on the closing of the nominations. All in favor of the motion that the nominations be now closed will please signify by saying Aye; (after a pause): contrary, No. The ayes have it and the nominations are closed.

Mr. Carrère: I want to make a motion that the Secretary have a new ballot printed, with all the names of the nominees placed in alphabetical order for the offices for which they are nominated, and that no distinctions apply, except that the Associates be designated as such.

The motion was duly seconded.

The President: Before putting the motion—I have heard the motion, and it is seconded, but before putting it I wish to make an inquiry as to its practicability. (After consultation): The question in my mind was whether there would be time on our programme to comply with the order of the Convention if such an order were adopted.

You have heard Mr. Carrère's motion, that the Secretary be instructed to have the ballots printed with all new names that have been added on the floor. All in favor——

Mr. Carrère: And arranged in alphabetical order.

The President (continuing): And arranged in alphabetical order, Mr. Carrère: Without designation as to how they were nominated. whether from the floor or by the Committee, excepting that the word Associate shall appear opposite the two candidates who are not Fellows.

The President: I think the Convention understands Mr. Carrère's motion; the stenographer has made a record of it; the motion is seconded by Mr. Litchfield. All in favor of the motion say Aye; (after a pause): contrary, No. The ayes have it.

The next order of business—we now return to the regular order of business, the reports of the committees, and to the report of the Committee on the Relation of Arcihtects to the Contracting System, William B. Mundie, Chairman.

I will ask Mr. Donaldson to take the chair.

Mr. Donaldson: I ask that Mr. Post be requested to take the chair, Mr. Chairman.

The President: It was at repeated suggestions made by both vice-presidents of the Institute, that the chairman of this meeting would, instead of placing all of the burden of presiding upon them, or assuming it all himself, ask the past presidents of the Institute to preside. [Laughter and applause.] [Continued applause.]

I introduce Mr. George B. Post, many times Past President of the Institute. I will say he is at liberty to resign his new-found honors whenever he finds it desirable to do so. [Applause.]

Thereupon Mr. Post took the chair.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, it is always a pleasure to preside at the Conventions of the American Institute of Architects, but I cannot but feel that it is rather an outrage that I should not have the pleasure of sitting on the floor for once, and of having the Convention presided over by one of our distinguished vice-presidents. I have to apologize to them for taking the chair and to express my regrets that I should be placed in the unenviable position of having to make an apology. It seems to me also that it is rather ridiculous that a man should be placed in the chair who has not a vote in the Convention, but it is the first time, I believe, the first time since the organization of the American Institute of Architects that I have not had the privilege of voting.

The business before us is the report of the next committee, which is the Committee on the Relations of Architects to the Contracting System—Mr. Mundie.

## COMMITTEE ON THE RELATIONS OF ARCHITECTS TO THE CONTRACTING SYSTEM.

Your Committee has not, strictly speaking, a report to present at this time on the Relations of the Architects to the Contracting System.

The Committee was composed of three members, one of whom resigned, leaving two to struggle with this serious problem, one residing in St. Louis, the other in Chicago, both somewhat remote from the center of the most menacing evil that confronts us, and the subject is too large and important an undertaking for two to thresh out and agree upon all details through the medium of correspondence.

In reporting progress and making a recommendation I beg leave to submit a few remarks germane to the subject, void of anything academic or ethereal.

At a former Convention of the Institute, a preliminary report of the Committee on the Relation of Architects to the Contracting System was presented and the following was the conclusion of the report:

"Many members voice their hearty accord with the ideas presented in the report. In order that those ideas might receive the formal sanction of the Institute a committee was appointed to draft resolutions which, being offered at a subsequent session, were unanimously adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the existing condition outlined by the Report of the Committee on the Relation of Architects to the Contracting System, is one which menaces the entire architectural profession, and if carried to its logical conclusion, would make impossible 'the honorable practice of architecture,' therefore be it

"Resolved: That this report to be adopted as expressing, not alone the ideas of the members of the Committee, but as well the convictions of the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled."

This report was ordered printed and sent to each member of the Institute and from the attention it received it was, no doubt, the intention that your Board appointed the present Committee to follow the text of this documentary report in order to try and arrive at something tangible and remedial in its deliberations. Without any other definite instructions, your Committee has so taken it, and can only report progress as the work involves two parties who are both vitally interested and who must work together along lines not at variance with each other, otherwise we can go along from year to year expressing our ideas and convictions in Convention assembled, and never remedy the evils that exist.

The American Institute of Architects as a chartered body can hardly go beyond a vote of censure by way of discipline within its membership ranks—a member so censured still remains a member in good standing as long as he pays his dues and

abides by its Constitution and By-Laws; beyond this a member can practice his profession as he sees fit; a lawyer can be disbarred, a doctor can be criminally charged with malpractice, but an architect can quote code of ethics when the occasion is of benefit to him, and break them with impunity, vice versa. It is well to remember this.

When the American Institute can adopt a code governing practice with penalty for breach of same, that each member will sign and agree to abide by, then only can we advocate and dictate a rule that will be binding, and thus approach the relationship to the contracting system single-handed.

On the other side we have the contractor. He may be known as general contractor controlling many sub-contractors, or he may be the latest production—the building corporation, controlling everything from the fee to the final.

The preliminary report of last year was no weakling; it was a man's effort so far as it went, but when you have passed a resolution expressing your convictions what are you going to do about it?

The building corporation is within the law.

It owns or controls the ground.

It furnishes the money to pay for everything.

As contractor it builds the building.

As owner it employes the architect.

The architect as agent of the owner designs the building. Ask yourself this question: To-morrow the above described owner is coming to your office to offer to employ you as his architect for the New Revenue Producers' Investment Building, to cost approximately ten million dollars, what answer are you going to give him?

Are we thinking along the lines of least resistance? Are we unprogressive? Are we keeping step with the rear-guard or riding on the tail-board?

Perhaps after all we are borrowing trouble and should not look to the future with eyes of fear.

Twenty years ago the architect occupied quite a different position than he does to-day, so did the practitioner in the other professions. To-day large corporations employ their legal talent on a yearly salary basis; if they employ a great number of workmentheir medical attendance is on the same basis. Insurance corporations have a large staff, both legal and medical, on a salary basis, and many concerns with many plants and properties have their own architectural department on a salary basis. The Boards of Education in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis have their Architectural Departments doing a vast amount of building on a salary basis. It is economical or all this would not exist by this time. These are all signs of the times. Many of our members, even to the small practitioner, have at some time or other designed a building, residence, mercantile or otherwise, for an owner who was contractor and constructed his own building. The architect received his fee and was satisfied, he would probably like to receive a similar order each year, so when the owner is the builder the principle is the same in a free country, and though rich he has become poor, for he is with us now and may be always. When we are unable

to separate the sheep from the goats within our own fold, it is the height of presumption for us to tell the corporation goat that he is "without" and "persona non grata" at our fireside.

It is no doubt true that this evolution has been fostered by ourselves in the past; we seek to undo at this late day the creature we partially created. Are we in position to undo at least the part we are responsible for? Yes, so far as the owner and the builder are separate individuals, but the corporation as owner and contractor is an individual and has the same vested rights that we have as individuals to practice, as we see fit.

In the days of ancient history, architects and builders were as one, class education in time made the architect a man apart and above the workman, universal free and higher education of the masses is bringing about a change in conditions; if we would preserve our professional position, our remedy lies in legislative enactment of which state examination and license is the preliminary step. Many of our architects are becoming contractors as officers and assistants in building corporations; they make the building corporation capable, and can do just as good work as can be desired if the people want it, but they cater to a class of building that is commercial, and the term "commercial work" is becoming customary, and, as custom makes law, there is only one long time winner that is supreme; that is, "survival of the fittest."

It is useless, futile and foolish for us as a body to antagonize—shall we stoop so low as to spell out the word "boycott"—and become like the stubborn oak on the bank that went down in the flood while the reed in the river bends as the flood passes over. Let us be pliable as the reed at the floods approach and live after it is over. The building corporations have come to live with us for a while at least; we are not concerned with them one way or the other; the general contractor has been with us for a long time and some few are not what they should be.

As long as the general contractor is a practical man skilled in the art of building and with a pride in his work, the general contracting system has merit, or where some special exigency of finance or other consideration makes it necessary, a general contractor may be availed of and may be useful to the owner and all concerned, but, a system which eventuates in the general contractor becoming not only the center of authority, but dominating the owner himself, and subordinating the architect to his control and reducing the skilled sub-contractors to such a point that they cannot do good work, is detrimental to the entire building interest.

Several years ago the question of contract relationship came up between contractors and architects—darkened clouds appeared only to be brushed away when this Institute appointed a committee on Uniform Contract to meet with a like committee of the National Association of Builders. It was not without misgivings on our part; that we feared little would come of it. The result was, they met us half way, even more than half way, and after a few years of work and revisions, etc., it proved very successful.

That barrier was swept away; why not approach the system in like manner to

the contract, and thus the question that is vital to any success as a remedy to the system in the matter of bidding as sub-contractors can be properly placed before both organizations, and for the present, until definite results are obtained, let each and every member earnestly bear in mind that section of the preliminary report which reads as follows:

"There may be times when we should advocate the employment of the general contractor, but as a rule it should be the sentiment of the architects of the country to deal with the men who do the work, and that, so far as possible, we should induce our clients to revert to the old system of letting special contracts for each important branch of their work."

We have been building up a system through the general contractor which is destroying ourselves. By a recurrence to the old system, at least in part, we will reestablish our influence. It should be pointed out to an owner that disinterested supervision and guidance will not inure to his benefit and that it is a reversion, not an advance, to make the architect, as a partner or otherwise, an interested party in connection with the construction and design.

We make this as a recommendation that steps be taken by this organization looking toward a joint conference on the Relations of Architects to the Contract System with the National Association of Builders in manner as the Board of Directors shall deem advisable, and further, that the section of the preliminary report just above referred to be kept in mind, urged and put in force where and whenever possible.

The Chairman: The next committee to report is the Committee on the Relations to other Societies; Edward L. Tilton, Chairman.

Mr. Newhall will read the report.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE RELATIONS OF OTHER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES TO THE INSTITUTE.

The Committee appointed last year by President Day and confirmed by President Gilbert, "To consider the relations of other architectural societies to the Institute," begs to report that it has held several meetings and been in correspondence with the societies throughout the country with gratifying results.

Our report consists of three parts:

- A. A general outline of work contemplated by our Committee.
- B. Our conclusions to date and suggestions offered for consideration by the Institute.
  - C. Our reasons for the suggestions.

At the outset we wish to state that our recommendations are suggestive. We understand that our Committee is only required to present facts as they exist and leave the solution of the problem to the Institute.

#### PART A.

We consider the main objects to be attained may be classified broadly under two headings, to wit: Social and Educational, the social objective tending toward a closer union of fellowship, the educational objective being for the advancement and diffusion of architectural knowledge—this most important work to be carried on by those societies best equipped for it, but under the cognizance of the Institute as hereinafter outlined.

We deem it desirable to standardize the By-Laws and the classes of membership of all the societies and to place similar grades or degrees in the different societies on the same footing, the intent being to "standardize" the grades throughout the country so that a member of a certain grade in one section would be on an equal footing, having passed through experiences to gain his position similar in degree, to one in any other section. This result would be gradually attained through the educational work.

The atelier system founded by certain designated societies under the directions of the local Chapters for the instruction of draughtsmen, and local exhibitions of architectural drawings and mentions awarded, would advance the recipient as follows:

Certain values awarded to "A" College Society member would constitute eligibility to "B" Draughtsman Club. Mentions awarded to Draughtsman Club would constitute eligibility to "C" Junior Societies. Junior Societies executed work would constitute eligibility to "D" Chapters of the American Institute of Architects.

Selected drawings from each section of the country might be sent to the annual conventions in Washington.

Establishment of medals by individuals, such as is done for the Royal Institute of British Architects, might ensue in time.

A circulating library of selected architectural books might be organized under restrictions and with certain deposits or guarantees. In this connection the papers and essays of the Institute could be circulated to the junior societies.

In time Fine Arts Federations might be formed in various sections embracing architecture, sculpture and the allied arts.

We suggest furthermore that a Chapter member should be ipse facto a member of the Institute. This could be accomplished by having members pay all dues to their respective Chapters and let each Chapter pay its proportionate share to support the Institute.

### PART B.

Under date of August 30, 1907, we addressed a circular letter to more than thirty architectural societies. We received responses from twenty-three societies, all or whom were interested in the idea.

Under date of April 10, 1908, we addressed a letter to the above societies, stating the general objects in view, and requested a reply to the following four queries:

First. The number of members?

Second. The number of classes of membership?

Third. How many are members of the A. I. A. Chapters?

Fourth. Do you do Educational work?

Out of nine societies that responded, comprising a total membership of 1,449, we found 183, or only 12½ per cent., were members of Chapters of the Institute.

The Architectural League of America, embracing sixteen societies, at their Annual Convention held in Detroit in September, 1908, adopted certain resolutions showing them to be fully in accord with the idea of a closer union with the Institute and suggesting that the idea would have more weight and dignity if the initiative proceeded from the elder body, the Institute.

The President of the Institute invited the President or the League, and through him the presidents of the sixteen constituent societies, to meet at an informal conference with our Committee. This conference was held Saturday, December 12, 1908. There were present at this conference the President of the Architectural League of America (who acted aso in his capacity of President of the Detroit Architectural Clubs, and representative of the Architectural Club of the University of Illinois), the presidents of the T Square Club, Cleveland Architectural Club, Washington Architectural Club, Boston Architectural Club, the Chairman of the Education Committee of the Beaux Arts Society, and a majority of our Committee with the President and Vice-President of the Institute. As a result of this conference, the following set of resolutions was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, experience has shown that students and draughtsmen, who purpose to follow the profession of architecture, should be brought under the influence of the American Institute of Architects at the outset of their careers, so that they might become familiar with the principles which are held by the American Institute of Architects as those to be followed in the practice of their profession, and

"Whereas, it is clear that these young men should be encouraged by the Institute, and enter and remain in classes organized for the study of architecture, and

"Whereas, these men if they have been under the cognizance of the Institute for some years will ultimately form a class from which it can draw most valuable members to its body, and

"Whereas, the architectural societies who occupy themselves with the subject of education should be brought into closer touch with the Institute, then be it

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting to recommend to the Board of Directors of the American Institue of Architects that they consider a plan whereby members of classes and schools for the study of architecture, draughtsmen and others may be admitted to some form of student or junior section in the Institute as a recognition of merit, as a means of guiding them, as an incentive to study, and with a view of obtaining satisfactory future members of the organization, and furthermore that a place be found on the Board for one or more representatives of those societies which shall have shown themselves useful in the cause of architectural education.

The young architectural student entering college might be enrolled on the Institute list and pay a small registration fee. This would start him in line and stimulate his efforts.

So with a student starting in a society atelier or in an office. Success will depend upon the personal endeavor of the student combined with effort on the part of the societies doing the educational work.

In the Beaux Arts Society work it is observed that many draughtsmen use the courses offered to improve themselves just enough to demand higher wages, and many are content to drop out; others, however, keep on to the capture of the Paris prize or to minor prizes offered by the society.

In this connection the Academy of Rome might be a goal for future students under Institute patronage.

The strength of the atelier system lies in its social "camaraderie" as well as in its educational work. The ateliers serve as clubs, inexpensive and attractive.

The T Square Club, after twenty-five years, has adopted the atelier system.

The demand throughout the middle West and beyond for a system is greater even than in the East where technical schools are more accessible.

#### PART C.

There are more than thirty architectural societies in the country. The Architectural League of America is composed of sixteen of these societies, including 1,700 members, most of whom have youth and energy. They now ask the Institute to indicate the road they should take in order to arrive finally in the Institute fold. They do not ask for financial aid from the Institute. They do not ask to be taken in until they are duly prepared.

If some provision be not made by the Institute for this ever-increasing element, its enthusiasm will carry it away from us entirely, by the establishment of a separate organization of some sort. This would certainly be a misfortune.

The work of our Committee will be accomplished if we open a gate in the Institute and direct this rising flood in the proper channel, otherwise the banks will be overflowed and very valuable strentgh, energy and enthusiasm be dissipated, resulting in a greater loss to the Institute than to the younger societies.

Our proposition is to influence the education of the younger men so that they may eventually enter the Institute. The Royal Institute of British Architects does this. It has over one thousand students. We do not ask the American Institute to do more than open its doors when the younger men, duly prepared by their education, knock for admittance.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the American Institute of Architects consider the advisability of establishment of a student group or section similar to that of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and that the Institute provide for representation upon its Board of Directors of those Societies which shall have shown themselves useful in the cause of architectural education.

Respectfully submitted.

E. L. TILTON, Chairman, R. A. CRAM,

L. C. NEWHALL,

S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE,

C. C. ZANZINGER,

Committee.

The President: The next is report of the Delegate to National Conference Electrical Code, and to National Fire Protection; Walter Smedley, alternate.

Mr. Smedley: Our late comrade, Mr. Stone, but for his death, would have made this report on the subject of fire protection, and his firm have written to the Secretary as follows: "Among the papers found on Mr. Stone's desk has been found the enclosed rough draft of a report which he evidently intended to make at the next annual Convention, but on account of his death it is apparently unfinished in character. It is possible that it may be of some value, and we send it to you in order that you make such use of it as you deem proper." And I have been asked to read this manuscript to you—it is much interlined, and I shall have to ask your pardon if I cannot read promptly.

I have been again honored by being the representative of the Institute to the National Fire Protection Association and as such have attended the Convention which was held in Chicago on the \_\_\_\_\_\_, two meetings of the Executive Committee at Chicago at the time of the National Convention, the other in Boston on the fifth of August.

Each successive year I am more and more impressed with the amount and character of the work done by the members of this organization as individuals, and in the committees appointed to enquire into the causes of fire and the ways and means that can be devised to safeguard property from fire and prevent fires becoming conflagrations. That there is a crying need that we should all, and especially architects, lend a hand and heartily cooperate in this work cannot be better illustrated than by a quotation from reliable and truly appalling stastistics of the tremendous loss of property—absolute and irretrievable loss—which occurs not in any one exceptional year, but continually, year after year, with alarming and disgraceful regularity and with increasing frequency of years in which great conflagrations like those of Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and San Francisco, not to mention many of only less magnitude, occur.

The value of the great fleet of vessels of the United States Navy which went from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific was probably less than \$125,000,000, only about one-third of the value of the property destroyed by fire in the City of San Francisco.

The property loss by fire in the United States in 1907 was \$180,000,000, more than half as much as the entire loss of the conflagration of San Francisco, and the average loss for the last thirty-two years has been \$134,000,000 per annum.

The insurance companies of the United States have paid out for losses by fire

since 1860, \$2,500,000,000, a sum almost equal to the national debt at its highest point after the Civil War, which was \$2,845,000,000, while the total loss by fire since 1875 has been \$4,250,000,000.

These figures ought to be sufficiently startling to cause every man who has to do with directing construction to make himself familiar with the causes which bring about this enormous waste, to study how to overcome them and do everything in his power to prevent them. I know of no single agency which is as intelligently and successfully grappling with the problem as the National Fire Protection Association and none that is doing so much to put the information which it gathers into practical use by establishing standards for construction, devices and materials which enter into buildings and printing them for circulation. These standards are determined by exhaustive laboratory experiments of the most scientific kind, by long-continued investigations of men of large experience, where training and employment especially fits them for such investigations, by critical review and discussion of reports of committees appointed to formulate standards before they are adopted.

Devices examined and approved by the laboratories can be known by the attached labels and stamps and may be absolutely relied upon as a guarantee and warrant of quality. One way, therefore, by which we can benefit our clients and assist in the prevention of fire is to ascertain what devices and materials are approved and insert in our specifications that those materials shall bear the stamp or label of the underwriters' laboratories.

By the payment of \$5 a year, individuals may become Associate Members of the Association, which entitles then to the publications issued by it. The Institute has since 1900 been an Active Member with annual dues of \$15, is entitled to a representation by one or more delegates, and receives all publications of the Association. By a vote passed it will continue an Active Member until otherwise ordered.

I am myself an Associate Member and wish I might induce others to help in the good work by becoming such and receive in return the *quid pro quo* which I am confident they would recognize was coming to them.

Fire loss in United States, 1907, \$180,000,000.

Fire loss in United States, average thirty-two years, \$134,000,000.

National debt at its highest, \$2,845,000,000.

Insurance companies have paid \$2,500,000,000 since 1860.

Total fire loss since 1875, \$4,250,000,000.

Forty fires a year for each 10,000 population.

Europe: Per capita loss in Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, average 33 cents; in United States, 2.47.

The Chairman: The next in order is the report of the Delegates to the Advisory Board for Testing Materials, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, George B. Post, and William S. Eames.

The Secretary: Mr. Post wishes it stated that this report is signed by one delegate, and Mr. Eames has been very sick—very seriously ill.

# REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE ADVISORY BOARD FOR TESTING MATERIALS.

Your delegates to the National Advisory Board on Fuels and Structural Materials respectfully report that when it was impossible for the individual members of the Board to attend the meetings of the Board they have kept in close touch with the officers by correspondence.

The work of the Board has been of the greatest possible value, as shown by the detailed reports of its proceedings on file with the Secretary of the Institute.

In order to prevent the unnecessary duplication of work and of expenditure on the part of the Government, arrangements are being made to, if possible, secure the consolidation or co-operation of the various laboratories and agents of the Government for testing and investigating fuels and materials for construction, and very considerable progress has been made in this direction.

In the opinion of your representatives this work is of the utmost value and the influence of the Institute should be exerted, if necessary, to secure adequate appropriations for its proper continuation.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. Post,

Delegate.

The President: The next report is that on the International Congress of Architects; W. S. Eames, Chairman. I understand that Mr. Totten is prepared to make this report.

Mr. Totten: The report which I am about to read is made by the Committee of the American Institute of Architects, which consists of W. S. Eames, Chairman, Glenn Brown, Francis R. Allen, George B. Post, Daniel H. Burnham, and George Oakley Totten, Secretary. The Committee has thought that it might be interesting to have the report illustrated to show the buildings in which the Congress was held in Vienna, and to show some of the views in connection with the structural exhibition and the meetings generally.

# RÉSUMÉ OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, HELD AT VIENNA, MAY, 1908.

The Eighth International Congress of Architects, held at Vienna, May 18 to 24, like its predecessors, marks a great event in the history of the profession.

These Congresses, while thoroughly international in their personnel, with representatives from practically all civilized countries, still have the paramount flavor

of the country in which they are held. It is exceedingly interesting to observe this difference in nationalities.

Each Congress has shown a marked and real advance. Never before has such a wide range of papers been presented for consideration and discussion. The series of "Compte Rendu" of these Congresses present a most valuable collection of material on big, broad subjects of vital interest to architects,

The Congress was a marked success from every point of view. Held in one of the most wonderful cities of the world, during the most beautiful time of the year, from the intellectual and the social and the merely pleasurable point of view, it was unsurpassed.

The inaugural meeting was held in the beautiful Hemicycle of the Chamber of Deputies, in the Parliament Building, one of Hansen's masterpieces. The ceremony was interesting and imposing. On the main floor were a thousand men, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including the American Ambassador, noted men in the Arts and Sciences, and many of the world's most famous architects. The galleries were filled with the wives, daughters, and sisters of the members.

The Home Secretary, Frei Herr von Biernerth, presided in place of the Prime Minister, Baron Wald von Beck. With him were the President of the Chamber and the Mayor of the city. The Minister gave a cordial address of welcome and a delegate from each country replied. Among those replying were: Messrs. Daumet (France), Nagy (Hungary), Cannizzaro (Italy), Cuypers (Holland), Keuttnew (Russia), Mariscal (Mexico), Velasques (Spain), Berindey (Roumania).

Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr., responding for America, said in German: "I have the very distinguished honor to convey the cordial and friendly greetings of my Government to Austria, and to this notable gathering of the world's architects. The deliberations of this Congress will be followed with interest by my countrymen in all parts of America.

"Austria has ever been the home of art, increasing always in splendor. Changing conditions bring new problems to the architect, and the beauty of a city is not the work of any one period, but of the continued efforts of many generations.

"Your magnificent capital and residence city, Vienna, is especially interesting to us in America, for we are now occupied in replanning, re-building, and aggrandizing our new and rapidly growing towns.

"It seems to be one of the inconsistencies of nature that we, in a new country with limitless lands, should have in parts of some of our cities a denser population than any other country, and that our architecture at certain points should be so contracted that we are forced to untold vertical dimensions. The result is the skyscraper.

"We have scarcely grown used to this novelty, and now still more startling conditions are presenting themselves which may greatly influence the architecture of the future. To sail through the air is no longer a picture of the imagination, and the day may not be far distant when the architect will have to devote his attention to beautifying not only the facades of the buildings, but the roofs as well, that they may not offend the æsthetic traveler of the air."

Herr Otto Wagner, President of the Congress, then read the opening speech, from which the following extracts are taken:

"It is my pleasant duty to greet our honored foreign colleagues in the name of my Austrian conferes. I welcome you all most cordially, and hope that you may find fresh inspiration in these surroundings, and hearty enjoyment.

"For the eighth time the architects of all civilized countries have met together at a Congress. The aim and object of this Congress is the furthering of art. As you all know, art is the standard by which civilization is measured, and is one of the important economic factors of the welfare of nations. Art takes root in the spirit of the times. The present generation is so preoccupied with science, politics and finance that artistic feeling must be neglected, and hence the promotion of art is bound to suffer. It is therefore not to be wondered at that artists, the representatives of art, recognize the danger and seek to avert it.

"Since architecture has always been the leader among the arts, the first duty in this matter devolves upon the architects. Earlier Congresses have indicated how we may further art, and have given the answer to two important artistic questions. The Sixth International Congress agreed by a large majority of votes that liberty is essential to the development of art, and the seventh passed a resolution that the designs of public buildings should, in the interest of art, be left to the decision of artists, but that the State authorities should have control in so far as the purpose, economics, and construction are concerned. The encouragement of art has, however, not only to create measures; it must also sweep aside all that may stand in the way of the progress of art. All that is new in art, and more especially the best, partakes of the nature of a triumph, and force or violence is always associated with the idea of conquest. The artist creates that which in his opinion is the best, and produces that which, as Goethe expressed it, the world should admire, not only that which it possibly might admire.

"The President of the British Committee, Mr. Belcher, in his opening address at the Seventh International Congress of Architects, laid stress on the point that one of the most important aims for which we must strive is the artistic education of the nation. That, however, can only be compassed if the State authorities see to it that good work and only good work be produced, for the good alone can be victorious. We appeal, therefore, to those in power to set the combatants in array, to appoint leaders, and to discuss questions on art with artists. The artists will be all the more ready to agree to this, that each step advanced in art has a corresponding step in the advance of their status. The world may be certain of one thing: that all artists, whatever opinions they hold, will ever strive with equal fervor toward the one sublime aim—perfection in art. I close with a fervent appeal to all Governments to recognize the decisions of the Congress, as well as to support all efforts in the advancement of art, and thus through art to promote the welfare of nations."

The opening meeting concluded with this speech which was received with much applause.

The afternoon was given to the magnificent Imperial Royal Library, built in

1722 by Fisher von Erlach, where there had been arranged in honor of the Congress an exhibition of priceless architectural designs, bearing signatures of Sangallo, Bramante, Bernini, Zuchero, Fisher von Erlach, etc. It is always absorbingly interesting to see the studies and drawings of architects of another age—to see how they worked, what they worked on, and with what material. The modern school designer is lost without his tracing paper. How did these old masters get on without it? Would their work have been better with it?

In the evening an elaborate banquet for 1,500 guests was given to the Congress in the Great Guild Hall of the Rauthaus by the Mayor and the city of Vienna. As souvenirs bouquets of red and white flowers, with ribbons of red and white, the colors of the city, were given to the ladies, and to the gentlemen filled cigar cases ornamented with the banner bearer which crowns the Rauthaus Tower. The toast of the evening was the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Patron of the Congress. The arrangements were admirable, the dinner perfect, the wine of the best, and the cordiality of the hosts made the evening one long to be remembered by the guests from distant lands.

Tuesday morning, in the hall of the Society of Engineers and Architects, Subject No. 1 was taken up, "The Regulation of the Cultivation of Art by the State." The opening paper was given by Baurath Alois Wurm (Vienna), who read the resolution proposed by the committee in charge of the preparatory work of the Congress.

"That every Government be urgently requested to establish a Ministry of Fine Arts, or at least a section which shall deal with subjects relating to the fine arts. To such a ministry or section shall be attached artists of established reputation. Since architecture can be considered the leading art, architects shall be in the majority. The work of this ministry or section shall be the advancement and the encouragement of fine arts in all their branches,"

Baurath Wurm continued:

"The essentially important in any civilization never arises from the deliberate invention of a single individual, but is always the work of a community. Just as the laws of ethics or social rights are determined by all for all, so also do the rules of architecture spring from the endeavors and the conventions of the general public. Thus architecture is not only the most effective, but also the most firmly established of the fine arts. Therefore it is that buildings provide the most accurate standard for judging of a former civilization. Hence the State which itself is a product of the civilized needs of humanity is under the obligation of according a suitable portion to the essential factor of civilization, instead of neglecting it or treating it as a matter of secondary importance. This present want of consideration stands in bitter contrast to the brilliant periods of history, more especially the classic.

"Matters have reached such a pass that in most circles architecture, the leader and organizer of the fine arts, is hardly reckoned among the fine arts, but is only considered a trade.

"Even from this fact alone is manifest the necessity of our demand, that, under the auspices of Government, architecture should be reunited with her sister arts; that a special Ministry for Fine Arts shall be created, or at least an independent and especially organized section for fine arts shall form part of another ministry and shall be under the direction of an architect.

"The cultivation of art must keep in touch with the spirit of the times, and must certainly not come under the yoke and red tape of fiscal and administrative officialdom. It must not be considered from the point of view that art is a luxury, a luxury which is secondary to the necessities of State. Unfortunately this is the very position taken by many well-educated people, who show a lamentable lack of culture in not recognizing that this apparent luxury is in reality the necessity of a higher civilization.

"The creation of a central office would facilitate the desirable employment of non-official architects, and the recognition of talent not hitherto available for State purposes would awaken important artistic impulses. Thus greater variety would be obtained in the architecture of public buildings, and the character of individual towns might attain a high artistic standard.

"No suitable solution to these pressing questions can be found so long as architecture is kept apart from its natural union with the other fine arts, and no central office is arranged for them. Architecture should not be coupled with public work, such as water, roads and bridges.

"Architecture can only attain an ideal position through the offices of a Ministry of Fine Arts. But if for the present this ideal is not obtainable, architecture should have a section of its own, under the direction of an eminent architect, and this section should be attached to some other suitable ministry, which might be called the Ministry for Fine Arts and Public Buildings. The Austrian Chamber of Deputies (Abgeordnetenhaus) has just accepted the proposal of Oberbaurath Gunther, that within the office of Works there shall be created an independent section for art.

"The Zentralvereinigung of Architects maintains its conviction that a center must be created for architecture and the sister arts dependent on her. They word their request as follows: 'The Abgeordnetenhaus is urgently requested to arrange, as soon as possible, a special Ministry for Fine Arts, and as a preliminary measure to establish in an existing office an independent and technical section for fine arts.

"Many other associations and individuals in Austria and elsewhere have signified their cordial agreement with the above resolution."

The speaker read communications from Hungary, France, Holland, and Bulgaria, enthusiastically endorsing the resolution, and read the list of votes in its favor already given by Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey—in all 384, with but one vote against it.

Baurath Wurm closed with an urgent appeal that the resolution should be unanimously accepted without change.

Papers on the subject were read by Prof. Virgil Nagy (Budapest), M. Berindey (Bucharest), Count G. N. Plunkett, Director of the Museum of Science and Art, Dublin

Concurrently with the meeting held in the hall of the Society of Engineers and

Architects, a meeting was held in the hall of the Gewerbe-Verein, where a paper was read by Professor Mayreder (Vienna) on a "Comparison of the Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and Vienna Building Regulations as Regards their Influence on the Architectural Finish of the Dwelling Houses and the Appearance of the city."

Comparing the regulations the professor said that Berlin possessed the newest building act, i. e., 1907, while Rome and Vienna had the most old-fashioned, though new schemes are being prepared by both of these towns. He grouped his comparisons under six heads: 1. The Planning of the Town, where London appears to be most behindhand. 2. External Elevations. Here Paris leads, having gone thoroughly into the question of projections, etc., and provided for all contingencies, with a view to hampering the architect as little as possible. 3. Internal Arrangement. Rome alone forbids cellars to be used as dwellings, and excludes wood as a building material where possible. 4. Beauty of Design. There is no mention of this in any of the acts, but Vienna is providing for it. 5. Preservation of Monuments. Austria has no laws on this subject. 6. The Architect's Responsibility. In Rome and Vienna the architect signs the designs as well as the client and contractor, but in Vienna the contractor is the responsible party.

Professor von Feldegg (Vienna) read an exceedingly interesting paper on the "Elements of Modern Architecture." He compared architecture to nature, which possesses not only an external and objective side, but, what is more important, an inward and subjective element. Architecture expresses natural wants satisfied, but is not copied from nature any more than speech, a natural expression of wants, is imitative of nature. The peculiarity of the modern architectural movement lies in the fact that it harks back from the objective to the subjective; that it declines to bow to accepted principles, and shows a Nihilistic enmity for tradition.

Professor Dolezal (Vienna) readaninstructive paper on "The Photometric Survey of Architectural Monuments." As far back as 1839 French scientists affirmed that photography could be used for measuring and reconstructing purposes. Laussedat built the first theodolite, which, through various stages, has culminated in the perfect modern instrument invented by Dr. Schell of Vienna. Although the Austrians lead in this science, it is most widely put to practical use in Germany, where a society was formed in 1885, called the Photometric Society of Berlin. Since that year over a thousand buildings have been measured with a facility and rapidity impossible with the more usual methods. Professor Dolezal tested his photometric measurements by others carefully taken on the spot and found them to agree to within three centimeters; hence they are exact to all intents and purposes.

Baurath Ivocovic (Zara) gave a short account of the principal mediæval buildings in which Dalmatia is so rich.

Baurath Fassbender (Vienna) opened up many questions in his paper on the building of towns and on legislative measures. He said that it was the duty of all nations to provide for the extension of their towns on suitable and hygienic plans, and hence chairs should be founded in technical schools where this important science could be studied. The question is practically a new one, as towns have only recently

begun to spread rapidly, but, nevertheless, the need of knowledge on the subject is imperative.

Dr. Stubben, of Berlin, said Austria was the only country that compelled municipalities to provide plans for extension. In France, Germany and Belgium, municipalities were free so to do. In England the extension of the town appeared to be no man's business. He considered it of great importance that certain sites should be reserved for public buildings.

Tuesday afternoon the Exhibition of International Architecture was formally opened by the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Gustave Marchet, in the Gartenbau-Gesellschaft.

The Permanent Committee of each country represented in the Congress had been asked to arrange an exhibition of representative work of that country, including executed architectural work of all classes, plans, designs, illustrations and models, works of painting and sculpture in so far as they were connected with architecture, and examples of applied art, either separately or in groups.

To each country had been assigned a separate room or section. The space allotted to America was as large as that given to any foreign country.

When the committee in charge of the American exhibition arrived in Vienna the great building was a barren waste, but the plan of decoration for the entire interior had been so carefully studied out beforehand that the work was executed as if by magic. The main hall and the halls in general, especially those of Austria and Germany, were most interestingly treated, the walls covered with a burlap colored and stenciled in artistic designs, the general effect being admirable. Some of the rooms were designed as actual architectural interiors.

The central room of the exhibition was entirely international; that is, drawings and photographs had been selected by the general committee from the most interesting work of the various countries.

It was gratifying to those who had worked on the American exhibition to hear the praises on every hand of America's exhibit as a whole, and of the work of individual architects represented. The problem which confronted the committee was to get a collection that would be representative of the best talent, not of any one locality, but of the entire country, and still would not exceed in wall area the limited space allotted. A marked interest was taken in this exhibit by the members of the Congress, and Mr. Stokes, Vice-President of the R. I. B. A., seemed to voice a very general opinion when he spoke of it as the best one of the exhibition.

This is the first time that an international exhibition of contemporary work has been undertaken by the Congress. The admirable results should encourage future congresses to undertake and further similar exhibitions.

For Tuesday evening, tickets had been distributed to members of the Congress who wished to attend the opera. This afforded an opportunity also of studying the building, which is second to none except perhaps the Paris Opera House. The whole scheme, beautiful in its conception, exquisite in detail, if lacking the grandeur of the Paris Opera House, exceeds it in refinement. It is a building which gives infinite

pleasure to architects, and reflects great credit on the designers and the city in which it was created. The singing and presentation of the opera were unsurpassed.

Members of the Congress afterward attended the reception at the Art Gallery, given by the Vienna Artists' Association and the Architects' Club, thus closing a delightful evening.

On Wednesday the entire day was devoted to an excursion to the Semmering. Special trains left Vienna at an early hour, arriving at the summit of the beautiful mountain in time for luncheon at the Subdahn and the Hotel Erzherzog Johann. From the summit there were beautiful views of the surrounding snow-capped mountains.

On Thursday morning Subject No. 2, "Architectural Copyright and Ownership of Drawings," was taken up.

This is a subject of apparently greater importance in Europe than with us, or is it that we have not awakened to its importance? France especially is exerting every effort to obtain laws that shall place the architect in the same category as the author, painter, and other artists.

A résumé of the papers of M. Gaston Trelat (Paris), Señor P. Salvat (Barcelona,) and M. Georges Harmand was made by Herr Baurath Emil Bressler (Vienna). He stated that the papers expressed either philosophical opinions concerning the advantages of such copyright, or, like the German paper, are reviews of the existing laws. M. Trelat considers that artistic copyright is not so much a legal right as a moral one. Señor Salvat presents the following conclusions for consideration:

- A distinction should be made between the architect's design and the building itself.
- The design should be as fully protected by copyright as the works of painter and sculptor.
- 3. The architectural building to be protected by copyright must be the object of a special study, and the various rights must be taken into account.

Regierungsbaumeister Bothke (Berlin) advocates the German law of July 1, 1907. According to this act only buildings possessing artistic merit are protected, excluding purely utilitarian ones.

M. Harmand presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Congress:

"The Eighth International Congress of Architects, Vienna, 1908, remembering on the one hand the resolutions on copyright proposed during the last thirty years at various International Congresses of Architects, or of literary or artistic associations, particularly those of Madrid, 1904, and London, 1906, and on the other hand remembering the Final Protocol of the Diplomatic Conference held in Paris, 1896, where the principle of full copyright for architecture was recognized; remembering finally the English Acts of 1766 and 1862, the Spanish Law of 1879, the French Law of 1902, and the German Law of 1907, each of which especially protects architectural works, this Congress is of the opinion: 1. That it is the complete set of drawings (comprising the drawings of the external and the internal facades, plans, sections, elevations

and decoration drawings) which constitutes the first manifestation of the architect's idea, a complete work of itself. 2. That the building is only a reproduction on terra firma of the architectural design.

"The Congress therefore adopts this resolution:

"'That the architectural design and all the drawings which compose it, together or separately, be protected by all Governments, and by all International Conventions, in exactly the same fashion as is the case with other artistic work.'"

M. Harmand considers that it should become a rule for architects to sign their buildings. Every painter and sculptor signs his work and the name of a composer is never absent from the printed programme. Why, therefore, should the public not be able equally easily to learn who designed a building that pleases them? In fact, the probability is that the sight of signatures on buildings, as visible as those on painting and statutes, will encourage the public to include the architect among his category of "artists." Designs for applied art are fully protected in many countries. Why should an architect's design in brick or stone not enjoy the same copyright as a design of his in glass or silk? Wherever personality is shown in design it should be protected by copyright. In most cases it is true that the design for a house is not suited for more than one reproduction, yet it sometimes happens that the design can be repeated with no disadvantage.

An essential principle is that drawings remain the property of the architect, they being only the concrete expression of his abstract idea. "We cannot repeat too often that the buildings are only the embodiments of the design."

In the Convention of 1896 the clauses on artistic and literary copyright were signed by a dozen or more countries including Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, England, Norway, Sweden, Luxemberg, Spain, etc.; in fact by most cultured countries except the United States, Austria, and Russia. According to this Convention, authors, painters, sculptors, and architects who have secured copyright in their own country are thereby protected in all other countries signatory to the Convention. Each country gives the artist the same protection as he enjoys in his own country. It is to be noted, however, that details differ in the various countries, especially as regards the duration of the copyright after death. According to the Berne Convention copyright continues in France and Belgium for fifty years after the death of the artist or author; and any one wanting to secure this long copyright can obtain it by publishing his work in either of the countries named, irrespective of his own nationality.

M. Daumet (Paris) said that sites in a certain street have trebled in value since a charming little house was built there by Duban. Now, Duban was the greatly honored restorer of the Chateau of Blois, and he designed admirable additions to the Ecole des Beaux Arts, while the Galerie Charles IX, the first modern part of the Louvre, contained some of his best work. The present owner of the Duban house in the Rue Tronchet wished to enlarge the building by adding a story to it, but such is the esteem in which Duban is held that no French architect could be found willing to mutilate Duban's design. M. Daumet maintains that one cannot touch a man's building without his consent.

At the same hour Subject No. 3, "Rules and Regulations for International Competitions," was discussed.

This subject was presented in London at the Seventh Congress where it was discussed at considerable length and referred for further study to the Permanent Committee. The principal paper presented at the former Congress, it will be remembered, was that of M. Gaudet. This was without doubt a most remarkable paper. In the interim between Congresses the Committee did considerable work on the subject.

The discussions were opened by Herr Weber, of Vienna, who said: "There could be no doubt that international competitions have a favorable influence on the art of all nations, and that through them both art and artists of all nations are drawn more closely together." He cited the international competitions for the Rathaus of Vienna and the Peace Palace at The Hague. He made the following suggestions:

- 1. International competitions for subjects of international importance are desirable in the interest of the art of all nations.
- Architects of all countries represented in the Permanent Committee of the International Congress may take part in such competitions.
- 3. All countries shall contribute an equal number of members to the jury. The jury shall act in the interest of art, and they shall choose that design which is the most suitable for the country and the site.
- 4. The jury shall include eminent architects who are fitted for the responsible duty and they shall form two-thirds of the jury.
  - 5. The jury shall be suitably indemnified.
- 6. When possible, international competitions to be in two sections. In the open competition artistic qualities of a design can come to the fore with a minimum of drawings. In the limited competitions the drawings can be more complete, and thus show more technical knowledge and artistic ability. No premiums to be awarded in the open competition, but all designs in the limited competitions to be premiated.
  - 7. The first prize shall carry with it the execution of the design.
  - 8. Special principles shall regulate these seven main principles.

Herr Heber also presented extracts from the summary of principles adopted by the Competition Committee of the Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects.

- The aim of architectural competitions is to obtain ideas, sketches or designs.
   In no case are highly finished drawings to be demanded.
- 2. Nature of the Competition.—International Competitions are either only open or an open preliminary competition is followed by a limited competition.
- 3. Choice of the Jury.—As first step in instituting a competition the investigator shall obtain the services of a jury in order to have their help in drawing a programme and carrying out the arrangements.
- 4. The Opening and Carrying Through.—The conditions of the competition, written in the language of the country, shall contain the following principal headings:

  a. The name of the promoter. b. The composition of the jury. c. The programme

- d. The procedure of the jury. No alterations of the conditions will be allowed during the competition.
- (a) Name of promoter.—Besides the other desiderata the conditions must contain a clause which guarantees that the promoter is a plenipotentiary.
- (b) Composition of jury —The jury must consist of an uneven number in proportion to the importance of the occasion. At least two-thirds of the jury shall be architects. If the promoter has already drawn up the conditions of the competition, they must be examined and approved by the entire jury. Should the jury not be unanimous they shall refuse to act. The members of the jury shall be named in the conditions and receive remuneration.
  - (c) The programme.—The programme shall give particulars of:
    - 1. The place and date for sending the competition drawings.
    - 2. The site.
    - 3. The requirements.
    - 4. The style.
    - 5. The number and kind of plans, calculations and details required.
  - 6. The estimates.
  - 7. The device for recognizing the drawings.
  - 8. The ownership of the design sent up for competition.
  - 9. The figure and the number of the prizes.
  - 10. The purchase of unpremiated designs.
- 11. The obligation of distributing the prizes and of buying non-premiated designs.
  - 12. The distribution of the prizes.
  - 13. The choice of the design to be carried out.
  - 14. The exhibition of competitive designs.
  - 15. The return of the designs.
  - 16. The decision of the jury.
- 17. The adherence to the conditions of the promoter and the cost of the proceedings, and, furthermore, in the case of "an open competition followed by a limited one."
  - 18. The number of the designs to be chosen for the limited competition.
  - 19. The remuneration of the chosen design:
  - 20. The value and number of the prizes for the limited competition.
  - (d) Procedure of the jury:
  - r. Taking over of the drawings.
  - 2. Preliminary examination.
  - 3. Elimination of unsuitable designs.
  - 4. Final examination of designs and award of prizes.
  - 5. Opening of the envelopes which contain the names of the competitors.
  - 6. Verdict of the jury on the choice of the design to be executed.

The above are only headings; the summary further goes thoroughly into detail of each clause.

At the meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee on Public Competitions, on May 21, M. Poupinel, Secretary to the Committee, read the articles which had been accepted and those which had been held over at the sitting May 19, 1908.

Signor Cannizzaro read a new draft embodying those ideas which had been accepted at the preceding sitting and offering a solution for those which had been held over. After some discussion the Committee accepted the wording of the following principles.

Resolutions to be presented for ratification by the International Congress, Vienna, May 23, 1908:

The Eighth International Congress of Architects is of the opinion that, in international architectural competitions, the following should be considered:

- 1. International competitions should be reserved for exceptional cases which bear a truly international character.
- 2. International competitions may be open to all architects without invitation, or limited by invitations. Limited competions to be in one division only; open competitions, preferably in two divisions.
- 3. The conditions of international competitions to be the same for all competitors. No account to be taken of any drawing or item which is sent in over and above those prescribed in the conditions.
- 4. The programme is to express in precise terms the conditions of the competition. It should not include any optional desiderata.
- 5. In limited competitions the programme may be drawn up in great detail and demand a complete set of working drawings. In open competitions the programme should express technical requirements in general terms, and limit the number and scale of drawings to the minimum necessary for the understanding of the design by the jury. The programme should announce that designs are to be anonymous and distinguished only by a device for the first division, and signed for the second.
- 6. In competitions of two divisions the first divisions will submit to the conditions of open competitions, the second to those of limited competitions. Only authors of premiated designs to be admitted to the second competition.
- 7. The programme of the competition to be published, and to be available to competitors on the same date in all countries. The date of sending to be attested by the stamp of the forwarding office, which stamp must be handed in to the jury. This date will be considered as the final date for the closing of the competition.
- 8. The programme of the competition to be drawn up in one language only, of the four official languages of the International Congress of 1906 (London), 1908 (Vienna), German, English, French, or Italian. Architects of experience to be consulted as to its drawing up.
- 9. The jury of an international architectural competition is to consist of seven architects, all of different nationality, and one member of the jury shall come from the country instituting the competition. A magistrate chosen by the administration which instituted the competition to preside without a vote at all meetings, so as to insure regular procedure. The members of the jury, by the mere fact of accepting

the post, declare that they have not, nor will they have, directly or indirectly, any material interest in the execution of the competition work.

- 10. It would be desirable in international competitions, and especially in preliminary competitions, not to prescribe any definite limit to the cost, so as to leave the competitors the greatest liberty in their design.
- 11. The total amount of the prizes to be distributed to be at least double the fees which would have been paid to an architect for preparing a similar design. The execution of the design to be entrusted to the premiated architect under the conditions obtaining in the country which institutes the competition. The amount of the premium not to be deducted from the fees. In case the individual or corporation which opens the competition wishes to reserve the right of dispensing with the services of the architect who has placed first, the programme is to contain an indemnity clause. In the event of the building not being carried out an indemnity shall be due. In every case the authors of designs preserve the artistic ownership of their drawings and the building erected therefrom.
- 12. In competitions of one division all designs shall be exhibited in a suitable place for such a period as to enable all competitors to visit this exhibition, which must be announced beforehand in professional publications. In competitions of two divisions, there will be no exhibition after the first assessment; all the sketches should be sealed, and exhibited at the same time as are the final competitive designs. The report of the jury to be published before the opening of the exhibition, in order that all those interested may be acquainted with it.

(Signed) J. M. POUPINEL, Secretary,

The above resolutions were read out at a general meeting and received with acclamation.

The resolutions were again discussed at the meeting of the Permanent Committee, held in Paris, November 19, the results of which have not yet reached us, though it is expected that but slight modifications will be made to them.

Thursday afternoon was spent in visiting various old and new buildings of peculiar interest, among others the Palais Lanckoronski, where the Count showed his wonderful collections of art treasures, giving his descriptions in five languages with equal ease, and afterward entertaining his visitors at afternoon tea.

The ladies of the Congress were invited to attend the review of \$2,000 school children in front of the Palace at Schonbrumm in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the Emperior's reign. Those who witnessed the review were enthusiastic in their description of the beautiful and unique spectacle.

In the evening the gentlemen of the Congress were received at the Imperial Royal Hofburg by the Archduke Franz Salvator, to whom each member was presented.

Mr. Totten presented to the Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on behalf of the United States Government, a collection of photographs of public buildings of Washington. The gift was received with appreciation and the unanimous thanks of the society.

On Friday morning the subject for discussion was "Legal Qualifications and Government Certifying of Architects" (licensing). While we are trying the experiment of licensing of architects in three of the states of America (New Jersey, Illinois, and California) it has not yet been tried sufficiently to definite prove its value. In France the "diploma" issued by the Ecole des Beaux Arts or State seems to stand for the same thing, while in England membership in the Royal Institute of Architects is a guarantee of superior knowledge or worth—the aim, too, of the American Institute of Architects.

Herr L. Bauman (Vienna) advocated the foundation of a "Chamber of Architects," in reality a society which shall have the power to award the title "architect" only after the candidate has passed a satisfactory theoretical and technical examination. He further thought that architects who were already established and of tried ability should not be required to pass the examination.

M. Chastel (Paris) argued very wisely for and against the "Diploma." He said: "Architecture is a liberal profession, and as such the granting of a diploma would close it," and that the diploma requiring but a minimum of work would discourage further study. On the other hand it was pointed out that the profession being a liberal one was open to all, and that no man could afford to stop studying if he wished to keep up with the times. We define a diploma as a "certificate of necessary knowledge."

Professor Haup (Hanover) said that for protection in Germany a society of German architects had been organized. Its membership was five hundred and it awarded diplomas.

M. Bonnier (Paris) said that diplomas had been awarded in France since 1867 to the graduates of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. There were now about 800 of these registered architects. He thought that but one body should award diplomas in order to maintain a uniform standard.

Theme 5, "The Preservation of Ancient Monuments." The principal paper on this subject was presented by Prof. Julius Deininger (Vienna), who made a résumé of the papers by M. A. Besnard (Paris), M. Gaston Trelat (Paris), and Herr Baurath Wurm (Vienna). M. Trelat makes the following suggestions:

- 1. Make a complete catalogue of all ancient buildings.
- 2. Make workable schemes for their preservation.
- 3. Keep these projects up to date.
- 4. Put up models in relief on the spot so as to judge beforehand of the artistic effect.
- 5. Make a continuous series of studies for the further preservation of ancient buildings.
- M. Besnard presented the following suggestions for consideration. These had received the approval of the Societe Centrale Des Architects Français. They are:
- Government should assign powers of expropriation for the protection of buildings in private hands.

- 2 That no alterations shall be undertaken in historical and artistic monuments without the consent and supervision of the Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.
- 3. That where new streets and building lines are contemplated great consideration shall be given to existing monuments, and particularly to their artistic effects.
- 4. That when it is impossible to save a building, this shall be carefully photographed, measured, and described, and that its artistic detail be preserved in a local museum.
- 5. That all buildings shall, when possible, revert to their original use, and measures be taken to facilitate this.
- 6. That advertisements shall be forbidden on or in the neighborhood of ancient buildings.
  - 7. That inventories on an approved system shall be made of all ancient buildings.
- That for all necessary restorations a programme shall be drawn up by men of repute, and careful drawings made of the original condition of the building.
- 9. That Governments shall make such provision in schools that children may have their historic and artistic faculties aroused, and that those private societies which pursue such aims shall receive every encouragement, as shall also the publications of monographs.

Herr Baurath Alois Wurm (Vienna), in his article, believes that "Purity of style" is unnecessary, in fact often hurtful, and that often beautiful features are removed because they belong to some period different from that of the building; that if these have any intrinsic value in themselves, or if they add to the picturesqueness of the building, they should be preserved.

In the treatment of ancient buildings, whether they be in good condition or already falling into disrepair, one principle is gradually gaining ground, viz., that they shall be preserved in as unaltered condition as possible.

To restore an old building to its presumed original condition was the prevalent idea during the second half of the last century, an aim which is now no longer considered desirable, but it is even regarded under certain circumstances as being actually reprehensible.

Opinions differ with regard to additions to so-called "Living Monuments," additions which are often unavoidable. It is still an open question whether additions shall be in the style of the building (as is generally the case), or whether a different style shall be used.

It is probable that the opinion will soon become general that such additions shall be quite free as to their details, and shall be carried out in the spirit of the times; but that as regards proportion and mass they shall unite, forming an artistic whole with the ancient building. A too close imitation of an old style will in the future be considered as an inartistic copy, or even as a more or less successful forgery.

At the beginning of the year the Austrian Minister of Education outlined a proposed law for the preservation of ancient buildings.

This draft lays down the following principles:

- 1. All artistic and historical monuments dating from sixty years back are under the protection of the State.
- 2. Under the particular protection of the drafted bill come those artistic and historical monuments whose preservation is a matter of public interest, whether this interest be historical, educational or artistic.

The bill amplifies these principles under the following headings:

- r. Monuments above ground.
- (a) Monuments of public interest, either  $(\tau)$  fixed monuments, or (2) Removable monuments.
  - (b) Monuments not of public interest.
  - 2. Monuments below ground.
  - (a) Discoveries.
  - (b) Excavations.
  - 3. Fines to be imposed.
  - 4. Conclusions arrived at.

These headings are very carefully worked out in the body of the bill.

Oberbaurath Deininger concluded his papers with the words:

"The great technical achievements of our time have caused a hitherto undreamtof extension of means of communication, and a corresponding change in relative
values; from these causes arises a daily increasing danger which threatens ancient
monuments. The requirements of traffic, and the increased value of building sites
are the greatest enemies of ancient buildings. They are only partially neutralized
by the correspondingly increased value set on such treasures. It therefore appears
obvious that we need not only the more or less active sympathy of such as prize them,
but also we need the protection of the law, if we are not to lose these treasures, each
unique of its kind.

"This law was amended by the Central Commission for Artistic and Historical Monuments, and it is hoped that the bill may soon be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

"The clauses of this law are very comprehensive and deserve on the whole the support of all those who take an interest in the preservation of ancient buildings.

"I therefore propose the following resolutions:

"The Governments of all civilized countries are requested to take under their protection the artistic and historical monuments which exist in their lands; to collect official data respecting such ancient buildings, etc., and to make laws and regulations for their protection."

This resolution was adopted by the Congress.

M. Ch. Nizet (Paris), who had experienced great difficulty in seeing the monuments of Constantinople, proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

"The Eighth International Congress of Architects begs all Governments represented at the Congress to instruct their ambassadors to use their best offices to obtain free access to all monuments and museums of Constantinople, eliminating the vexatious formalities at present necessary."\*

<sup>\*</sup>It will be noted that this was adopted before the "Constitution" was passed.

"It is hoped and confidently expected that the Turkish Powers will also be liberal in this respect.

"It is apparent to all that the preservation of ancient buildings is a matter of public interest. This preservation is of great importance in the history of civilization. It were not meet that future ages should solely have books and drawings to refer to—the monuments themselves should be there to testify to the standard of civilization, attained in past centuries.

"The measures taken for the preservation of ancient buildings are a further proof of civilization which should not be ignored by legislature. For through the decay or destruction of monuments the clearest and simplest proof is lost of the cultured developement of a town and of a nation, a proof which nothing else can supply.

"Those towns which have zealously undertaken to preserve their ancient buildings have fully realized that the loss of these meant the loss of their own reputation for importance and beauty, and that the destruction of the ancient buildings meant the alteration of their own individuality.

"The possession of ancient buildings is a treasure which increases every year in value. The careful preservation of monuments forms a fertile, material source of wealth for the town and its inhabitants, a spring which will never run dry; for the preservation of the beautiful includes new buildings which with time will rank with the old. May architecture continue to develope along the lines of truth and nature, of progress and beauty. The work we create will in their turn, become monuments, and it will be the pious duty of future ages to preserve them also.

"Let us strive to preserve that which already deserves the name 'Ancient Monument.' Every monument is the property of the whole civilized world and those bodies which are taking steps to insure their preservation should be regarded as co-workers in the important work of civilization.

"I beg therefore to submit:

"That the preservation of ancient buildings be regarded as a moral obligation on the part of public authorities; that the Congress recognize the necessity of settling the question through an International Committee; that the International Committee have the drawing up of the legislative measures relating to the preservation of ancient buildings; that legislation in all countries be regulated on the principles laid down by the International Committee. The final wording of this resolution to be drawn up by the Permanent Committee."

What Steps can be Taken to Secure a Greater Regard for Aesthetic Consideration in Engineering Work? This question was brought up by the Society of German Architects and Engineers, and Overbaurath Klette (Dresden), gave a résumé of twenty German societies on the subject. Hesaid: "Engineers have lately awakened to the fact that their work should be artistically conceived, and the results of this awakening are very promising."

The report of the Hamburg Architects' and Engineers' Society shows the way by which good results may be obtained. The two main principles laid down are that

engineers should be trained to understand the artistic aims of modern times, and that architects should be familiar with the various branches of an engineer's work. In this way complete understanding would lead to mutual sympathy. The engineer would not wait until his project was complete to consult the architect on its artistic dress; he would submit his sketches and not insist on sacrificing every artistic consideration to practical claims. The artist, on the other hand, would have to treat the project intelligently, and not merely plaster it with ornament or do violence to its purely constructional features.

On the subject of "Reinforced Concrete Construction" many interesting papers were presented. It was discussed at length. Dr. Fr. Emperger, engineer, reviewed the history of the use of iron in building operations from the earliest time to the present. He advocated the use of reinforced concrete as being cheaper and more fireproof than steel construction, and stated that North Germany and England were leading the world in its use. He referred to the exhaustive treatise by Herr Direcktor Zöllner. Important experiments had been successfully conducted by the Society of Austrian Engineers and Architects in 1891–1893, and recently in the Vienna technical schools, and these experiments had convinced him that it is possible to make concrete columns at one-third the cost of steel.

In 1890 was constructed the first concrete beam, and Hennibique, in 1900, was the first to show an extensive use at the Paris Exposition.

The four paramount considerations in its use are:

- 1. The economies of the building.
- 2. The stability and construction of the same.
- 3. Protection from fire, rust, weather, earthquakes, etc.
- 4. The architectural treatment of ferro-concrete.

It was bound to supersede steel because of its economic superiority. Its causes for failure were usually from one or the other of the following causes:

- 1. Wrong dimensions.
- 2. Insufficiency of connections.
- 3. Defects in the concrete,
- 4. Variations of temperature.
- 5. Settling of foundations.
- 6. Chemical influences.

Accidents have ever been the real instructors in all important matters of construction. Only through accidents have iron and vaulting reached their present perfection in this art. Among the causes of accidents resulting from inexperience are the following:

- r. Erecting very flat roofs, without allowing for the horizontal thrust which will overturn the supporting walls.
- 2. Building horizontal roof beams into the external walls without providing a sufficient load on the abutments. In this case the walls will be dragged inward.
- Carrying beams over a variety of supports which settle in different degrees, such as bricks bedded in mortar, and ferro-concrete columns.

- 4. Defects in construction,
- 5. Subsequent alteration of plans.
- 6. Superficial repairs made by the contractor to hide any mistake for which he would be responsible.

Cement is the material which gives the greatest trouble. The contractor should be thoroughly familiar with the variety he is using.

Ferro-concrete is undoubtedly the material which offers the most successful resistance to all external influences.

After all, the most important point to the architect is the architectural treatment of this new material, and the interchange of ideas will materially help to find a solution to this problem in art.

Herr K. Zöllner (Charlottenburg) said he did not consider that ferro-concrete construction was too slender for good architectural results, and that when we learned to use it, beautiful effects would be obtained.

M. Trelat observed that if sufficient light and shade were not found possible, owing to thin walls, that artists of taste would find a substitute in color, in enameled ware, in vitrified tile, etc. Such facings should easily be incorporated in the construction. Hygienically, walls covered with tile are practically waterproof and easy of disinfection. He said, in conclusion, that ferro-concrete is a material which offers every desirable facility if used intelligently. It had elastic qualities such as are owned by no other material, and its metal core seems to demand an artificial clothing which will fulfil the requirements of art.

M. Istavan Medgyarzay (Budapest) called attention to the adaptability of wooden forms of the Hungarian architecture to use in concrete.

Oberbaurath von Wielemans (Vienna) stated that ferro-concrete could now take its place as a material for monumental architecture. He further said: "We shall have special forms of our own when we shall take into account the properties of ferro-concrete. Ferro-concrete is produced in two ways, first by the use of moulds on the spot, second by the use of ferro-concrete slabs moulded elsewhere and brought to the works ready for use.

- 1. When made of ferro-concrete in moulds on the spot the shape of the ceilings, columns, and buildings is dependent on the fact that only such forms can be produced as are attainable with comparative ease in the use of scaffolding and moulds.
- 2. It is when slabs are prepared in the workshop that the special adaptability of ferro-concrete is most important. The most delicate detail can be worked out when suitable moulds of plaster, wood, or metal are used.
- 3. Both methods can be used simultaneously when ready-made slabs are incorporated in the mass of the building.

Herr Wielemans illustrated his remarks with a number of lantern slides in which ceilings were predominant. Every possible section of ceiling was illustrated from the plainest to the richest.

Geh. Oberbaurath Oskar Launer (Berlin) made the following suggestions for the prevention of accidents:

- r. The study of ferro-concrete construction shall be obligatory in technical schools, and the pupils shall gain experience by watching work in progress and also the carrying out of experiments.
- 2. Grown men engaged in actual work shall be given the opportunity of gaining practical experience in ferro-concrete construction.
  - 3. There shall be a number of specialists who can be consulted on the subject.
- 4. Less stress should be laid on low estimates, as scamping is especially dangerous in ferro-concrete work.
- 5. Ferro-concrete buildings in the course of construction shall be carefully inspected by experts.
- Complete accounts of every accident shall be published immediately after the occurrence, without waiting for judicial inquiry.
- 7. According to a recent German Law, (a) building operations can be stopped if incompetence is manifested on the works, or (b) if the builder be considered untrustworthy.

Mr. Sachs (London) seconded the proposal for the immediate publication of the accounts of accidents which occurred. He pointed out that such experience gained from actual building operations was far more instructive than that derived from experiments in the workshop. He urged that municipal authorities should exact a full report of the accident immediately after its occurrence.

At the close of the discussion the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Eighth International Congress of Architects request all governments and municipal authorities to have official reports prepared of all accidents of building construction, classed if possible according to the material, and that the reports shall be placed at the disposition of the specialists."

Friday afternoon excursions were arranged to Klosterneuburg Monastery, to Schonbrunn Palace, and to Castle Kreutzenstein, the seat of His Excellency Count Wilczek. The restoration of this early Gothic castle of which, until thirty years ago, there remained little more than the foundations, has been carried out with great thoughtfulness and ability in every detail, and shows perfectly how the daily life of its occupants was passed and what the methods of defense were.

It is a veritable museum filed with furniture, cooking utensils, arms, and munitions of war, in short, with everything that was necessary to the life of feudal days. These various objects which Count Wilczek has spent many years in collecting are in some cases original antiques procured from the neighboring peasantry, and in others specially prepared copies from museums. One afternoon was far too short for more than a cursory glance at this wonderful place, and it left a longing in the heart of everyone, especially after the cordial reception of His Excellency, to return some day and study to the heart's content.

In the evening a dinner and féte on the Kahlenberg was given the Congress by the Society of Austrian Engineers and Architects, on the sixtieth anniversary of its organization. On that evening the Americans present at the Congress were entertained by the American Ambassador. The Ambassador took a lively interest in the affairs of the Congress, and was a great aid to the American Committee.

Saturday morning, a meeting of the Permanent Committee was held. The members of the American section of this committee are Francis R. Allen, Glenn Brown, William S. Eames, George B. Post, and George Oakley Totten, Jr. At this meeting Daniel D. Burnham of Chicago was elected a member of the American section to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of W. L. B. Jenney, and Francis R. Allen was elected a Vice-President of the Executive Bureau of the Permanent Committee.

It was decided by the Permanent Committee, on the invitation of the Italian Government, to hold the Ninth International Congress of Architects in Rome, October, 1911.

On Saturday a final excursion was arranged to the country lunatic asylum, "AM Steinhof" whose remarkable chapel was designed by Herr Otto Wagner. In the afternoon Herr Wagner kindly conducted a party around the new Post Office Savings Bank, one of the most striking modern buildings in Vienna. His motto is Truth and Suitability, hence in his design every feature explains itself, and nothing superfluous is admitted. The entire facade, six stories in height, is studded with aluminum headed nails, one and a half inches in diameter. This he explains as follows: He was obliged to adopt the most rapid method of building, so the construction is of brick. This material is, however, not suitable for his purpose, so he faced the brick with  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch slabs of marble, and artificial stone, about 15 inches square, and secured each slab to the brick with a 5-inch nail, which pierces the center of the slab. The nails fulfil the double purpose of holding the slabs in position till the cement bed hardens and of bearing witness that the stone is not constructional.

Two other remarkable houses by Herr Wagner are built in Wienziele. These are blocks of flats, seven stories in height, with no moulding or projection or horizontal lines in their long facades, except interrupted sills, main cornice and uninterrupted balcony to first floor. One block is faced with cement, bare of all ornament except at the angles and upper story, where the spaces between windows are filled with boldly modeled foliage painted gold. This forms a kind of interrupted frieze to the simple though greatly projecting cornice. The effect is striking and pleasing and quite unique. The other block is equally flat and devoid of mouldings, but the entire surface is clothed with pale buff vitrified tiles, over which are strewn heroic sized rose-colored poppies, with blue poppy heads and rose green foliage. These colors are reproduced in the greatly overhanging cornice, in which color decoration takes the place of moulded members. This artificial facing presupposes a construction of ferro-concrete.

The festivities of the Congress in Vienna were closed with a farewell banquet at Continental Hotel on Saturday evening. On this occasion Mr. Totten said, in German: "I wish to take this occasion, in the name of my colleagues and for myself, to express to you our sincere gratitude for the great cordiality and hearty friendship you have shown us. We are charmed with our reception and with the beautiful

things we have seen, and hope we may soon have the pleasure of giving to you all a hearty welcome in America."

On the following day many of the members, on the invitation of the Budapest Society of Architects, embarked at an early hour on the day boat down the Danube, for Budapest, arriving in the evening. They were cordially welcomed by the Hungarian architects, and two delightful days were spent in the very interesting city. An open air banquet was tendered the members. At the close of the dinner adieus were said to friends from many lands, all agreeing it had been a wonderful Congress, and the visit delightful in the two great capitals of Austria-Hungary, and promises were exchanged to meet at Rome in 1911.

#### Committee:

FRANCIS R. ALLEN. GLENN BROWN. W. S. EAMES. GEORGE B. POST. GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, IR.,

Secretary.

The Chairman: The next in order of business is the report of the Committee to confer with the National Board of Underwriters. Secretary informs me that Mr. Pond is ready to make a report. will be the last of the reports of committees.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH NATIONAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS ON BUILDING CODE.

To the American Institute of Architects, through its Board of Directors:

But a short time ago I was notified that I was to report as Chairman of this Committee, the other members of which are E. J. Russell of St. Louis and J. Walter Stevens of St. Paul. As various committee reports are presented to this body we realize how great has been the recent loss to the Institute. The late Alfred Stone was the original chairman of this Committee, and his death has left a void which is not soon to be filled.

It was not possible on so short notice to get the members of this Committee into communication with the Fire Underwriters on the subject of the Building Code. It is to be taken for granted that for the safety of building generally and advancement of building interests a national code, or a standard code covering all localities, is much to be desired.

At the present time the Chairman does not see how he better can serve generally the cause of the architect and builder than by endorsing strongly the ideas set forth in the last seven paragraphs of Mr. Stone's report at the Convention of 1907. The tendency of the Underwriters is to penalize the high grade building, a tendency which

the architectural body must eventually combat. It would, as Mr. Stone has said, "seem unreasonable to make it obligatory that every fireproof building should be so built as to serve as a complete protection of itself and its neighbors against a conflagration." To the Chairman of this Committee it would seem unreasonable that the same drastic restrictions should be imposed when the fireproof building is in the midst of other fireproof structures as when it is liable to attack from without.

The stiffening of requirements looking toward the prevention of spread of fire from non-fireproof buildings would seem to be worthy of the attention of the Underwriters and those concerned in formulating a general code.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVING K. POND.

DECEMBER, 1908.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention take a recess.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, it is moved and seconded that we take a recess. Those in favor will signify by saying Aye. It is carried. The Convention takes a recess to meet at the hour specified in the official programme.

#### THIRD SESSION.

DECEMBER 15, 1908; 9 P. M.

#### MEMORIAL MEETING

OF

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

IN APPRECIATION OF

#### AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS

AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

Reception.

The American Institute of Architects collected one hundred and fifty pieces of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' work and installed this exhibit through the courtesy and with the co-operation of the Trustees in the Corcoran Gallery of Art. As a tribute to Saint-Gaudens' memory and in appreciation of his great work, the institute held a Memorial Meeting on December 15, 1968, in the Corcoran Gallery. Here to express their appreciation assembled many of the notable men of the world, the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt; Secretary of State, Elihu Root; Ambassador of Great Britain, James Bryce; Ambassador of France, J. J. Jusserand; together with all foreign Ambassadors present in Washington, foreign Ministers and Attachés, Judges of the Supreme Court, Cabinet Officers, Senators and Representatives, and distinguished men from Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, New York and many other cities met in the Corcoran Gallery. The meeting was most impressive, surrounded by the works of Saint-Gaudens which suggested "majesty, dignity, restfulness with a certain solemnity; one felt in the presence of these sculptures, a kind of spiritual presence that adheres in them and exerts a powerful influence over whomsoever comes near them."

The party to receive the guests consisted of Mrs. Bryce, who represented England, the country of Saint-Gaudens' birth; Mrs. Jus-

serand, who represented France, the country of his father's nativity and of Saint-Gaudens' education; Mrs. Robert Bacon, on behalf of the Department of State; Mrs. Cass Gilbert and Mrs. Glenn Brown, representing the American Institute of Architects.

At ten o'clock the officers of the Institute escorted the speakers to the platform. Upon the stairway facing the platform were seated the guests, beautifully dressed ladies combined effectively with the decorations and the graceful, spiritual statue of Victory, which welcomed all from the head of the grand stairway, made a most impressive and beautiful sight. President Roosevelt expressed enthusiastic pleasure at the impressiveness and beauty of this combination of the assemblage of the people in connection with the work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

#### Addresses.

Mr. Cass Gilbert, President of the Institute, said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce the Secretary of State, and to request him to preside.

#### ADDRESS OF HON. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I welcome this opportunity to render the voice of friendship to the memory of Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

My first knowledge of him was when he was a struggling young artist in Rome, almost forty years ago. One of my most cherished possessions is a head of marble that he made for me then; it was a pot boiler. It is pleasant to think that I helped boil the pot for so great an artist; and the friendship which through many years after that broadened and deepened is one of those memories which will be of value and a source of joy for me when action ceases, and I come to live over in age the events of my life.

It is more than an artist friendship, however, that we render. Saint-Gaudens, in his origin and in his work, and in his fame was international. He was born in Ireland, the child of French parents, and coming to America in his infancy, he lived and worked—developed as a true and loyal American. We can do but little for him, but we can do much for ourselves. When religion has done all that it can for the happiness of the people, when prosperity has given to them all the material things that are objects of desire, when they eat no more and drink no more, and wear no more clothes, there is nothing that more powerfully contributes to the increase of happiness than the cultivation of the taste, than the cultivation of taste for art; and I often wish that our own people in America may come to that great source of happiness which the great body of the people on the continent of Europe have in that highly developed taste for art. We can contribute to that by doing honor to that

great artist. We can help our own people in America to appreciate how honored art should be, by showing honor to the artist, and we can put heart and hope into the artists of the future by honoring this, the leader in their art.

It is a perversion or an inversion of the truth to say that we can contribute to perpetuate the memory of Saint-Gaudens. It is he who immortalizes the great men of our time. Long after we are forgotten, the benign face of Lincoln will look down upon the future generations, illustrating to them the man, as Saint-Gaudens conceived him. Sherman will follow victory with all the enthusiasm of his impetuous nature; Farragut will look out over the sea, from the bulwark on which Saint-Gaudens has placed him. The march of the soldiers in the Shaw Memorial will perpetuate the memory of the great struggle of America for freedom.

We little realize what it means that one man can have entered into the spirit of the greatest and the noblest men of our time; that in one nature there could be found the responsive chord of the greatest and the highest impulses that have moved the history of America; yet this nature existed in Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

We honor ourselves and we do credit to our country here when we honor his memory.

I have the honor now of calling upon the President. [Applause.]

#### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens was a very great sculptor. This makes all the world his debtor, but in a peculiar sense it makes his countrymen his debtors. In any nation those citizens who possess the pride in their nationality, without which they cannot claim to be good citizens, must feel a particular satisfaction in the deeds of every man who adds to the sum of worthy national achievement. The great nations of antiquity, of the middle ages, and of modern times, were and are great in each several case, not only because of the collective achievements of each people as a whole, but because of the sum of the achievements of the men of special eminence; and this whether they excelled in war craft or statecraft, as roadmakers or cathedral builders, as men of letters, men of art, or men of science. The field of effort is almost limitless; and preeminent success in any part of it is not only a good thing for humanity as a whole, but should be especially prized by the nation to which the man achieving the success belongs.

Particularly should this be so with us in America. As is natural, we have won our success in the field of an abounding material achievement; we have conquered a continent; we have laced it with railways; we have dotted it with cities. Quite unconsciously, and as a mere incident to this industrial growth, we have produced some really marvelous artistic effects. Take, for instance, the sight offered the man who travels on the railroad from Pittsburgh through the line of iron and steel towns which stretch along the Monongahela. I shall never forget a journey I thus made a year or so ago. The morning was misty, with showers of rain. The flames from the pipes and doors of the blast furnaces flickered red through the haze. The huge

chimneys and machinery were of strange and monstrous shapes. From the funnels the smoke came saffron, orange, green, and blue, like a landscape of Turner. What a chance for an artist of real genius! Again, some day people will realize that one effect of the "skyscrapers" in New York, of the massing of buildings of enormous size and height on an island surrounded by waterways, has been to produce a city of singularly imposing type and of unexampled picturesqueness. A great artist will yet arise to bring before our eyes that powerful irregular skyline of the great city at sunset, or in the noonday brightness, and, above all, at night, when the lights flash from the dark mountainous mass of buildings, from the stately bridges that span the East River, and from the myriad craft that blaze as they ply to and fro across the waters.

But this is incidental. Our success in the field of pure art, as in the fields of pure literature and pure science, has been behind the success we have achieved in providing by the practical application of art and science, for bodily comfort, bodily welfare, and for the extraordinary industrial mechanism which forms the framework and skeleton of our modern civilization. The twilight of letters continues; but much is now being done in the field of art; and Saint-Gaudens was an artist who can hardly be placed too high.

Before touching on his larger feats, a word as to something of less, but yet of real importance. Saint-Gaudens gave us for the first time a beautiful coinage, a coinage worthy of this country, a coinage not yet properly appreciated, but up to which both the official and popular mind will in the end grow. The first few thousands of the Saint-Gaudens gold coins are, I believe, more beautiful than any coins since the days of the Greeks, and they achieve their striking beauty because Saint-Gaudens not only possessed a perfect mastery in the physical address of his craft, but also a daring and original imagination. His full length figure of Liberty holding the torch is his own conception. His flying eagle and standing eagle are each in its own way equally good. His head of Liberty is not only a strikingly beautiful head, but characteristically and typically American in that for the headdress he has used one of the few really typical, and at the same time really beautiful, pieces of wearing gear ever produced independently on this continent—the bonnet of eagle plumes, The comments so frequently made upon this eagle-feather headdress illustrate curiously the exceedingly conventional character of much of our criticism and the frequent inability to understand originality until it has won its place. Most of the criticism was based upon the assumption that only an Indian could wear a feather headdress, and that the head of Liberty ought to have a Phrygian cap, or Greek helmet, or some classic equivalent. Now, of course, this was nonsense. There is no more reason why a feather headdress should always be held to denote an Indian than why a Phrygian cap should always be held to denote a Phrygian. The Indian in his own way finely symbolizes freedom and a life of liberty. It is idle to insist that the head or figure of Liberty shall only appear in the hackneyed and conventional trappings which conventional and unoriginal minds have gradually grown to ascribe to her. A great artist with the boldness of genius could see that the American

Liberty should, if possible, have something distinctively American about her; and it was an addition to the sum of the art of all nations that this particular figure of Liberty should not be a mere slavish copy of all other figures of Liberty. So Saint-Gaudens put the American Liberty in an American headdress. Up to the time of this coin the most beautiful American coin was the small gold coin which carried the Indian's head with the feather headdress, and we now again have the smaller gold coinage with the Indian's head; but Saint-Gaudens' was the head of Liberty, the head of the American Liberty, and it was eminently fitting that such a head should carry a very beautiful and a purely and characteristically American headdress.

So much for the Saint-Gaudens coins. In dealing with his larger work I can, of course, speak only as a layman. But the work of a very great artist must be judged by the impression it makes not only upon other artists but also upon laymen. I know well the danger of passing judgment about the great men of the present, for any such judgment must be made with full knowledge that it may be falsified when things are seen through the perspective of the ages. Yet I cannot but hazard a guess that Saint-Gaudens' works will stand in the forefront among the masterpieces of the sculptors of the greatest periods and the greatest peoples. He worked among his own people, and his work was of his own time: but yet it was of all time, for in his subject he ever seized and portrayed that which was undying. His genius had that lofty quality of insight which enables a man to see to the root of things, to discard all trappings that are not essential, and to grasp close at hand in the present the beauty and majesty which in most men's eyes are dimmed until distance has softened out the trivial and the unlovely. He had, furthermore, that peculiar kind of genius in which a soaring imagination is held in check by a self-mastery which eliminated all risk of the fantastic and the overstrained. He knew when to give the most complete rein to this imagination. He also knew when to turn to the men and women about him, and to produce his great effects by portraying them as they actually were—and yet as a little more than they seemed to all but the most clear-sighted, because under his hand the soul within appeared, no less than the man's physical being.

Take his extraordinary statue of General Sherman. There never was a more typically democratic general then gaunt, grizzled old Tecumseh Sherman, homely and simple in all his ways, and yet with the courage of tempered steel. When I heard that Saint-Gaudens intended to have this typically modern democratic soldier portrayed as riding on horseback with the horse led by a winged Victory, I did not believe it possible that even Saint-Gaudens could succeed. I was afraid we should have another of the innumerable examples of that folly which in one form puts Washington in a toga, or Louis XIV, with his peruke, in a Roman corselet; the folly which in another form portrays Graces, Muses, or Angels, obviously unreal and irrelevant, disporting themselves around an obviously fleshy hero. But Saint-Gaudens, greatly daring, produced a wonderful work of art. His Victory is one of the finest figures of its kind, and the plain, grim, rugged old soldier riding alongside is so wrought that, in addition to the General whom all men knew, those who look upon the statue must see also the soul of the man himself, and the soul of the people whose high and eager hope dwelt in him when he marched to battle.

In the figure on the Adams grave, and in the figure called "Silence," there was nothing to hamper the play of the artist's thought, and he produced two striking creations of pure imagination. The strange, shrouded, sitting woman, the draped woman who stands, impress the beholder with thoughts he cannot fathom, with the weird awe of unearthly things; of that horizon ever surrounding mankind, where the shadowy and the unreal veil from view whatever there is beyond, whether of splendor or of gloom.

In Farragut, on the other hand, we see the fighting admiral as he stood on his quarterdeck, the master of men, the man who feared neither the open death above nor the hidden death beneath; who fearlessly tried wood against iron, and flung the black ships against the forts; but who had the power and the foresight, as well as the courage, that compelled events to do his bidding. His Farragut statue is Farragut himself; and, in addition, it is the statue of the great sea captain of all times and of any age.

Greatest of all is his Lincoln. Lincoln was the plain man of the people, the people's president; homely, gaunt, ungainly; and this homely figure, clad in ill-fitting clothes of the ugly modern type, held one of the loftiest souls that ever burned within the breasts of mankind. It is Saint-Gaudens' peculiar quality that, without abating one jot of the truthfulness of portrayal of the man's outside aspect, yet makes that outside aspect of little weight because of what is shown of the soul within. We look at Saint-Gaudens' mighty statue of the mighty Lincoln, and we are stirred to awe and wonder and devotion for the great man who, in strength and sorrow, bore the people's burdens through the four years of our direst need, and then, standing as high priest between the horns of the altar, poured out his lifeblood for the nation whose life he had saved.

In this quality of showing the soul Saint-Gaudens' figures are more impressive than the most beautiful figures that have come down from the art of ancient Greece; for their unequaled beauty is of form merely, and Saint-Gaudens' is of the spirit within.

The Chairman (Mr. Root): The Ambassador from the country whence Saint-Gaudens drew, by inheritance, his genius, Mr. Jusserand. [Applause.]

## SPEECH BY AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND.

All republics are not marked on the map. Some of the greatest ones which include citizens of every origin are not to be found in atlases, and yet they have got well defined frontiers. One of these great republics has for its frontiers the limits which divide knowledge from ignorance, conscience from trickery, good taste from bad taste, genius from dullness. It is the republic of fine arts.

This republic has several capitals. One of them consists in a series of buildings, partly new, partly old, that stretch from the Quai Malaquais to the Rue Bonaparte, with the reverend effigies of Poussin and Puget on pilasters at the entrance, the Ecole

des Beaux Arts of Paris. An old established institution founded on the republican principles of equal chances for all, when France was still a monarchy; very much so, indeed, as her king was the sun-king, the same to whose peruke allusion has just been made, Louis XIV. But the President of the United States is too good a judge of menand of great men not to consider that there were greater things about King Louis than his peruke—great as that was. The Ecole dates back from 1648, and the famous Prix de Rome was founded in 1666.

To this capital came in 1867 a young American, who had worked till then as a cameo cutter in New York, and who had over most of his compatriots the great advantage of speaking fluently the language of the place, for, born in Ireland, brought up in America, he was the son of a Frenchman. He was called Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

He took at once to the manners of the great republic of fine arts as practiced at the Ecole and in its various ateliers. Those manners are characterized by a great freedom, much good fellowship, and an extreme fervor in the attempt to learn and improve. Most of the students are very poor, but they do not mind; they are too busy with their work, and their merry and optimistic dispositions are far too pronounced for them to pay much attention to such trifles; they laugh away, and dream away, and work away all thoughts of poverty and material discomfort. To learn, to show ability, to rise in their peers' estimation is for them the main point. In such a milieu Americans find themselves quite at home. They are treated from the first as friends and brothers; their successes are warmly applauded, and they are not spared good-humored jokes if some of their early attempts prove failures. One of Saint-Gaudens' compatriots and best friends told me that, in his own early days at the Ecole, when his work was not up to the mark, his fellow-workers at the atelier would come and stare and laugh, and say: "Comme on voit bien que tu es un Peau Rouge!" (How well one sees that thou art a red skin Indian!) Red Skin left the school one of its most popular and successful members.

While good fellowship results in much merriment, the teaching there is nothing short of austere. No trifling, no work done anyhow is tolerated, in sculpture especially, where trickery is a worse sin than in any other art, and where the artist disposes of only those elements, form and the play of light and shadow. The school teaches method, sincerity, conscience, the hatred of every sham, the respect of nature, the holiness of work. Some are aggrieved that it pays so much attention to technical qualities; but the school is quite right; all it has to do, all it can do, is to educate the hand and the brain; it teaches how to handle the tools; it does not pretend to give lessons in genius.

From the first, Saint-Gaudens was at home there, and there from the first he left his mark. He soon became the pride of the atelier. As recorded by one of his friends, it was soon a common occurrence to hear people say: "So-and-so is very well; but do you know Saint-Gaudens?" By that austere teaching given at the school he amply profited, as also of its breadth of scope. For it is considered there that, to succeed in one art, one must have notions of the others—sculpture must know

something of her sister painting and of her sister architecture; simultaneous studies are greatly encouraged.

Saint-Gaudens was by nature predisposed to profit by such teachings. Like men of the renaissance, he had a mind open to all beauty; hence his cameos, his plaques, his coins, his drawings, his pictures, his statues, and the taste with which he knew how to make his statues accord with the surrounding architecture or land-scape. For all this the Ecole des Beaux Arts gave him the necessary teaching; what the Ecole could not give, nature had given him—genius.

He left the school, but did not leave Paris forever. That enthusiasm for art and for serious work which is, so to say, in the air, which even laborers and workmen feel, was for him a pleasant stimulant. So that he came again a second time, and it is there and then that he finished his justly famous Farragut. He returned a third time in 1897, and remained three years, working at his Sherman, his Robert Louis Stevenson, his figures for the Boston Public Library. It was then he became intimate with that admirable Paul Dubois, whose Joan of Arc is perhaps the grandest monument raised to the maid who appeared at the saddest hour in our history, and to whom we owe that we are still a nation.

Between Paul Dubois and Saint-Gaudens, in spite of many differences, there was much in common; same passionate search for accuracy in form, combined with the highest idealistic aim; same natural facility to please others and impossibility to please themselves; hence their ceaseless thoughts and after-thoughts, variants and renewed attempts of all sorts. Hence also their fame, the respect which surrounds their memory, the importance of the example left by them.

The example left by Saint-Gaudens is as imperishable as the story he told in marble and bronze, the story of the American people; story of the grand, of the awful struggle of times gone, and story and image of actual American life. We look around these halls and we find the great emotions which made the heart of the people beat pictured forever and represented in everlasting monuments. We see the nation's great men, firm in their purposes, high in their aims, brave in their hearts; we see the beauty of those women and children who are the charm and pride of the land, placed by his genius beyond the reach of fate and time; we see him teach how people should build their lives, how they should grow old, in love and peace, after many well-filled days, casting a friendly look on those whose turn it is now to be young.

And in all these works, be they new coins, with their striking figure of Liberty, or the heroical statues of Lincoln, or the artist's monumental caryatides, in all his works, this same characteristic of sincerity, this love of the best, this impression of life, as if some of his blood had been mixed with the clay. Look at them all, and you will feel that he might have said of his statues, as the famous poetess said of her works: There is my life and my soul in them; "they are not empty shells."

The Chairman (Mr. Root): From the giant, friendly and the art-loving Republic, that extends from the Amazon to the Rio de la Plata, Mr. Nabuco, the Ambassador from Brazil. [Applause.]

#### SPEECH BY JOAQUIM NABUCO, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

Ladies and gentlemen, I may well understand why no American genius ever dreams of another immortality than that which his own country could assure to his name. But, like science, art is one, and a name to live forever in art is bound to conquer the world. I believe Saint-Gaudens will live forever, and that his conquest has already begun.

It is not difficult to recognize immortality at first sight. From Plato and Phidias to Emerson and Saint-Gaudens every immortal mind caused that impression from the first. I recollect the first time I came in contact with Saint-Gaudens, the day I landed in New York, when I saw his Sherman. I did not even know by whom the statue was, but I at once realized that I was in face of one of the most inspiring symbols of triumph that art had ever conceived. I had again the feeling which one always experiences at the sight of an unexpected masterpiece, when I found myself in a drawing-room of this city before the Wayne MacVeagh tablet. It was so simple, vet never to be forgotten. Going later to the Rock Creek Cemetery, I went sure that I would meet an immortal work; but how could I have expected that apparition? No doubt was any longer possible. Only genius can express eternity. Of all modern creations that is the one to be associated with the Night of Michel Angelo. They are very different in form, but both are reflections of the same dark ray of mystery, which borders and, for the mind, outglares, the whole light of creation. Here, however, the impression might have been a suggestion; the first two were direct revelations.

Do not believe that glory is in the dispensation of the critics. It existed long before them. It flows from its own source. Glory is chiefly distributed by the emulation and the despair of men of the same craft struggling in vain to reach the perfection another has attained. The "Lives of Painters" of Vasari tells how fame is awarded in the profession sometimes by generous rivalry, other times by envy, even by hatred. The artists, however, would be impotent by themselves to consecrate the work of genius; it is necessary that their knowledge be completed by the emotion of the masses, whose heart pulsates in it. We are drops in the ocean; nevertheless we all try to have the conscience of the ocean, and not only that of the drop. In each of us here, amid these glorious surroundings of his, that conscience reflects the image of the great American sculptor. This is glory; this is immortality.

The Chairman (Mr. Root): From the country of Saint-Gaudens' birth, the Ambassador, ordinarily from Great Britain, but to-night from Ireland, Mr. Bryce. [Laughter and applause.]

# ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES BRYCE, O. M., BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, my only justification for appearing here to say a few words is the fact that Augustus Saint-Gaudens was born in Ireland and of an Irish mother. I will not dispute with my friend and colleague from France how much of his artistic genius is due to Ireland [laughter] or bears the stamp of the Gallo-Roman branch or the Gaelic branch of the Celtic race [laughter and applause], but all that is attributable to Ireland I am going to claim for Ireland, because Ireland, which has given, as all the world knows, a great number of men famous in literature, famous in science, famous in affairs, to the British Isles and also to this country, has won less renown in the field of art. What would you have done in this country without Irishmen to manage your affairs of state? [Laughter and applause.]

Ireland has given, I must admit, comparatively few men, in proportion to the genius shown in other directions, to the field of art. Therefore I will claim Saint-Gaudens for all the honor he can secure for my island. I had intended, ladies and gentlemen, to have dwelt upon the inspiration which he derived in his early years in Dublin from the picturesque and charming scenery which surrounds that city, but, unfortunately, I committed the fault—which I hereby warn you against—of trying to verify my facts [great laughter and applause], and I found that he quitted Dublin at the age of six months. [Laughter.]

I will not attempt, especially after what has been said by previous speakers, and that delicate and powerful analysis which was given of his genius by your President, to fix the place which he holds among those who have adorned the great art of sculpture, an art which, strange to say, has held since the great Italian masters died out, nearly four centuries ago, a comparatively small place in the field of modern achievement when we compare it with that supreme place which it held in the ancient world. Among those men who stand preeminent in sculpture since the death of Michel Angelo, the highest renown has been won by the Italian Canova and the Icelander Thorwaldsen, and these two won it not so much by any new quality they revealed of art or any original character that they gave to it, as by the fact that they reproduced the kind of beauty and the kind of idea which inspired the art of the Greeks.

I suppose that we shall all agree that there are in sculpture three distinctive excellencies. There is the excellence which consists in the faithful reproduction of nature; there is the excellence of the pure beauty of form; and there is the excellence of imagination, imagination which is able, somehow, to speak to the intellect and to the emotions of the beholder straight out of the mind of the artist himself, and to enable us to realize not only what he thought, but what he sees his subject must have thought and felt. To possess any one of these excellencies in high measure is to be great; to possess all three is to attain perfection. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, I suppose we shall agree, stood preeminent in the third. His greatest gift was his power of imagination. As all the great men that have effected anything

in the world of affairs have been great by combining the power of thinking with courage in action, so all the men that have been great in the field of literature and art have been great by combining the power of thinking with the power of feeling. Now what most strikes one in Saint-Gaudens' works is that, whatever else you find, you find an intense and profound power of thinking and feeling combined.

He seems to me, when I look around upon these works in this room, wherever he has approached a subject, be it a man or an incident, to have sat down and meditated, slowly and patiently, until he had discovered for himself exactly what it was that was at the foundation of the man's character or that struck the deepest chord of human nature in the incident, and then he set himself to represent that which belonged to the man or to the incident, and he did express it with an unerring accuracy and with an unequaled power. [Applause.]

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, think of any one of his greatest works. Look around at that noble statue of President Lincoln, in which the grandeur of the man seems to transform and triumph over all those difficulties and defects which might have appeared inconsistent with Hellenic ideas of beauty and grace. [Applause.]

Think of that solemn and majestic figure of Sorrow, in the Rock Creek Cemetery, which seems by mere form and posture to have succeeded in expressing what the greatest masters of music have been able to express only through sound. [Applause.]

[President Roosevelt: That is good, too.]

Think of that infinitely pathetic figure of the young hero of New England, Robert Shaw, as you sees him in the bas-relief on the border of Boston Common—the young hero of New England riding calmly to his death at the head of his soldiers, soldiers of another race just delivered from slavery. [Applause.]

When you think of works like those, in which the loftiest imagination has been accompanied with the most finished power of expression, you feel how great a genius it has been the privilege of your age to admire in the artist whom we have met to honor.

Ladies and gentlemen, the danger and the weakness which are apt to accompany this power of imaginative expression is that it is apt to lapse into something extravagant or sensational. Nothing was farther from Saint-Gaudens. In that respect he had the balance and self-restraint, as well as the refined sense of beauty, which belonged to his Greek masters. It is by that, I think—that power of imaginative expression, combined with calmness and self-restraint—that he will live among all who love and prize art in any country. Most of all will he live in America, which did not, indeed, give him birth, but which received him as a child, which helped him, which cherished him, which gave him those noble studies from its own history, with which his name will be always associated. He will live among you forever as one of the artistic glories of your country. [Applause.]

The Chairman (Mr. Root): From our friends across the Pacific, from the home of the exquisite and wonderful in the Orient, Baron Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador. [Applause.]

# ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY BARON KOGORO TAKAHIRA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

Mr. President, Fellow Ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen, after such a splendid display of eloquence by so many distinguished speakers, having more or less close relations to the life of Saint-Gaudens, by reason of his nationality, birth, education, and training, and who represent the race which constitutes the highest point of progress ever attained in art, in science, and in all that human activity could hitherto accomplish, I cannot help feeling that there is left hardly anything for me to add in a contribution in commemoration of the great artist in whose appreciation we are assembled here to-night. May I continue by telling you in what light Saint-Gaudens' works are regarded by the people of Japan, and what interest we are taking in art in the land so far away from the center of modern civilization, with the hope that I may be able to contribute something to the memory of that eminent artist.

Saint-Gaudens seems to have inherited by birth a natural taste for artistic beauty, infallible precision in working out an exact ideal, heroic determination to overcome every difficulty lying in his path, and extreme tenacity to stand against every adversity. It seems, however, that through his early training in the strenuous experience of American life, all these characteristics were developed in him as in the case of many great men of this country. Therefore, when he set out in the field of life as a student of art he rapidly rose to great prominence among his fellow artists. So his character may be said to be a combined creation or formation of three or four different national traits of the peoples with whom he was connected in blood, in life, and in education. But what really made him the great artist of his age does not seem to be only those qualities that I have just enumerated. His biography conspicuously dwells on his truthfulness, candidness and unselfishness and I am led to believe that, great genius as he was, he would never have been able, without these moral qualities, to attain such perfection in art as was exhibited in his work either on a soldier, a statesman, or an angel, by vividly typifying the supreme strength of character and mind and the superb beauty of heart and soul upon a mere form of substance. It is said "the force, the mass of character, mind, heart or soul that a man can put into any work is the most important factor in that work." This saying seems to rightly illustrate the method of Saint-Gaudens as it must be that same force he employed in immortalization of his fellow being which made him so famous an artist of the modern time

In Japan, ancestor worship forms a most important part of our institution. Every family has some kind of temple where its ancient members are worshipped. Every town or village has one or more temples where its admired hero or heroes are commemorated in some way on their anniversary days; but, since the westward march of civilization brought Japan into direct contact with the Occidental customs there have been many new ideas adopted in place of, or in addition to, the old, and the immortalization of the worthy dead is now no exception. There are already a

number of statues built for the honored dead and among others now in contemplation I hear the people of Yokohama, the seaport of our capital, are planning to dedicate one to the memory of Commodore Perry in the heart of the city in commemoration of the great services rendered through him by the United States in opening and introducing Japan into the comity of nations. Those who are directly interested in that work are seriously considering how to produce on the figure of that sailordiplomat the character and strength which enabled him to accomplish that delicate task. He went to Japan in command of a fleet sent simply to maintain the dignity of his mission, but his mission was a peaceful and friendly one, though it must have been extremely difficult to induce to join the international community, a nation who had virtually been excluded from the rest of the world since the beginning of its history. If he had been an ambitious man, and had acted on personal motives, he would not have been able to represent the true sentiment of this great peaceloving country. He was, however, determined to succeed in his representation in which an important public interest was concerned. Whatever his physical form might have been, his expression must have been a firm and resolute, but patient and considerate, determination never to be shaken by any selfish influence; in other words, he must have been possessed of all the necessary qualities that brought about the signal success of American diplomacy which added a brilliant chapter to the history of the nineteenth century.

It is no easy task to mould such a great character on the cold and hard stone or metal. I am sure that if Saint-Gaudens were living his counsel would be considered of the highest value for this work. Unfortunately, he is no longer of this world, but his method of sculpture is alive. As long as his method is alive, he is himself immortal and will aid in some way in the successful production of the Perry statue which will symbolize such happy relations as now exist and must last forever between the United States and Japan. [Applause.]

The Chairman (Mr. Root): From the home of ancient American art, Mr. Godoy, the Charge d'Affaires of Mexico. [Applause.]

# ADDRESS OF SENOR DON JOSE F. GODOY, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF MEXICO.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, after the several eloquent and beautiful tributes to the memory of America's great sculptor, that you have listened to, it seems almost needless for me to add my humble offering. Still I cannot let the opportunity pass to speak on behalf of my country, among whose inhabitants the love for art is innate, and laud the works and life of such a thorough artist as Saint-Gaudens was. Furthermore, I could not decline the honor of being among those who had to address you and a meeting over which presides one of the men whom all Mexicans love and admire so much. I refer to your eminent Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root.

I will, however, dwell only on two points in my very brief remarks.

First, I must refer to the fact that the life of the great sculptor shows clearly that to attain success—and that is true of art, as well as of anything else—talent or even genius is not sufficient. Devotion to one's task, hard work and incessant labor, are always necessary and indispensable for the attainment of success.

"Infinite patience and untiring energy" are said to have characterized the life of the great sculptor, and it is that same "strenuousness," if I may call it, that will lead to fame, to power, to high attainments in all walks of life, and that has in this led to the greatness of a Longfellow, an Edison, a Saint-Gaudens and a Theodore Roosevelt.

The American Institute of Architects is to be congratulated for having planned this evening's memorial, and it is most appropriate that it should have been held in this city, which, besides being the national capital, is a city where art is so thoroughly appreciated. Washington, we must acknowledge, besides possessing its beautiful public buildings and private dwellings, its highly cultured society, its enlightened press and the thoroughly well known hospitality of its inhabitants, which render it a city that all visit with great pleasure and leave with great regret, is, we may add, a place that is fast becoming a most important art center.

It was proper, therefore, that the exhibition of the works of America's great sculptor should have been held here, under the auspices of a society composed of those who sympathize with his art and admire it, and before a gathering that comprises highly cultured men and women from all nations, who are here, not only to show their appreciation of the splendid works of Saint-Gaudens, but also to testify to the fact that in the United States, besides the attainment of good government, industrial advancement and commercial enterprise, there is coupled an admiration for the arts that finds here thousands of votaries and admirers.

In conclusion let me express the hope that the success attained by this gathering may serve to preserve the memory of the beautiful creations of Saint-Gaudens and encourage the holding of similar reunions; and that the fine arts may every day find a larger number of followers and patrons in this progressive and enlightened country.

The Secretary of State (Mr. Root) then said: Ladies and gentlemen, the American Institute of Architects thanks you for your presence on this occasion. [Applause.]

The following letters in appreciation of Saint-Gaudens' life and work were received by the American Institute of Architects and presented at the Memorial Meeting:

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S. W.

NOVEMBER 2, 1908.

GLENN BROWN, Eso.,

SECRETARY AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR:

On behalf of the Royal Society of British Artists, I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to the Memorial Meeting in appreciation of the work of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the unanimous desire of the members of the Royal Society of British Artists, expressed at a general meeting held in the Galleries October 19, to participate in tribute of respect to the memory of an artist whose works have won the admiration and appreciation not only of his fellow countrymen but of the whole artistic world.

The high ideal and the loving care and strenuous effort to ennoble all his work, must always win that tribute of praise, given to one whose genius is universally acknowledged, and whose life endeared him to all who enjoyed the great privilege of his friendship.

With friendliest greetings and sincere sympathy with the great American people in their tribute of respect and honor to the memory of Augustus Saint-Gaudens,

I remain, in artistic and brotherly affection,

Yours truly,
(Signed) ALFRED EAST,

President.

### ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

INCORPORATED IN THE SEVENTH YEAR OF WILLIAM IV,
AND THE FIFTIETH OF VICTORIA.

9, CONDUIT STREET, HANOVER SOUARE, LONDON,

The Royal Institute of British Architects beg to offer to the American Institute of Architects their sincere sympathy in the great loss which Art has sustained by the death of Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

The sculpture of Saint-Gaudens is justly admired by artists all over the world, but nowhere is his beautiful and poetic work better known and appreciated than in England where his death created the deepest regret.

To the American people has been bequeathed a rich heritage of splendid sculpture and to the history of Modern Art a great name.

16TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

# ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

GALLERY 5 A, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S. W.

NOVEMBER 18, 1908.

The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors of England on the occasion of the Memorial Meeting to the fame of Augustus Saint-Gaudens of the U.S.A., sculptor, desire to record their tribute of appreciation of one of the great exponents of a kindred Art and to express their deep sympathy with the American nation at the loss of so great a genius.

(Signed) Ernest A. Watertown,

President.

(Signed) F. W. HAYWARD, BART.,

Secretary and Curator,

## SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS.

149 STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

The Council of the Society of British Sculptors desires to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Memorial Meeting, to be held during the Convention of the American Institute of Architects in December, 1908, to offer, on behalf of the sculptors of this country, an expression of their deep sympathy with the American people in the loss they have sustained by the death of their great sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and to testify to their high appreciation of the splendid work which he has given to the world.

Resolved, at a meeting of the Council aforesaid, this 2d day of November, 1908. (Signed) Thos. Brock,

President.

### ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

LONDON, W.

NOVEMBER 6, 1908.

To the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects.

SIR: Understanding from Sir Aston Webb that the American Institute of Architects is about to hold in December an exhibition of the works of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the Council of the Royal Academy of Arts have requested me to write to you in their name a few words as a tribute of respect to the memory of that distinguished sculptor.

Saint-Gaudens' election as one of our six Honorary Foreign Academicians is an evidence of the high estimation in which his name is held by the members of this Academy, and of their appreciation of his work, and I have pleasure as President in sending you this expression of the desire of the Council to do honor to the memory of our deceased colleague.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD J. POYNTER,

President.

# THE INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE ARCHITECTS.

No. 18, Nishikojyacho Kyobasni, Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo, November 9, 1908.

To the Institute of American Architects:

The Institute of Japanese Architects earnestly congratulate the great success of the sculptural work of Mr. Augustus Saint-Gaudens and heartily approves your attempt of exhibition for the great artist.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE ARCHITECTS.

### THE ROYAL GLASGOW INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS.

270 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

19TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MR. GLENN BROWN,

SECRETARY, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

SIR:

It affords the Council of this Institute very great pleasure to be allowed to cooperate with the other artistic bodies in expressing the universal appreciation which exists in this country of the work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

On behalf of the members of the Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts—nearly a thousand in number—laymen and artists alike, I rejoice to have the opportunity of rendering this tribute of respect to the memory of a brilliant genius, and I would beg you to accept, on behalf of the American Institute of Architects, this expression of our sincere feelings in the matter, together with our most cordial greetings. To take part in such a world-wide recognition of the work of a man of

genius is a great privilege; as such my colleagues and I esteem it, and as such we thank you for the opportunity you have afforded us of participating in these Memorial Celebrations.

Believe me to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) MICHARD SIMONS, Chairman of Council.

# GLASGOW INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. (Incorporated 18th September, 1868.)

115 St. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

22D OCTOBER, 1908.

GLENN BROWN, ESQ.,

SECRETARY, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

The Glasgow Institute of Architects, having learned with interest through your Corresponding Member and its esteemed representative, Mr. J. J. Burnet, of your intention to hold an Exhibition of the Works of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and to convene, as tribute of respect, a Memorial Meeting in appreciation of his fame, desires to associate itself in this matter with the American Institute.

Accordingly, at a General Meeting of our Institute, held here on Wednesday, 21st October, we were requested to convey to you on behalf of the members their recognition of the genius of this great artist, their profound admiration of his work, and their sense of the loss to Art, not only in the United States of America, but throughout the civilized world, caused by his lamented death, while still in the fullness of his powers.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GEORGE BELL, President. (Signed) C. J. MACLEAN, Secretary.

# THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM. (Patron: His Majesty The King.)

18 TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

NOVEMBER 23, 1908.

DEAR SIR:

The Architectural Association wishes to offer its sincere sympathy to the American Institute of Architects, on the death of Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

The work of this distinguished sculptor was not only well known, but highly

appreciated in England, and the loss which has been sustained by the American nation will be felt throughout the world of modern art.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) WALTER CAVE,

President.

(Signed)

C. Wonter Smith,

(Signed)

MAURICE E. WEBB,

Hon. Secs.

GLENN BROWN, ESQ.,

SECRETARY, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

# ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS, PICCADILLY.

PRESIDENT: E. J. GREGORY, R. A. SECRETARY: W. T. BLACKMORE.

20 NOVEMBER, 1908.

DEAR SIR:

Understanding that a memorial celebration in honor of Augustus Saint-Gaudens is to be held next month, I beg on behalf of the Council of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, London, to be allowed to offer their, and my own, tribute of appreciative admiration for his Art, and at the same time to congratulate our transatlantic kinsfolk, on having produced and nurtured an artist of such eminence and renown.

I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

(Signed)

EDWARD J. GREGORY,

President.

To GLENN BROWN, ESQ.,

Secretary, The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

## GLASGOW ART CLUB.

185 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

16TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of 21st September, addressed to my colleague, Mr. John James Burnet, intimating the intention of the American Institute of Architects to hold an Exhibition of the sculptural works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and as a tribute of respect to his memory and in appreciation of his fame, to convene a Memorial Meeting on the 15th of December, was duly laid before this Council and I was desired by the Council on behalf of the Members of the Glasgow Art Club to thank you for the invitation so cordially extended to Art Circles here to join in your tribute to your distinguished countryman.

We are pleased to have this opportunity of expressing our admiration for his genius and our profound sense of the loss to Art caused by his premature death, a loss felt not only in the United States of America, but throughout the civilized world.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) Thos. Hunt,

President

GLENN BROWN, Eso.,

Secretary, The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.

## ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

EDINBURGH.

13TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

DEAR SIR:

The President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy having learned of the intention of the American Institute of Architects to hold an exhibition of the sculptural works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens during its Convention in December of this year, and in appreciation of his fame and as a tribute of respect, to convene a Memorial Meeting on the 15th of that month, cordially welcome the invitation of the American Institute of Architects to join them in their tribute to their distinguished countryman.

The President and Council, recognizing the keen intellectual insight and technical ability which gave Mr. Saint-Gaudens' work so strong an individuality, desire to record their admiration for his genius and their deep sense of the loss which his early death has caused, not only in the United States of America, but wherever the Sculptors' Art is appreciated. Nor can they forget the association with Scotland to which his Memorial of the late Robert Louis Stevenson is so eloquent a testimony.

Signed on behalf of the President and Council.

(Signed) JAMES GUTHRIE, President. (Signed) WM. D. McKAY, Secretary.

MR. GLENN BROWN,

Secretary, The American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

## THE EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

17 YORK PLACE, EDINBURGH.

5 JANUARY, 1909.

To GLENN BROWN, Esq.,

SECRETARY, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

DEAR SIR:

In response to a communication from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the President and Council, on behalf of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, have pleasure in adding their own to the many tributes of regard and appreciation of the ability of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

While not fortunate enough to possess many examples of Mr. Saint-Gaudens' sculptor work, that in our city, erected as a Memorial to the late Robert Louis Stevenson is sufficient to testify to the high ideal Mr. Saint-Gaudens set before him.

Mr. Saint-Gaudens' works in other parts of this country are familiar to architectural students are always spoken of with the highest praise.

We feel, therefore, Mr. Saint-Gaudens' life's works justify the American Institute of Architects in holding an exhibition of these works and we are glad of the opportunity to contribute this expression of our appreciation of the artist.

JNO. WATSON, President.
COLIN B. COWNIE, Hon. Secretary.

# COMITE PERMANENT DES CONGRES INTERNATIONAUX DES ARCHITECTES.

SECTION FRANÇAISE.

PARIS, 5 DECEMBER, 1908.

Mr. GLENN BROWN.

My DEAR COLLEAGUE:

Permit me, to tell you that I join myself heartily with the American Institute of Architects and the artists who will unite on the 15th of December at the memorial meeting in honor of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, of whom I remembered to have admired a capital work presented to the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1900.

I beg you to accept the expression of my most cordial and fraternal sentiment.

J. M. POUPINEL.

General Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the International Congresses of Architects, Corresponding Member of the A. I. A., of the R. I. B. A., etc., etc.

## SOCIETE CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES FRANCAIS.

Fondée en 1840. Déclarée D'Utilité Publique en 1865.

RUE DANTON, 8 (6E ARR).

PARIS, 10 DECEMBER, 1908.

MR. GLENN BROWN.

SIP AND HONORED COLLEAGUE:

The Central Society of French Architects joins heartily in the homage which the American Institute of Architects wishes to render to the memory of the much regretted and eminent sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens. So many ties of confraternity unite us that we feel as keenly as your Institute the part played by Saint-

Gaudens in Art. We beg you, Sir, and much honored colleague, to have the kindness to be the interpreter of our feelings of sympathy to the American Institute of Architects.

Please accept, Sir and much honored colleague, the expression of our sentiments of high confraternal regard.

CHARLES GIRAULT,
President, Member of the Institute.

GASTON ROZET, Chief Secretary.

#### SOCIETE DES ARTISTES FRANÇAIS.

RECONNUE D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE.

GRAND PALAIS DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES, COURS-LA-REINE, PORTE D.

PARIS, 8 DECEMBER, 1908.

To the President of the American Institute of Architects.

MR. PRESIDENT, the Committee of the Society of French Artists has the honor of sending its best wishes to the American Institute of Architects for initiating the movement to honor Augustus Saint-Gaudens by a Memorial Meeting to his memory, and in organizing, at Washington, an exposition of his works.

Such manifestations merit the unanimous support of all those who in the entire world devote themselves to the pursuit of the ideal and dream of progress through intellectual culture and the elevation of the sentiments.

The Society of French Artists is particularly happy in joining in this artistic manifestation and in the homage rendered to the great sculptor who was Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS,

Member of the Institute,

Nénot.

#### SOCIETE DU SALON D'AUTOMNE.

GRAND PALAIS DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES, PORTE C.

MR. GLENN BROWN.

PARIS, 6 DECEMBER, 1908.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE:

I participate with the most sincere pleasure in the homage which the American Institute of Architects wishes to render to the memory of Augustus Saint-Gaudens whose talent was so much admired by all who love art and whose death, so unexpected, gave us the most painful impression. Such men have no country for their works belong to humanity. In the name of the Société du Salon d'Automne and in

the name of the Syndicat de la Presse Artistique, I beg you to be our interpreter to our American colleagues to express to them our respectful sympathy in the pious manifestation organized in honor of the great sculptor.

Accept, my dear colleague, my cordial sentiments.

FRANTZ JOURDAIN,
President du Salon d'Automne et du
Syndicat de la Presse Artistique.

## SOCIETE DES ARCHITECTES DIPLOMES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT.

Fondée la 27 Janvier 1877. Déclarée le 12 Février 1902.

SIEGE SOCIAL 59, RUE DE GRENELLE, 59.

PARIS, 7 DECEMBER, 1908.

MR. CASS GILBERT.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to inform you that the committee of the Society of Architects diplomaed by the Government has instructed me to inform you that the entire Society participates fully with the American Institute of Architects in celebrating the memory of Augustus Saint-Gaudens who through his talent has received the suffrages of the French artists and has adorned the American cities with works universally approved.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my best regards.

Louis Bonnier,
The President of the Society.

## ARCHITECTS' ASSOCIATION.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 4, 1908.

GLENN BROWN, Esq.,

SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

The Council of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects esteems it a privilege to contribute an appreciation of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and his work.

Of the great artists whose genius has enriched the art of to-day, we may truly place in the foremost rank that genius and master craftsman in whose honor this exhibition is being held.

The author of the Lincoln and Sherman monuments has carried on the finest traditions of the Italian Renaissance, his work is the fruit of a sensitive and highly evolved artistic intelligence, which has ably expressed the spirits of this day through the medium of masterly craftsmanship.

He thoroughly comprehended the function of sculpture and its relationship to an architectural setting. From his creations we may extract the truth that the successful employment of sculpture in an architectural composition is dependent on sympathetic collaboration from the commencement of a composition.

It is the prerogative of great art to enrich the spiritual and intellectual life of a people, and wherever the work of this poet-sculptor stands, there is a spot dedicated to beauty and to Peace.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM S. MAXWELL,
On behalf of the Council of the Province
of Quebec Association of Architects.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL.

15TH DECEMBER, 1908.

DEAR SIR:

I have much pleasure in sending you the following tribute to the Memory of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, as adopted by this Institute:

"The Architectural Institute of Canada desires to join in the tribute to the memory of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens and his virile, interesting and soulful work, giving expression to a genius of high order. In the words of the Mayor of New York at a recent Memorial Meeting: 'He left the world a little better than he found it.'"

Yours very truly,

ALCIDE CHAUSSE,

Secretary.

GLENN BROWN, ESQ., COR. MEM. A. I. C., SECRETARY AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

# CABLEGRAM.

PARIS, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

GLENN BROWN, ARCHITECT,

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Societe Centrale architects français adresse homage a memoire de saint gaudens.

LE PRESIDENT GIRAULT.

### CABLEGRAM.

PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1908.

OCTAGON, WASHN.

Societe artistes française adresse homage memorial st. gaudens.

NENOT, President.

182 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

DEAR SIR:

It has been rumored that I am about to make a voyage to America. This rumor is at least premature. I would like nothing better than to be able to go to the United States, but actually this voyage is out of the question.

Therefore, dear sir, I sincerely regret that I will not be able to attend the fete (memorial) which your society is organizing at Washington in honor of Mr. Saint-Gaudens.

I will be with you at heart nevertheless. I felicitate you sincerely for having taken the initiative in this truly artistic manifestation.

It is in every way worthy of your Association of Architects which is making such fine efforts toward the uplifting of the architecture of the United States.

Permit me, dear sir, to express my well-wishes for the complete success of this fete (memorial) and for the development of your Society.

And accept, Mr. President and dear sirs—with my highest thanks and again my sincere regrets—the expression of my best sentiments.

(Signed) Aug. Rodin.

19 NOVEMBER, 1908.

7 HAMILTON TERRACE, N. W.

23D OCTOBER, 1908.

DEAR SIR:

I understand that a memorial meeting as a tribute to the genius of Augustus Saint-Gaudens is to be held at the Convention of the American Institute of Architects.

It may interest the meeting to know that the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers propose to honor the memory of their late member Augustus Saint-Gaudens, by holding in January, at their exhibition in London, as complete and representative collection of his works as it can get together.

This, the Society thinks, is the best tribute they can pay to the genius of the sculptor, by bringing his works together where his aims and accomplishments can be adequately appreciated.

I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. SGRANG, Vice-President, International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers.

## CABLEGRAM.

c323nyda.

16 via Fc 331p

PARIS, DECEMBER 12, 1908.

GLENN BROWN,

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON (D.C.)

Societe nationale beaux arts honore avec vous memorie saint gaudens.

ROLL.

DECEMBER 15, 1908.

19 Co MB F

LONDON-15.

Cass Gilbert, American Institute Architects, Octagon, Washington (D. C.)

Every success to convention. Regret absence.

ALMA TADEMA-10.48 A. M.

# PRESENT AT MEMORIAL MEETING.

## OFFICIAL GUESTS.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt; His Excellency Baron Mayor des Planches, Italian Ambassador: His Excellency Mr. J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, and Madame Jusserand; His Excellency Mr. Joaquim Nabuco, Brazilian Ambassador, Madame Nabuco and Mademoiselle Nabuco; His Excellency The Right Hon. James Bryce, O. M., British Ambassador, and Mrs. Bryce; His Excellency Baron Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Ambassador, and Madame Takahira; Baron Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Austria-Hungary Ambassador, and Baroness Hengelmuller; Señor Don Jose F. Godov, Charge d'Affaires of Mexico, Madame Godov, and Miss Godov; Mr. Sylvino Gurgel do Amaral, Mr. Luis Anderson, Baron de Bode, Cesar Augusto Barranco, Mr. and Mrs. Cortes, The Bolivian Minister, Madame Calderon and Miss Calderon; Lieut. F. P. Camperio, Nai Gneun, Mr. Chermont and Madame Chermont, Mr. Roberto Centaro, The Nicaraguan Minister and Señora de Corea, Mr. Charteris, Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero, The Minister of Norway and Madame Gude, Mr. and Madame Arturo L. Fiallo, Señor Dr. Don Luis Toledo Herrarte and Señora de Toledo Herrarte, Mr. Beresford Hope, Baron Haymerle, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Señor Don Emilio C. Joubert

M. G. de Vianna Kelsch, Mr. Kroupensky, Prince Nicholas Koudacheff, General Morteza Khan, Signor G. Cora, Señor Don Antonio Montero, Dr. Luis Lazo, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Luguer, The Minister of Haiti and Madame Leger, The Minister of Uruguay, Señora Melian Lafinur, and Señoritas Lafinur: The Salvadorean Minister, Señor Don Federico Mejia; Mr. Keishiro Matsui, The Danish Minister and Countess Moltke, Mrs. Charles Munn and Miss Munn, Baroness Moncheur and Baroness Marguerite Moncheur, Mr. Maurice Nabuco, Viscount and Viscountess D. de Martel, Mrs. and Miss Iredell, Mr. E. Von Prittwitz und Gaffron, Phra Ratanavapti, Señor Don A. Algara R. de Terreros, Maj. Kunishige Tanaka, Señor Alberto Nin Frias and Señorita Elena Nin Frias, Mr. Isaburo Yoshida, Le baron et la baronne de Preuschen Liebenstein, The Minister of Ecuador and Madame Carbo, Señor Esteban E. Carbo, Baron Stael de Holstein, Mr. R. de Struve, Mr. and Mrs. Ian, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Day, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State; Hon Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Bacon; The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield, The Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer, The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Strauss, The Attorney-General and Mrs. Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator Faulkner, Hon. William S. Greene, Hon. J. Hull, Hon, Frank M. Nye, Hon, C. B. Landis and Mrs. Landis, Hon, R. O. Moon, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator Overman, Senator du Pont, Senator Geo, Peabody Wetmore, Hon. Washington Gardner, Hon. James H. Davidson, Chief Justice and Mrs. Peelle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Shepard, Justice and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. Justice Hagner, Justice and Mrs. Stafford.

## Unofficial Guests.

Mrs. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Saint-Gaudens, Miss Atwater, Miss Ambler, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. Eliphalet Fraser Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Bristow Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Addison, Mr. J. A. Aspinwall, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Florence T. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard, Dr. and Mrs. W. Sinclair Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Berliner, Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Miss Grace Hubbard Bell, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. G. W. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Scott C. Bone, Mr. R. N. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley,

Miss Burdette, Dr. Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Truman H. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bowerman, Mr. John W. Beatty, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Wm H. Bliss, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Aldis B. Browne, Dr. and Miss Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Burkett, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Mr. Lawrence Smith Butler, Miss H. B. Bryan, Colonel and Mrs. Bromwell, Mr. Gutzon Borglum, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Baker, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Cameron, Mr. Thomas Cary, Mrs. Walter Carv, Miss Maria M. Love, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Clarke, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Clover, Dr. and Mrs. George Mason Creevey Mrs. M. Lenis Clark and Miss Clark, Mrs. Churchill Candee and Mr. H. Churchill Candee, Captain and Mrs. Cassatt, Captain and Mrs. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Chatard, Mrs. Pauline Campbell, Maj. Spencer Cosby, Hon, and Mrs. William A. Clark, Miss Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dodge, Miss Charlotte S. Cullen, Miss Fletcher, Colonel and Mrs. Havard, Major and Mrs. Guy L. Edie, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Preston, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Chas L. Freer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Creswell Heald, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Coleman Child, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Fernand de Cramer, General Crozier, Mr. Thomas Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Russell P. Goodwin, Mr. Robert Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holdsworth Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Gaff, General and Mrs. Garlington, Mr. Charles C. Glover, General, Mrs. and Miss Greely, Miss Glennan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Denny, Mr. Dillingham, Miss M. P. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Healey Dall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Dana, Miss Davenhawer, Mr. Wm. R. De Vries, Rev. Wm. De Vries, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Ellsworth, Mr. John L. Ewell, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons, Mr. A. S. Frissell, Mr. and Mrs. Flint, Miss Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fitzpatrick, Dr. James M. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. David Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Graff, Miss Hegeman, Judge Henry E. Howland, Mrs. John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Phelan Hacon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hayes, Miss Hagner, Miss Helen L. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mr. A. G. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Heald, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Heurich, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Corcoran Hill, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Mrs. Halliday, Miss Harbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Holton, Mr. and Mrs. R. U. Johnson, Miss Jarvis, Mrs. Julian-James, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson, Mrs. John Paul Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs. L. C. Joliffe, Mr. and Mrs. George A. King, Mr. J. Miller Kenyon, Dr. and Mrs. King, Miss Kibbey, Mr. Henry W. Kent, Mr. Paul Kester, Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Sperry, Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester Y. Janes, Mr. and Mrs. W de C. Ravenel, Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lisner, Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee, Dr. Thomas S. Lee, Miss Lee, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Leupp, Mr. and Mrs. Chester I. Long, Miss Lenenan, Monsignor Lee, Captain and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. John Merrylees, Mr. Wm. R. Mead, Mr. E. H. Miller, Miss Morrison, Major W. D. McCan, Mr. and Mrs. McCumber, Mr. McDowell, Mrs. B. R. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. G. X. McLanahan, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, Dr. and Mrs. J. Dudley Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moore, Miss Sarah S. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar A. Mechlin, Miss Mechlin, Miss Muhlhofer, Dr. and Mrs. Munroe, Mrs. Lillian R. Messenger, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Messer, Dr. and Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, Dr. Arthur Mathewson, Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Moffit, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Nelms, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Needham, Mrs. A. E. Olyphant, General O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parson, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kirke Porter, Mr. Wm. Agnew Paton, Mr. Albion K. Parris and Miss Parris, Miss Lucy Penn, Mr. Henry S. Pritchett, Mr. Herbert Putnam, Miss Porter, Mr. David Paton, Mr. Piles, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Penfield, Miss B. E. Perrie, Mr. and Mrs. Patten and Miss Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Armistead Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Randolph, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, Dr. T. E. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. C. Peylois Russell, The Surgeon-General and Mrs. Rixey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, Professor and Mrs. G. L. Raymond, Miss Emily Rathbun, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Shurtleff, Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Miss A. E. Solomans, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spalding, Miss Spofford, Mr.

and Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Safford, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Slayden, Mr. Helen Squire, Miss Stickney, Miss Mary A. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin F. Scaife, Miss Elizabeth Sharpe, Rev. and Mrs. C. Ernest Smith, The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cotton Smith, Miss A. Elizabeth Sawtelle, Mr. and Mrs. Thropp. Mr. Ruel Pardee Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. Tittman, Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker Van Wagenen and Miss Wagenen, Dr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. de W. C. Ward, Mr. Carl Weller, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, Miss M. V. Williamson, Miss Willoughby, Dr. Wiley, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Wood, Miss Alice Wilson, Miss Wright, Miss Sarah J. Wright, Major and Mrs. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. H. Randall Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whittlesey, Miss Elizabeth White.

# INSTITUTE MEMBERS' FAMILIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Miss Phoebe Pyle, Mr. Howard Pyle, Mr. J. F. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Zalinski, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Schmidt, Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Brown, Miss Willis Williams, Miss M. G. Uhler, Miss Janette Bell, Mr. Bedford Brown, Mr. Glenn Madison Brown, Mr. John M. Donaldson, Mr. S. B. P. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Adams Cram, Mr. Irving K. Pond, Mr. Walter Cook, Mr. John Lawrence Mauran, Mr. Edgar V. Seeler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miles Day, Mr. George Cary, Mr. Robert Stead, Mr. James G. Hill, Mr. T. W. Pietsch, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Peter, Mr. Frederic May, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Marsh, Mr. Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., Mr. Thomas C. Kennedy, Mr. A. L. Harris, Mr. A. B. Heaton and Mrs. Heaton, Mr. Richard H. Hunt, Mr. George H. Clemence, Mr. A. W. Longfellow, Mr. Charles Clarke, Mr. F. A. Kendall, Mr. Thos. R. Kimball, Mr. H. W. Corbett, Mr. H. C. Carrel, Mr. Wm. A. Boring, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. D. Fuller, Mr. Hector Fuller, Mr. L. Muller, Mr. J. B. Noel Wyatt, Mr. Rudolph Tietig, Mr. Jas. S. Rogers.

The majority of Institute members did not send in their notices of acceptance and therefore are not recorded.

# FOURTH SESSION.

# DECEMBER 16, 1908, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The President called the meeting to order and stated the next item of business in regular order is the report of the Committee on the Proposed Bureau of Fine Arts; Mr. Breck Trowbridge, Chairman.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts, have the honor to report as follows:

This subject is presented to the Convention, not only as an abstract æsthetic question, but as one with which the Convention may properly deal in a direct and definite way. It is a grave, practical problem and should be dealt with seriously, affecting as it does great interests of the public generally and the economic administration of the National Government. The committee, after mature consideration, recommends that immediate action be taken toward the establishment of a Bureau of the Fine Arts, as a part of the governmental machinery, believing that it is necessary to the public welfare.

This definite and positive recommendation is the result of an investigation and examination of the records of the different departments, through which the following facts have been ascertained.

Since the foundation of the Government, more than \$500,000,000 of public money has been expended for buildings and other works of art, which should have been under the control of a Bureau of Art. A detailed list of expenditures by the different departments is annexed to this report.

In addition to this amount, large sums have been spent for parks, bridges, aqueducts, harbor improvements, designs for coins, stamps, bonds and bills, the value of which would have been greatly increased had they received intelligent, artistic consideration.

About ninety per cent. of this total amount has been spent during the last twenty years. In the immediate future there will be spent the sum of \$45,000,000 for which appropriations have been made.

Under existing conditions, there are many kinds of machinery for controlling these expenditures. Usually each act of Congress appropriating money for artistic work specifies the method of procedure, and designates the person or persons in whom the authority is vested. As a result, it is sometimes the President, a member of the Cabinet, a committee of the Senate or House, or a department or bureau; sometimes an Army engineer, the Superintendent of the Capitol, a committee of

the Grand Army of the Republic, a special or private commission or a private individual, who controls and regulates the choice of the artist and the expenditure of the public money, and who acts not infrequently as artistic arbiter. In each case, the arbiter regards the enterprise from his own point of view, without respect to its relation to the whole æsthetic question, and the result is, generally, waste of public money and always artistic chaos.

Your committee submits that the expenditure of this vast sum of money, without the supervision of a well-organized and competent authority, is unbusiness-like, improvident and not economic government. The fact that the present appropriations show that the ratio of expenditures for these purposes is increasing annually, seems to your committee to indicate that the necessity for action is urgent.

During the past, as many as fifteen bills have been introduced in Congress to remedy these evils. A synopsis of these bills has been compiled for the Public Art League of the United States.

The general character of the bills is best described in the report, as follows:

"After an examination of all the bills, which have been presented to Congress in connection with this subject, the committee feel that their effectiveness if they had become laws, would have been marred for the following reasons.

"Such bills were introduced with the idea of ameliorating evils which existed in single departments or in single cases, one covering paintings and statuary for a single building; one the question simply of paintings; several bearing upon the buildings of the supervising architect's office.

"The fundamental error in all attempts at legislation has been in confining the law to one branch of art, or to isolated buildings. As buildings and their decorations of painting and sculpture, and the landscape, including monuments and fountains, are so intimately associated with each other and the effect of any one so easily enhanced or marred by the other, they should all be under the direction of one guiding body. The only way to obtain a harmonious whole is to have them all in the hands of one department. The lack of harmony between different buildings in Washington, the total lack of unity in the selection of their sites, and the still more notable deficiencies in the character, location, and fitness of statues and monuments, are all due to the separate committees, individuals and departments which have had charge of such matters for the Government."

The first step toward a solution must be to recognize that the artistic problem is a single one. That the object sought is the product of a great totality. That the selection of sites, the general distribution as well as the design and execution of architectural work, monuments, landscape work, sculpture, painting, mural decorations, bridges, parks, and their accompaniments, are all parts of a coherent whole, and must be subject to one single authority, invested with such dignity as to command respect for its decrees, and that this authority must be guided by the most enlightened advice which the artistic professions can furnish.

Your committee therefore recommends as a remedy for the existing evils, the establishment of a permanent Bureau of Fine Arts, the essential element of which shall be a Superior Council composed of a number of men of known and recognized eminence in the profession of the arts.

Your committee is guided in this action by the example of the older nations, notably France, whose logical treatment of this important question has placed her people at the head of the civilized world in all matters pertaining to the arts.

In order that the Institute may have at hand precise information as to what has been done in this matter in foreign countries, your committee has obtained, from official sources, a synopsis of the organization of the French, German and Italian Ministries of Fine Arts, which is presented, with a brief history of the movement toward their establishment.

In further support of its recommendation, your committee quotes the following resolution which was passed after a thorough discussion at the International Congress of Architects at Vienna in July of this year, 1908, the subject of governmental direction of Art having been designated as one of the four subjects for consideration by the Congress:

"Resolved, That every Government be urgently requested to establish a Ministry of Fine Arts or at least a section which shall deal with subjects relating to the arts. To such a ministry or section shall be attached artists of established reputation. Since architecture can be considered the leading art, architects shall be in a majority. The work of this ministry or of this section shall be the advancement and encouragement of the fine arts in all their branches."

This resolution has been endorsed by the principal artistic bodies of eighteen nations in Europe.

A full report of the Congress will be rendered to the Institute by a delegate, who represented the American Institute of Architects.

Your committee has judged best to place before you the economic and business aspect of this question first, because from its point of view the necessity for immediate action is urgent. Viewed from the economic standpoint alone, the pecuniary benefit of a well-organized and regular system for the expenditure of great sums of public money must be sufficiently obvious.

It is obvious that existing value is never destroyed, but that, on the contrary, commercial values are always enhanced and new value created by artistic treatment.

To the great mass of cultivated and intelligent citizens of our country who recognize the irresistible force of abstract ideals, and who appreciate the lessons of history, there is a vastly more cogent reason for altering existing conditions.

It is, that the expenditure of this vast sum of money signifies that we are establishing, at a rate never before exceeded, lasting monuments to our civilization, and that, without proper management, these monuments will not represent and typify the state of cultivation which our people have achieved. The works of art of a nation are the records by which it is judged by posterity.

A nation's literature, its coins, its buildings, statues, paintings, bridges, roads and tombs are the undying testimonials of the character and intellect of its people, and the permanent record of their achievements.

The common desire of every race in every period of their history to preserve and guard artistic treasures evidences the instinct for beauty and the aspiration for immortality. The permanency of works of art is a sufficient reason for extraordinary care in their design and execution. When such works are undertaken by a government, a high standard of excellence becomes a civic obligation.

It is the duty of the State, itself a product of the cultural needs of humanity, to recognize and foster the culture of the arts, as the most powerful agency for uplifting and elevating the ethical standard of the people.

It is our duty to ourselves, to our forefathers, and to posterity to see that the monuments which we are now erecting, these records which our Government is now making, should be worthy representations of the true state of our social conditions and an evidence of the taste and cultivation of our time.

To those who recognize these facts should be entrusted the guidance of legislation concerning our monuments. It is their duty to demand that the expenditure of these enormous sums of public money should be made with all the wisdom, foresight and intelligence of which we, as a community, are capable.

As to the form of a bill to present to Congress, your committee deems it advisable to await the result of the discussion of this report, but submits the following suggestions:

- (a) That the bill should provide for the organization of a bureau which shall have control.
- (b) That there shall be a Superior Council, composed of eminent architects, sculptors, painters and other artists and laymen distinguished for their interest in and knowledge of the Fine Arts.
- (c) That the members of the Council shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate.
- (d) That the recommendations of the Council shall be binding upon the chief of the Bureau.
- (e) That the chief of the Bureau shall be the representative of the Government in all transactions involving the employment of architects, painters, sculptors and other artists for public works, and shall decide with the concurrence of the Superior Council upon the methods of choosing and the choice of artists or public works of art
- (j) That all public works (of a character to be described) shall be supervised by the Bureau of Fine Arts, and that the decision of the Superior Council in all such matters shall be final and binding upon all Departments.

It is recommended by your Committee that the following subjects should be included in the authority of the Bureau of Fine Arts:

- 1. Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Park Work, and Engraving.
- 2. Educational matters pertaining to the Fine Arts and the dissemination of useful knowledge among schools, colleges and universities pertaining thereto
  - 3. Administration of the National Gallery of the Fine Arts.
- 4. A system of national museums in different cities, and that a system of circulating works of art throughout the country be established.

In conclusion, your committee repeats from its report of last year

"The intention of establishing a Bureau of the Fine Arts is, not to develop a national style of architecture or definite styles of painting or sculpture, but to invest the whole subject of the Fine Arts with appropriate dignity, to encourage the establishment of proper schools, to stimulate the universities in this much neglected branch, and to educate the people.

"In other words, the purpose of a Bureau of the Fine Arts would be to propagate the truth that Art is not an effeminate luxury, but that it is the manifestation of that great vital force, the imagination, which is the original impulse behind all human progress; and to, furthermore, teach the people of the United States that if there is one thing above all others which is absolutely and universally democratic, typically and thoroughly American, and essentially in accordance with the whole spirit of the constitution, it is the inalienable right of all the people by inheritance to possess and preserve the works of genius of the human race, and to participate equally in the inestimable advantages and benefits of the study of the Fine Arts."

S. B. P. Trowbridge, New York,
Geo. B. Post, New York,
Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C.,
Wm. A. Boring, New York,
Robert S. Peabody, Boston,
C. Grant Lafarge, New York,
Committee on the Proposed Bureau of Fine Arts.

## APPENDIX.

AMOUNTS OF EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR WORKS OF ART.

# I. Architecture.

Expenditures to

Description.	1907 (exclusive of site).	Expenditures 1907.	Appropriations 1908.
Treasury Department: Supervising Architect's Office—			
Department Offices	\$6,679,555.00		
Post Offices	120,869,137.29	\$9,891,562.73	\$31,000,000.00
Custom Houses	13,782,859.65	18,794,003.02	
Court Houses	289,889.66		
Marine Hospitals	3,229,681.72		
Bureau of Marine Hospitals	275,000.00		
Mints	155,000.00		
Carried forward	\$145,281,123.32		

# I. Architecture—Continued.

	Expenditures to		
Description.	1907 (exclu-	Expenditures	Appropriations
	sive of site).	1907.	1908.
Supervising Architect's Office-			
Continued.			
Brought forward			
Bureau of Printing and En-			
graving	410,753.00		
Miscellaneous buildings	26,910,136.69		
Light House Board—			
Light Houses			
Light House Stations	)		
Total	\$172,618,997.01		
War Department:			
Department Offices	\$3,863,666.00		
Army Posts	52,000,000.00		
Arsenals, Forts and Armories	91,466,172.00		\$2,560,000.00
White House			42,000.00
Hospitals			
Army Medical Museum	390,050.00		
Soldiers' Homes	14,324,097.58		409,800.00
West Point School	3,335,407.03		1,200,000.00
War College	700,000.00		
Cemetery Lodges			
Washington Monument	1,000,000.00		
Total	\$167,079,392.61		
Nove Doportment			
Navy Department:	#a 6a= 666 aa		
Department Offices	\$3,621,666.00	<b>***</b> *** *** ***	
School at Annapolis		\$10,000,000.00	
Hospitals			
Naval Stations	45 721 002 24		
	45,731,903.34		#
Total	\$49,353,569.34		\$4,614,900.00
Department of Interior:			
Department Offices			
Pension Office	\$1,000,000.00		
Insane Asylum	1,604,622.00		\$390,800.00
Patent Office	2,816,686.00		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Indian Schools	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
U. S. Post Office	2,018,126.00		
Total	\$7,439,434.00		
Total	₩7,439,434.00		

# I. Architecture—Continued.

Description.	Expenditures to 1907 (exclu- sive of site).	Expenditures 1907.	Appropriations
Attorney-General: Department Offices Reform School, Washington Penitentiaries Total.			
Department of State: Department Offices Ambassadors' Residences	\$3,621,666.00		
Total	\$3,621,666.00		
Old Executive Office	\$300,000.00		
Department of Commerce and Labor: Department Offices Immigration Stations Total Department of Agriculture:			
Department Offices— Old Building	\$191,925.00		
New Building	1,500,000.00		\$250,000.00
Total	\$1,691,925.00		
District Commissioners:			
Municipal Building	\$2,500,000.00		
School Houses	2,113,086.28		
Jail	791,000.00		\$1,082,735.00
Hospitals	203,836.11		
Police Court	50,006.42		
Bridges	1,597,000.00		
Total	\$7,254,928.81		

# I. Architecture—Continued.

	Expenditures to		
Description.	1907 (exclu-	Expenditures	Appropriations
	sive of site).	1907.	1908.
Superintendent Capitol Building and Grounds:			
U. S. Capitol	\$14,590,845.02		\$40,500.00
Office House of Representatives		\$3,500,000.00	1,050,000.00
Office Senate		2,500,000.00	720,000.00
Power Plant			127,000.00
Court Houses in Washington			
Total			
Special Commission:			
Congressional Library	\$6,000,000.00		
State, War and Navy			
Government Printing Office	241,000.00		
Total	\$6.241.000.00		
2 00021   111111111111111111111111111111	\$0,-41,000.00		
Smithsonian Institution:			
Smithsonian Institution	\$500,000.00		
Old National Museum	250,000.00		
New National Museum	3,500,000.00		\$1,250,000.00
Buildings, National Zoological	3,300,000.00		\$1,230,000.00
Park	100,000.00		110,000.00
			·
Total	\$4,350,000.00		
II. Landscape Work.			
	0		
Description	Cost to June,	T3 114	
Description.	1907 (exclu-		Appropriations
	sive of site).	1907.	1908.
War Department:			
Small Reservations	\$928,957.00		\$5,000.00
Monument and White House	\$920,937.00		\$3,000.00
Grounds	640,000.00		
Potomac Park, Washington	30,000.00		182,550.00
National Cemeteries	269,264.00		,00-,00

# II. Landscape Work-Continued.

Cost to June, Description. 1907 (exclu- Expenditures Appropriations sive of site). 1907. 1908. Agricultural Department: Grounds in Washington..... Superintendent Capitol Grounds: District Commissioners: Rock Creek and other Parks... \$1,175,459.74 Station Plaza..... Smithsonian Institution: Grounds and Zoological Park... \$199,625.41 III. Statuary. Committee on Library: Statues, purchased by, or presented to the Government, for location in Capitol or other public buildings, in parks or streets of Washington, D. C., in National \$1,570,000.00 Smithsonian Institution: National Gallery of Art..... Botanic Gardens..... \$305,099.00 IV. Mural Decorations.

Controlled by Departments mentioned under Architecture.

V. Paintings.

Committee on Library: Paintings presented to, or purchased by, the Government for the Capitol..... \$1,267,824.00

## V. Paintings—Continued.

Cost to June,

Description. 1907 (exclusive of site). Expenditures Appropriations sive of site). 1907. 1908.

\$21,425.00

Each Cabinet Department collects oil paintings of past Cabinet Officers.

# VI. Archæological Remains.

In charge of Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, Geological Survey, and Interior Department.

#### EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures to 1907	\$444,554,566.77 44,685,565.75 45,035,285.00
Total	

The committee have found it impossible to get full data as to expenditures, so the above list only shows expenditures that were accessible. A complete list could only be obtained by a careful examination of the many department files by expert accountants. Such an investigation would require the services of a corps of men for many months. Such an investigation would show expenditures far in excess of the amounts which we have secured.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FINE ARTS IN FRANCE.

The essential features of the administration of the Fine Arts are:

First, the preservation and increase of the artistic riches of France.

Second, supervision or direction over the teaching of all the arts.

#### I. HISTORY.

The organization and the administration of the Fine Arts have passed through many different phases.

Before the Revolution, the Fine Arts were attached to the domain of the Crown, but for a long time there existed no organization and no public service. Subventions were accorded to artists directly either by the Crown or by the cities. It was only in 1664 that we see appearing the first administration created by Colbert under the name of "The General Superintendence of Buildings of the King and of Arts and Manufacture." It existed in this form until June 15, 1791.

Since that time, under the frequent changes of regime which followed the Revolution, and during the 19th century, the Fine Arts have undergone modifications and transformations without number, sometimes detached from one ministry to be attached to another, sometimes divided, re-united, then separated again, but always progressing and increasing in importance.

But since 1897 a conclusion seems to have been reached, and the Fine Arts have remained attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, with an Under-Secretary or Vice-Minister of the Fine Arts, who is a member of the Cabinet; and a Superior Council of the Fine Arts. This Council consists of eighty-one members, two ministers, the Under-Secretary of the Fine Arts, the Prefect of the Seine, and members of the different branches of the Academy or Institute of France, and includes architects, painters, sculptors, musicians, professors of the Sorbonne, senators, deputies, inspectors of the Fine Arts and critics.

## II. ORGANIZATION.

The decree of November 26, 1897, under the Ministry of Public Instruction, divides the Fine Arts into six bureaus:

1. Instruction and National Manufacture.—The Academy of France at Rome; the National School of Fine Arts at Paris; National Schools of Decorative Arts of Paris and of the Departments; National School of Design for young girls at Paris, and National Schools of the Fine Arts at Lyon, Dijon, Bourges and Alger; Municipal Schools of the Fine Arts and of Design of the Departments; inspection of instruction in design; subscriptions to works of art; preservation of collections; publication of the inventory of the art riches of France; annual reunion of societies of the Fine Arts of the Departments; examination of propositions from the administrators of the national manufacture of Sevres, Gobelin and Beauvais; Department of Budgets, and the control of the expenses of these departments; preparation of affairs submitted to commissions for perfecting national manufactures; the exposition of the products of these manufactures; competitions for the prizes of Sevres, Gobelin and Beauvais.

- 2. Works of Art, Museums and Expositions.—Preparations of affairs submitted to the consulting commission of works of art; decoration of public edifices; erection of statues and subventions for public monuments; the ordering and buying of works of art—painting, sculpture, engraving in medals and precious stones, engraving and etching, lithographing, etc.; distribution of these works; the acquisition and distribution of marble statues and models; voyages and missions; "conseil superieur" of the fine arts; national prize and the expenses of traveling; annual indemnities, assistance and encouragement of artists, painters, sculptors, engravers, etc., and to their families; exposition of works of art in Paris, in the departments and foreign countries; "Conseil" of national museums; national museums, Louvre, Luxembourg, Versailles and Saint Germain; departmental and municipal museums; distribution among these different museums of works acquired or ordered by the State; inspection of Fine Arts; the inspection of museums.
- 3. Civil Buildings and National Palaces.—Superior commission of civil buildings and national palaces; general council of civil buildings; personnel of the architects, instructors, sub-instructors, superintendents, draughtsmen and conductors of works and gardeners; studies and execution of projects relative to new construction; distributions and employment of the credits for the undertaking of important repairs; preparation of budgets; projects of laws and decrees; expropriation in the cause of public utility; acquisitions and alienations; submissions before the Conseil d'Etat; service of waters of Versailles and de Marly, Meudon and St. Cloud, personnel; new undertakings and large repairs; "jeu des grandes eaux" in the parks of Versailles and Saint-Cloud.
- 4. Historical Monuments.—Commission of historical monuments and megalithics; control of works and the liquidation of expenses; examinations of affairs relative to the restoration of monuments belonging to the State, to the departments, to the communes and to the public establishments; acquisitions; expropriations; personnel of the service of the architecture of historical monuments; archæological missions; archives (drawings, engravings and photographs); library; publications; expositions; Museum des Ternes et de l'hotel de Cluny; museum of comparative sculpture.
- 5. Theatres—Preservation of National Palaces and of National Furniture.—Consulting commissions of theatres; subsidized theatres of Paris and of the departments; popular concerts; national conservatory of music and of declamation; "Succursales de Conservatoire;" national schools of music; authority; rules and superintendence of these establishments and subventions; indemnities to authors and dramatic artists; encouragement to dramatic and musical art; administration of the fund from retirements and the payment of pensions to the national Theatre and Opera; the Crescent competition; exterior service of theatres; inspection of theatres and spectacles; inspection of musical instruction in the departments; "garde-meubles;" service of the presidency of the Republic; installations for expositions, fetes and official ceremonies; preservation of national palaces.
- 6. Liquidation of Expenses.—Liquidation of the expenses of civil buildings, of national palaces, the preservation of national palaces of the national "gardemeubles;" condition of credits; particular accounts of contractors; establishment

of definite accounts; control of inventories of the service of architecture of civil buildings, national palaces and of the service of the waters of the Versailles; establishment and approval of the accounts of charges and purchases; submissions and adjudications; cautionings; contentions; personnel of verificateurs of the service of civil buildings and national palaces.

The Administration of the Fine Arts, composed as above, occupied in Paris 3 rue de Valois, a part of the Palais Royale. It includes necessarily, as a result of the diversity and number of its divisions, an important personnel. Besides the personnel of the Administration there exists a certain number of councils and commissions who work under the direction of the Ministry or of the "Sous-Secretaire d'Etat." These are, notably:

- (a) "Le conseil superieur des Beaux-Arts," created by decree of the 22d of May, 1875, but modified since by a series of decrees. It is composed of eighty-one members, of whom 17 members are "ex-officio" and the rest are named annually. (See the decree of the 15th of January, 1887.)
- (b) The consulting commission of works of arts which examines the sketches and plans presented for works of decoration of public monuments, designates the works of art to be acquired at the Salon, etc. It is composed of fourteen members.
- (c) The commission of historical monuments, instituted in 1837 by M. de Montalivet and re-organized by decree of January 3, 1889, has for its object to establish the list of monuments and objects having a historical interest, to designate those which should be restored, to examine projects presented for their restoration, etc. It chooses in the departments correspondents among the savants and the architects recommended by their archæologic knowledge. It is composed of thirty members.

Independent of these commissions there exists a corps of instructors of the Fine Arts, of instruction in drawing and of museums, of the theatres, of historic monuments, of national palaces, etc., \* \* \* and a commissary of the expositions and of the Fine Arts in France and in foreign countries. All these inspectors and commissaries are under the authority of the Administration of the Fine Arts.

The general budget of the Fine Arts is about 8,000,000 francs per year.

EXTRACT FROM THE HANDBOOK OF THE ROYAL PRUSSIAN COURT AND STATE.

Ministry of Religious, Educational and Medical Affairs (IV) Ministerium der Geistlichen, Unterrichs and Medizinal Angelegenheiten. (W. 64 Unter den Linden No. 4.)

The above ministry was created by a Cabinet order of November, 1817, to conduct the department of cults and public education and medical affairs.

Among the several subdivisions in The Royal Academy of Arts in Berlin (Die Konigliche Akademie der Kunste in Berlin, proviso ish W. 35 Potsdamerstr. No. 120), founded by Prince Frederick III on July 1, 1606.

The present statute of this corporation was confirmed on June 19, 1882, by the reigning king. According to the Act the Academy of Arts is a state institution for the promotion of Fine Arts and Music. It possesses the power of a juristic body, is located in Berlin, is placed under the immediate curatorship of the Minister of Public Instruction and Cults as above mentioned, and embraces—

- I. The Senate.
- 2. The Fellowship of the Members.
- 3. The following educational institutions:
  - (a) For Fine Arts-
    - 1. The academic high school for Fine Arts.
    - 2. The academic master-ateliers for Fine Arts.
  - (b) For Music-

Three different institutions for the study of music.

At the head of the entire Academy is a president, who is chosen from its members and elected by the senate for a term of one year subject to the confirmation of His Majesty the King. Re-election is permissible. The president is provided with two secretaries, one for the affairs of the entire academy and the senate section of Fine Arts, the other for the affairs of the senate section for Music. A director is at the head of the different educational institutions.

### I. SENATE.

The senate is the technical art authority and artistic adviser to the Minister. It is created for the observation of artistic life and is to make suggestions, sometimes accompanied with recommendations in the interest of kindred arts to the Minister. It determines the affairs of the Academy as a juristic body and its management where it does not conflict with other authorities. It is divided into two sections, one for Fine Arts and the other for Music.

#### II. MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY.

The members of the Academy are honorary and regular members. Practicing artists only are eligible for regular members, though honorary members need not be practicing artists, but must be persons who have greatly contributed to the promotion of arts. Prominent female artists may also become honorary members. The regular members form a society which is divided into two sections like the senate, one for Fine Arts and the other for Music.

The Royal Museum in Berlin: A statute of May 25, 1868, and regulations of November 13, 1878, define the position of the division directors and the appropriation of funds for the Royal Museum in Berlin.

For the preservation of art subjects and monumental buildings a special commission is created in several provinces composed of several Government officials. An architect of high rank is assigned to each of these commissions as an expert who has the title "Konservator."

#### MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(X) Ministerium der offentlichen Arbieten. Of the several subdivisions is the Academy for Building Construction. (Die Academie des Bauwesens.)

This is an advisory commission subordinated to the Minister of Public Works, whose attention is directed to questions of public building construction of prominent importance. It is specially called upon to act as expert in all the building questions from the artistic as well as the scientific standpoint. It has to criticize prominent public building projects, to advise upon the application of general principles of building construction, to render opinions on the application of new experiences and principles for artistic, scientific and technical purposes, and occupies itself with the further cultivation of building sciences. Building projects to be executed by public corporations may be submitted to the Academy for an opinion.

The Academy has a president and two division directors and the required number of members, and has two departments: one for building construction and the other for engineering and machinery. The members of the Academy are proposed by the Minister of Public Works for appointment to His Majesty the King. Every three years the term of one-third of the members expires and the vacancies are filled as required in a special meeting. Members who have served a term can be chosen again. The appointed technical advisers of other central authorities who are not members of the Academy may by request take part in the discussions without voting power on special subjects in their branch of business. The president and the two division directors are elected by the members for a term of three years and confirmed by the King. For membership are eligible all architects and engineers belonging to the German Empire who have distinguished themselves with prominent scientifical and practical works. Artists connected with some line of building construction may become members of the department of building construction in exceptional cases. The members are either regular or extraordinary; the former have to attend all regular meetings, while the latter are invited on special occasions. The membership is an honorary office without remuneration. All contemplated work which the Academy is to examine is prepared under the direction of the Minister of Public Works. The Academy has also to deal with all building problems, where the artistic interest is to be maintained regardless of cost and execution.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FINE ARTS IN ITALY.

Under the law of June 27, 1907, the Fine Arts are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. By this law all previous laws are abolished, and a single organization is substituted, as a Bureau of Antiquities and Fine Arts. This Bureau is subdivided into three sections:

- 1. Superintendence of Monuments.
- 2. Superintendence of Excavations and Archæological Museums.
- 3. Superintendence of Art Galleries; Museums, Mediæval and Modern; and Objects of Art.

In addition to these, there is a Superior Council of twenty-one members. The Council is divided into three sections, the first for antiquities, the second for mediæval and modern art, and the third for contemporary art. Each section is composed of seven councilors. The councilors for the first and second sections are elected by royal decree on the proposal of the Minister of Public Instruction. The councilors of the third section are elected by the Italian artists, one an architect, one a painter and one a sculptor. The other four are elected by royal decree.

It will be seen that the machinery of the Italian Government applies almost entirely to the preservation of monuments and objects of art, the administration of museums and galleries, the acquiring of works of art and kindred subjects. This is to be expected in a country so enormously rich in ancient and mediæval works of art.

One important function of this Department is to prevent the exportation from Italy of works of art.

The President: The report will be referred to the proper committee. I am sure I voice the sense of everyone present in inviting Senator Newlands to say a few words, although I will say that he had not expected to say anything. He has kindly consented to do so. [Applause.]

Senator Newlands, by invitation of the Convention, then addressed it as follows:

#### ADDRESS OF SENATOR NEWLANDS.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the American Institute of Architects, it was not my intention to make a speech this morning. I understood that the question of the organization of a bureau of fine arts would be before the American Institute of Architects this morning and that there would be a discussion regarding it.

I know little of art, but ever since I have been in public life I have realized the importance of art in the practical and harmonious development of our country, and I have taken some interest in legislation relating to these matters, acting under the advice of my artistic friends. And so I came here this morning to claim my privilege as an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects [applause] and to hear the discussion relating to this subject. I am told by your president that there will be no discussion this morning—that the discussion will take place to-morrow morning, so my remarks will, of course, be rather premature and I am afraid that I shall make a sad display of my ignorance.

#### THE DEMOCRACY OF ART.

I have been struck by the report read by Mr. Trowbridge, with which I am in entire sympathy [applause], and particularly that part of it in which he urges the importance of democratizing art. That is the issue that we are to make before the country—the democracy of art. Art to-day is regarded as a kind of aristocracy, and a dude aristocacy at that, by a large portion of our country. Born in the South and coming from the West, I shall not sectionalize this sentiment. [Laughter.] Now, the question is. How can we democratize art? We can do something through governmental action; and one difficulty about governmental action in this country is that it takes much longer to accomplish a needed thing here through governmental action than in almost any other civilized government. We call ourselves a democracy, but we really have the most conservative government in the world; necessarily so. because of its dual form. We have the National Government, sovereign within the powers granted to the nation upon every inch of soil of every state in the Union, and upon every inch of the territory of the United States. And then we have the states, forty-six in number, each sovereign within its boundaries; and whenever a new question comes up, the objection arises that it does not belong to the national functions, but belongs to the state; and as each state acts separately it is very difficult, of course, to create a public sentiment that will operate upon all at the same time, in the same degree, and by the same methods. The importance, therefore, of nationalizing this question is apparent, and you will have to address yourselves to that question at the very start—as to the power of the nation to enter upon this work. One would think that in view of the fact that the nation has entered upon much of educational work—it has entered upon the work of agriculture in a very extensive degree—that this question would not be raised; but you will find that it will be raised—raised by men who are fond of discussing the Constitution, who are fond of riasing difficulties in any great movement; and then will come the question of centralization, outside of the mere question of national power, the indisposition of some people in the various localities to centralize things at Washington, the assumption being that in some strange way the preservation of our liberties is absolutely dependent upon the localized action of every state, and that those liberties are imperiled whenever the whole people choose to act. Then you will find the objection of the practical man. Who believes in construction? Yes, but who does not believe in art; who believes that art will increase the cost of construction, and who does not realize the economic and the commercial value of art? Then you will have to determine where you will press the argument. Congress is a large body, consisting of about 90 Senators and 400 Congressmen or Representatives. Their work is largely done by committees, and you will have to single out the committee in each House, or the committees that have jurisdiction of this subject, or any part of this subject, and you will find in the legislative part of the Government, as in the executive part of the Government, powers largely divided; you will find that division of responsibility to which Mr. Trowbridge has referred, the division into various bureaus in the executive department, and the various bureaus intrusting powers to various individuals, and you will find, the same way, in Congress, that many of the powers that ought to be confined to a single committee are divided among many committees.

Now, we are just entering upon a great area of national constructive work. We have been in existence over a hundred years, and we yet have really accomplished no great national constructive work. We have only recently commenced the reclamation of our arid lands. We have been pottering for over a hundred years with the question of the development of our waterways, and the American people are just beginning to be aroused to the importance of this question, concerning which they should have reached conviction a century ago. You will find that Albert Gallatin, one of the first Secretaries of the Treasury, outlined in an elaborate report to Congress the scheme of waterways which, with some modifications, is being urged to-day.

### EXAMPLES OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK,

Now the manner in which this work has been done, so far as legislation is concerned, may furnish some guide to you, and I will give you a little of our experience regarding legislation upon these subjects. First, as to irrigation. We have over 600,000,000 acres of land outside of Alaska and our insular possessions which constitute the great public domain, and that domain is almost entirely either arid or semi-arid. The humid regions have been settled upunder the homestead law. For years Members from the Western States had been urging upon Congress and the nation the importance of irrigating arid lands, and yet it was taken up by the Congress of the United States as if it were a new question, and as if it were a dangerous question, absolutely oblivious to the fact that throughout the ages irrigation has been practiced, and successfully practiced. So a few men in Congress had to urge a propaganda month after month, year after year, obtruding themselves upon the attention of Congress whenever this question came up, making themselves offensive, almost, in the constant iteration and reiteration of their views; but finally, as a result of their efforts, after years of agitation, the sentiment of the country was aroused upon this subject and public opinion made its impression upon Congress itself. For, let me say here, that Congress rarely leads in public opinion; you may say it never leads in public opinion. Public opinion is made outside by such organizations as these. Congress simply records public opinion in the statutes. So it is necessary that there should be a continued agitation upon the outside, and that agitation should take the form of organizations intended to accomplish a great purpose, just as was done with the irrigation work. We organized what we called an "irrigation congress," and we held a session every year, mainly in the arid regions and in various cities there Finally we held a session in Chicago, and within a year or two after that legislative action was taken. As the result of that work we have to-day a reclamation service composed of three or four hundred of the most capable engineers of the country. We were careful in framing that act to give the Executive large powers. We put the entire responsibility of execution upon the Secretary of the Interior, and provided a large fund from the sale of public lands, and instructed him whenever a project was deemed feasible to go ahead and do the work; and we did not hamper him with details and with limitations; and the result has been that within a period of five years a very remarkably extensive work has been conducted, involving 23 projects in about 16 or 17 states and territories, involving every problem that is now presented to the Panama Canal Commission in their work.

Then, as to the Panama Canal, we agitated that for a great many years, and opinion was divided between the Nicaragua Canal and the Panama Canal. It was threshed out before the people year after year. There was a division of sentiment regarding it, and finally we passed a bill putting the entire matter in the hands of the Executive, giving him the power to purchase the Panama Canal, and if that could not be accomplished immediately to acquire the property necessary for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. We immediately in that bill provided for a fund of \$150,000,000, and gave the President practically the entire administration of the fund. We put upon one man the responsibility of that great work, feeling that it would be his highest pride to conduct it in a worthy manner, creditably to himself and to the nation.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE PROPAGANDA FOR ART.

Now, so far as this work of art is concerned, you will have, just as has been done with reference to the Panama Canal, and just as was done with reference to the irrigation work, to have your local organizations in every state, and to have some central organization to which delegates from the local organizations shall be accredited. You will have your press bureau well organized, with men capable of presenting this whole question in a pouplar and attractive form in the newspapers, the papers that reach the average man, so that every week every person in the United States, pretty near, will come across some item that will aid in this great work.

You will have to organize your musical societies, your art societies, embracing the different branches of art, and you will have to instruct them to bring pressure to bear directly upon their Representatives in Congress, for it is the local pressure addressed to a Member of Congress which he regards more than he does what may be regarded as a general sentiment of the entire nation. He is responsible to his constituency; he seeks the favor of that constituency; he seeks to put in law the public opinion of that constituency, and you must bring, therefore, to bear upon the individual Member of Congress, from every district in the country, the force of a local public sentiment. This you can do by increasing the organization of art societies and musical societies, and it is amazing how appreciative they are of work of this kind, even in our most remote localities, particularly anything that relates to the development of music. You will find in almost every town in the West some woman's association, under the name of "Twentieth Century Clubs" and "Women's Clubs," etc., engaged in discussing these questions, and you will be wise to bring them into co-operation with you.

So much, then, for the general agitation of the subject. You should have a press bureau; you should have these local organizations, which will be part of a great central organization that will meet every year in some great city of the country and educate public sentiment upon this question.

#### FORM OF LEGISLATION.

Now, as to the form that legislation should take: You can aim high at the start or you can rely upon the process of evolution. The Department of Agriculture, which is now one of the most important departments of the Government, commenced, I believe, as a mere section or bureau in the Interior Department. The great Reclamation Service, of which I have spoken, commenced in the appointment of Mr. Newell, an engineer just graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as an engineer in the Geological Survey, to make an inquiry into the subject of irrigation; and so it is with other work. The Department of Commerce and Labor was an aggregation of various bureaus that had been engaged in work of that kind.

If you rely upon the process of evolution you have the germ of the great governmental organization in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury [applause], and I am glad to know that that office has at last been brought into harmony with the great body of architects throughout the country. [Applause.] It has been done by the effort of this organization and by the co-operation of the gentleman who holds that office.

You might press a bill changing the name of that office to the bureau of arts, defining the jurisdiction by enlargement so as to cover not only architecture but all the allied arts. I should like to see a bureau of this kind, covering not only painting and sculpture and architecture, but music also. I do not know whether music has much relation to the Treasury Department, in which the office of the Supervising Architect is now located. It may be wise in the bill providing for the evolution of the Supervising Architect's office into the bureau of fine arts to provide for the transfer of that bureau to the Interior Department, in which department these questions would more properly come. It might be better, however, to postpone that to the future—to first thoroughly organize your bureau, and then later on transfer it to the proper department, and later on I have no doubt it would gradually develop into a department of the Government, the ministry of arts. [Applause.]

Now, this is the evolutionary process. If you wish to adopt the radical process you can urge a bill providing now for a department of arts, the ministry of arts—aiming high, and as the less is always included in the greater, if you do not succeed in that you may at all events succeed in the organization of a bureau of arts.

### FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

I have addressed you thus far simply upon the practical side of this question. I would add one further word, and that is that you should address your work to the men in Congress who are either powerful in party and legislative action or who have

jurisdiction of particular questions that would be included in this bureau or department.

Then, in addition, you should have your committees that will appear before these committees in Congress. You should never have a session here without appointing a committee of men capable of representing the institute, as to whether a bill shall have consideration, as to whether opportunity for debate shall be had, and having such a committee appear to present the matter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. And then such a committee should appear before the Vice-President. It should get into conference with the five men constituting the Committee on Rules of the House-Mr. Payne, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Tawney, I believe, Mr. Williams, and Mr. De Armond—for these men, particularly the three belonging to the majority party, have a large influence in the direction of legislation in the House of Representatives, in the determination as to whether a bill shall have consideration, as to whether opportunity for debate shall be secured. Then you should have such a committee appear before the Building Committee of the House and the Building Committee of the Senate, or the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, I believe it is termed. Then, also, before the Library Committees of both the House and the Senate, for by some chance artistic matters seem to have drifted into the hands of the Committee on the Library in both Houses; and you will require the co-operation, perhaps, of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the Library Committee to secure the thorough consideration by committees having jurisdiction of these subjects in which you are interested; and you should have at each one of these conferences some capable man to report in an interesting and engaging way the discussion that takes place, and to give it to the press of the country.

Public opinion will drive your bill through, and public opinion alone; and the reason why you should present yourself upon every possible occasion before these committees is the importance of always bringing them face to face with public opinion. You should supplement this by an organization that will bring pressure upon each individual Member of Congress corresponding with the art societies and the musical societies in the district of a Congressman who is particularly obtuse [laughter], and let them write him letters. Let them meet him with delegations when he returns to his constituency, and in every way possible impress him with the importance of this particular work.

Of course, this looks like a big work; as I outlined it, it looks as if it might take years to accomplish it. It is a big work, but if you prosecute it with energy you will be amazed to find how quickly action will come. Just at the most hopeless hour you will find that the psychological moment will arrive for action by Congress, and the probability is that such action will be taken, when public sentiment has crystallized, almost without debate,

### THE CONSERVATION MOVEMENT.

We are organizing to-day the great inland waterway movement. The President recently appointed an inland waterway commission. He did me the honor to appoint

me upon that commission, with which I have been visiting the various parts of the country. That commission has done great work, not through the individual efforts of its members, but simply because its presence in every section of the country aroused discussion. The hearings they had were published in the newspapers, and the result of that and other agitation upon the subject is that public sentiment became crystallized this year. Both of the national parties declared for the development of the waterways. A recent convention of 3,000 members met here, called the "Rivers and Harbors Congress," which is likely to be as powerful upon this matter as Congress itself.

The conservation commission, appointed by the President, has also been in session. It has made its report to the President; its committees have interviewed Congress, and I may say here in passing that it would be a wise thing to make your movement a part of this great conservation movement. [Great applause.]

We have been having a session recently in Washington of seven days' duration. This commission, appointed by the President, consists of sections—one on lands. one on waters, one on minerals, and the other on forests. Why should there not be a section of the arts? Why should you not apply to the President to add to that commission, which is a commission without the authority of the statute, but which has been appointed by him under his constitutional power to make recommendations to Congress, with a view to ascertaining the facts upon these great questions, and with a view to securing a report from them, which he in turn can, if he approves, submit to Congress for action in the shape of legislation? Why should there not be a section of the arts in that great commission, which is likely to go down in history as one of the most useful commissions? And thus you can utilize all the agencies of that commission in your movement. In every state in the Union conservation commissions are being organized. As a result of the conference of the governors a year ago, we found in conference with us the other day 22 conservation commissions which have been appointed by the governors of the various states, and we found that some of them had prepared elaborate reports. I have in view particularly the State of Oregon, whose commission presented a report of nearly a hundred pages regarding the conservation of the resources of that state.

Now, if you will dovetail your work in with the work of this great constructive organization, claiming that your organization is a constructive organization, a practical organization which means much for the economic and commercial development of the country—if you will insist that in every one of these works art shall enter as a component part in order to make [applause] the useful thing also a beautiful thing, you will accomplish much. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Senator Newlands' speech the members all arose. [Great applause.]

The President: Gentlemen, I feel that I can only congratulate the Institute upon the Senator's presence and his remarkable address. I am pleased to inform you, Senator Newlands, that the President of the

United States in organizing the conference of the Governors last May invited a few societies of national scope to participate. Among them was the American Institute of Architects, and the President, having appointed the commission headed by Mr. Gifford Pinchot—am I right, Senator?

Senator Newlands: Yes.

The President (continuing): Mr. Pinchot, in his capacity as chairman of the commission, has invited the American Institute of Architects to appoint a committee from the Institute on the subject of conservation. It is obvious that the duties of that committee will now be extended and its usefulness increased.

The very practical suggestions which Senator Newlands has made, following the admirable report of the Committee, require the serious consideration of this Convention. We realize that we have before us a great undertaking. Gentlemen, Senator Newlands has invited us to the consideration of a great contract—it is a great contract. I ask you, gentlemen of the Convention, will you undertake that contract? And I have not the slightest doubt of your response. [Applause.]

The President then thanked Senator Newlands personally for his address.

The President: Continuing the order of business, I have now great pleasure in introducing an artist who, by his work, has given distinct and rare beauty to so many of your works, from whose high intellectual attainment, whose wide research, whose facile pencil and whose brilliant color has added to and glorified the art of this generation. I introduce Edwin H. Blashfield.

#### MR. BLASHFIELD'S PAPER.

Mr. President, Mr. Senator, and gentlemen: We have just been listening to the most admirable, practical and interesting remarks upon the development of public art that I have ever heard made in any country. [Applause.] After this, it seems to me that the next two days can remain only anticlimaxes. [Applause.]

It is the theory of a certain group of men that art is for artists only, can be truly felt and known but by them, and that, outside a certain charmed circle, no opinion is worth listening to. There are others of us who believe that the force which created the beauty of the world, earth and sky, shore and sea, and under the

hand of man what we call Art, did not do it for the benefit of any close corporation. The proposition is too much like saying that only an artist when he rises in the morning can appreciate fine weather. Yet from the people who look most eagerly and keenly at the beauty of things come the artists and they may claim the right to be pioneers, leaders. The right has been conceded to them theoretically but practically withheld, and the reason for this withholding is based upon a misapprehension.

The average human onlooker gets things topsy turvy when he looks at art. He fixes his eye on an imaginary glittering summit, and either forgets that there must be a foundation, or takes the foundation for granted.

It is the spirit of the art work that appeals, and should appeal, to our best minds, its spirit, its significance, above all its beauty. But the average layman, and indeed some cultivated laymen, forget that in art beauty is a good deal more than skin deep; it overlays a technique, a technique which has to be laboriously acquired by the creator of the art work. Knowledge, knowledge of construction, proportion, drawing, color, must be his, to guide hand and tools; and to the supervisor of this creator surely must be given also some technical knowledge, else how shall be supervise? This is as it should be at least, but not as it has been. The very contrary has obtained; everywhere, until within a few years, and even now in many circles, any one person has been supposed to have a right to opinions on art points, as authoritative as the opinions of any other person. When we approach the great goddesses who sit as symbols, the average man is polite and discreet to medicine and jurisprudence, to chemistry and physics; he admits that he may not know unless he has training. But before the goddess of the arts he is a chartered libertine; he may, as it were, chuck her under the chin, and sit on her knee. He says art stands for beauty, and any one knows a beautiful thing from an ugly one. In fact, he is that historic personage, the man who declares, "I know what I like when I see it." What he ought to be able to say instead is, "I know why I like," and that is just why he cannot say unless he have training. We all of us like to see good dogs and horses, but no sporting man would entrust us with the selection of prize winners unless we had been trained to know something about their points.

Now it requires training to know the good and desirable points about a big mural painting, piece of monumental sculpture, or great public building, just as it does to select a dog. Now and again we put amateurs in complete charge of great art enterprises, but when we build *Lusitanias* and *Mauretanias* has any one ever proposed furnishing them with an amateur pilot?

If your friend is seriously ill do you send for a painter to care for him? No, not even if the painter takes an interest in modern science, and has found pleasure in listening to lectures on medicine.

"Ah," you reply, "it becomes a question of life or death with a sick man." Yes, truly, and in the case of a great building it becomes a question of a life which sometimes, as with the tower of Venice, the Campanile, may last a thousand years.

Do you insist as a reason for employing experts, on the complication of the

machinery of the Lusitania, or of the human system, the human machinery? The complexity of a great building uniting architecture, sculpture, and painting in its expression and adornment is also vastly subtile. Even the architect, sculptor and painter have not succeeded in completely formulating the laws which govern their harmony, laws which, when regarded, make the result potent for influence through millenniums of time. And it is so easy to ruin the effect of a complicated whole, a fault of taste, which per se seems little, may spoil all the harmony of the music as a grain of sand may stop a mechanism. It is the old story—an inch is but little, but an inch on a handsome woman's nose!

The members of our local committees and of our national committees are sincere—not a doubt of it—and the local patriotism which says: "Give us for our public building the local marble—our marble" as a sentiment is irreproachable, is admirable; but if that marble once placed clash with its surroundings, and spoil the architect's music, not all the patriotism in county, state or nation will completely deaden the shock which its presence brings in a dissonance of color to the trained eye, because that shock proceeds from the cultivation of another kind of sense, and arises, not only from feeling, but from knowledge-knowledge which it is the expert professional's business to use as a sword to parry the assault of the enthusiastic, if mistaken, local patriot. Or, if the contrary obtain, as I believe it does more often, if the exotic appeal of the white marble of Carrara, say, the glitter of Algerian onyx, the prestige of greater cost, appeal even to a taxpayers' committee, then from no one can come more gracefully than from the expert the suggestion, "Are not Abana and Pharpar waters of Damascus?" the patriotic admonition to take for the public building the perhaps more harmonious marble which lies in the vein under the soil at that same public building's very foundations.

I wish I could bring home to the intelligent, the intellectual layman as to art, how certainly the artist knows that the perfection of a great building, the development of the triple forces of proportion, line and color into that triune force, which is final result, and is called by the name of Parthenon or Cathedral, or Taj Mahal or Louvre, is brought about by feeling working through trained thought. I say I wish I could bring it home to them, for in most cases it does not really reach them. They say, "Yes, yes, you are right; united effort, intelligently directed, is essential to harmony. You shall have a free hand." They say this, and believe it. They are perfectly sincere, but the building rises, the reliefs and statues begin to take their place, mosaic and painted decoration begin to cover the wall. All at once some one, not an artist, has an idea—it may be a very good idea, and assuredly sincere in its conception—"For utilitarian reasons we must enlarge such a room; for reasons of local patriotism we must change our columns or pilasters to a marble of quite another color," a color never contemplated by the designer; "we desire to illustrate some point of local pride; the mural painter must introduce into his carefully composed arrangement this new thing." And straightway the building as an æsthetic conception totters, as it were, upon its base, and unless you have authoritative dicta from the men who know, the men of new ideas will so prevail

with the public that the beauty of the result will be seriously impaired, if not destroyed. And after this beauty has been impaired, the public says "Why did they bungle? They had an advisory committee of artists, who ought to have known better." But an advisory committee can only advise. It has no other power, and advice rejected upon one point may throw all the other points out of harmony.

It is true that after-thoughts must come, and must be acted upon in some way in all great enterprises. But the business of the Building Commission is to minimize at the start the number and importance of possible after-thoughts, and later to deal with them wisely.

In the first instance, lay directors and artist directors may confer with infinite advantage; in the second, wise interference is hardly possible save to the professional artist. The lay director can always make it clear to the artist director that there must be seating room, say for 250 more people; that is a simple proposition, plain to any intelligent man. But the artist cannot aiways make it clear to the lay director why in enlarging the room he must do such and such a thing not to impair its beauty, cannot make the reason quite clear because it can be quite clear only to him who is trained in asthetic relation and requirement.

Utilitarian requirements can, barring accident, be foreseen and planned for on paper at the inception of the work to the satisfaction of the lay directors; requirements in the processes of scaling, coloring, modeling cannot be made wholly clear, but to a certain extent must be felt as they grow. Many a non-professional critic comes forward with a suggestion, excellent in itself, but utterly impossible of realization. Sometimes the thing suggested is better than the thing executed. The theme may be even noble, yet ridiculous in possibility of juxtaposition.

When Paul Veronese painted one of those great banquets, which are among his masterpieces—a Christ sitting at meat with many people—he put a dog under the table, as was his frequent habit. One of his building committee thought a dog not good enough for the subject, and requested the artist to put St. Mary Magdalen in its place, washing the Christ's feet. The painter replied that there were compositional reasons which made it inconvenient to do so.

We have no mural painters to-day in America as authoritative as Paul Veronese; our building committees are not unduly partial to exchangeable Saints and treat us very generously, but embarrassing suggestions have been made.

Again and again we have spent money that might have built the Parthenon or Notre Dame of Paris. The evident reply is, "Yes, but this is not the age of Pericles, or of the mediæval Masons' guilds. Where should we look for an Ictinus or Pheidias, or an Erwinvon Steinbach?" But the counter-answer is just as evident. Pericles simply did the best he could for his time. His time happened to be the greatest epoch of art, but that has nothing to do with the principle. He put his enterprise into the best-trained hands that he could find, and gave to the ablest brain the conduct of that enterprise.

With the designers and builders he associated himself, perhaps the most en-

lightened amateur of all time, but we may believe that he let discussion of important points come from the mouths of architect, painter and sculptor, before decision came from his own. For it is by no means the wish of the artist to-day to disfranchise the enlightened amateur. The enlightened amateur is invaluable; he helps to clear up darkness in council, in a way his all-round cultivation may bring a wider sense of perfection than comes to the professional man. His trained love of all kinds of art may permeate discussion, consider all sides of a question, where the technician, forced to concentrate himself upon a point, may overlook other points of interest because they are without his focus. The non-professional may map out the course. He may even direct it in a general way, but at crucial times, at moments of emergency, safety will be more assured if the non-professional man keep his hand off the wheel, and does not meddle with valve, lever or screw.

The actively creative artist has but little time to give to direction. Permanent positions such as those held by the able directors of some of our great art-museums, belong naturally to all-round administrators rather than to the creative artist, and are held by the former with brilliant results. But for the direction of specific enterprises, requiring specific knowledge, specialists should be selected and if the result required be the production of good art, the process should be controlled by an artist. Such control would in time give us cities which would be splendid as the result of united and intelligent purpose.

The President: It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks of the Convention be made to Senator Newlands and to Mr. Blashfield. A rising vote. All in favor please stand. It is unnecessary to ask for the noes. The motion is carried. [Applause.]

Mr. Cram: I should like to move that the speech of Senator Newlands, and the report of the Committee on Bureau of Fine Arts, be printed and distributed among the members of the several Chapters of the American Institute of Architects, it being understood that the report of Senator Newlands' speech be submitted to the Senator before finally printing.

The President: Is the motion seconded?

The motion was duly seconded.

The President: It is moved to amend that Mr. Blashfield's paper also be printed.

The amendment was duly seconded.

The President: The amendment is seconded. All in favor of the motion please saye Aye; (after a pause): the contrary, No. It is so ordered.

In the regular order of business in connection with the report of the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts, is a report which forms practically a part thereof from Mr. Totten.

Mr. Totten: Mr. Trowbridge has asked me to prepare a résumé of the papers read at the International Congress of Architects in Vienna, last June, on the subject of the Bureau of Fine Arts. The papers are rather general in their character, as it is quite impossible to formulate a system or method by which the department could be created in all the various countries. There are only a few countries in Europe which have departments of fine arts, but every country in Europe is very anxious to have such a department.

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS ON REGULATION OF THE CULTIVATION OF THE ARTS BY THE STATE.

By George Oakley Totten, Jr., U. S. Delegate.

The question of "The Regulation of the Cultivation of Art by the State" was one of the important subjects discussed at the International Congress of Architects, held in Vienna last May.

The Committee which considered the subject in preparation for the eighth International Congress suggested the following resolution:

"That every Government be urgently requested to establish a Ministry of Fine Arts, or at least a section which shall deal with subjects relating to the arts.

"To such a ministry or section shall be attached artists of established reputation.

"Since architecture can be considered the leading art, architects shall be in a majority.

"The work of this ministry or of this section shall be the advancement and encouragement of the fine arts in all their branches."

The most important paper was presented by Alois Wurm, of Vienna. I give a translated résumé.

"The State, which itself is a product of the civilized needs of humanity, is under the obligation of according a suitable portion to this essential factor of civilization; and it is therefore urged that a special Ministry for Fine Arts shall be created or, at least, a specially organized section for fine arts shall form part of another ministry, and shall be under the direction of an architect.

"Art must not be considered as a luxury, secondary to the so-called necessities of the State; this apparent luxury is in reality the necessity of a high civilization. And as art, however costly, never lessens existing values but always augments them, it lays its claim upon the State even from the point of view of economics.

"The lack, for public constructions, of a central administration properly conducted by skilled men, has led to the placing of numerous public bureaus in structure too small and not hygienic; this is a system not defendable even from an economic point of view.

"The money necessary for indispensable building is accorded only after long combats. Even these millions devoted to public constructions are largely lost to art through the lack of a superior authority having the requisite skill; and yet these millions, without being augmented, might yield beneficent results for architecture.

"The construction of cities—a question that has become of greatest importance in modern times, and that yet has been so often neglected—should have its special department worthy of its importance.

"The creation of a central office would facilitate the desirable employment of non-official architects, and the recognition of talent not hitherto available for State purposes would awaken important artistic impulses. Thus greater variety would be obtained in the architecture of public buildings, and the character of many towns might attain a high artistic standard.

"As the laws of ethics or social rights are determined by all, for all, so also do the rules of architecture spring from the endeavors and the conventions of the general public. It is for this reason that buildings provide the most accurate standard for judging of a former civilization.

"Architecture can only attain an ideal position through the offices of a Ministry of Fine Arts. But if for the present this ideal is not attainable, architecture should have a section of its own, under the direction of an eminent architect, and this section should be attached to some other suitable ministry, which might be called the Ministry of Fine Arts and Public Buildings.

"The Austrian Chamber of Deputies has accepted the proposal of Gunther, that there shall be created within the Office of Works an independent section for art."

The speaker read communications from Hungary, France, Holland and Bulgaria enthusiastically endorsing the resolutions of the Committee, and read the list of votes in its favor already given by Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and closed with an urgent appeal that the resolution be unanimously accepted without change.

Professor Virgil Nagy, of Budapest, then spoke on behalf of the Hungarian Architects' Association, and said that while they agreed fully with the other clauses of the resolution, they considered that no eminent architect would take a permanent post under Government, though a position as consultant would be accepted; and that the Hungarians thought it might be disagreeable for painters and sculptors to work under the direction of architects if the latter were in the majority and placed in authority over them.

Berindey, of Bucharest, the Roumanian delegate, read a short paper on the artistic movement in his country, that is constantly increasing—at the head of which

stands the Crown Princess and the Minister of Education, and, as representing his Roumanian confreres, spoke for the resolution.

Count Plunkett, Director of the Museum of Science and Art, Dublin, read a paper emphasizing his reasons for supporting the proposal, declaring that art should be recognized as a necessary element in education, and that a Minister of Fine Arts should be held responsible for the art training of the people.

"In England," he said, "art can hardly be said to be taken account of by the State. While it might be considered that the interests of painting and sculpture should not be made in any way secondary to those of architecture, yet under the present conditions sculpture is hardly thought of in connection with the plans of the average architect, and in England fresco and other decorative painting is completely ignored. Hence the desirable reunion of the fine arts with architecture can be helped by the proposition that the most permanent of the arts be given a supremacy and be commissioned to protect the other arts. Architecture, then, owing to its more established position, could not only help to win recognition for the other arts, but should provide a field for them within its own sphere."

He believed that the various bodies independent of one another and representative of distinct interests who would form the advisory committee, might be relied on to secure that desirable independence of method and recognition of individual merit which seems impossible under existing conditions. Then, the reunion of artists might result in the elevation not only of art but of the nations that made it welcome.

In his summing up Wurm expressed his pleasure at the almost complete unanimity of the meeting, and said that the first and main thing was to work together for this much desired Ministry of Fine Arts. This essential once obtained, it would be time to discuss the details.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

I sent a copy of the following letter to a number of countries.

"Our architects feel that our Government should have a general Art Commission to pass on all works of art, purchased or erected for the nation, or, better still, a Ministry of Fine Arts—a department, at present, not covered by any of our Cabinet officers. In order to be conversant with what other countries are doing, that we may profit by their experience, I am addressing a similar letter to a number of countries. I should be very glad indeed if you would kindly let me know as soon as convenient whether your country has a Minister of Fine Arts, and if so, what part he takes in the selection of works of art. Has he professional Commissions to assist him, and are they paid Commissions? Have they any real authority, or are they purely advisory? Have any of your cities Municipal Commissions in addition to the National ones?"

I received in answer from Madrid, a letter from Cabello, Architect of the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, from which I translate the following:

"In Spain there has been for a long time a Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. This department has charge of the general culture of the fine arts and the

progress and development of artistic studies. The Ministry is composed of various sections one of which is called the Bureau of Fine Arts. This department organizes exhibitions of Fine Arts every two years under the protection of the Government, has charge of all art studies and of the conservation of historic and artistic monuments, and under its care an inventory has been made of our artistic treasures. There is, in addition, an Academy of Fine Arts, which is a high official corporation advising on all questions of art. It is organized by statutes and special regulations."

From Russia I received a letter from Boker, Counselor of the Court at St. Petersburg, from which I take the following:

"There exists in Russia no Ministry of Fine Arts, but we have nevertheless an institution whose duty it is to pass upon works of art, purchased or erected by the Nation, and that is the Imperial Academy of Arts. This body, like the Academie des Beaux Arts in France, consists of a limited number of elected members representing the principal branches of art. In most cases it possesses real authority, having power to reject any work the purchase or erection of which it may consider undesirable. Our principal Museum and Art Gallery—the Hermitage (corresponding approximately to the Louvre)—is, however, exempt from control of the Academy, its various sections being in charge of distinguished specialists, who are supposed to be competent judges of what is worth acquiring and what is not.

"None of our cities have Municipal Art Commissions. The Municipality of St. Petersburg, however, generally submits to the approval of said Academy the designs for any important architectural work it may have in contemplation, as also for works of engineering, if the latter by their size or prominent position are likely seriously to affect the aspect of the city—such as bridges, for instance. Should the Municipality omit to do so of its own accord, the Technical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior, a bureaucratic institution which has to pass on the designs from the technical point of view, would certainly refer them to the Academy before permitting them to be carried out."

From M. Poupinel, of Paris, General Secretary, I received a letter some weeks ago saying that he hoped to see the Minister of Fine Arts, and to write me in a few days, but I have not since heard from him.

There has existed for a long time in Paris a Ministry of Fine Arts, which accounts in a great measure for the excellent way in which the fine arts there are encouraged and regulated by the State.

From Berlin I received a letter, from Stubben, Government Architect, which I translate:

"The Kingdom of Prussia has a Ministry of Arts and Public Instruction, which includes also the Academy and the Administrations of Fine Arts, especially the care of the Museums. The administration has charge of the purchase of objects of art for the Museums under the oversight of the Ministry.

"The Ministry also gives works of art to the municipalities for the decoration of their public buildings.

"Artists practicing their art are not included in the Counselors of the Ministry,

but there are among the Counselors many architects and connoisseurs familiar with ancient and modern art. Speial Counselors have charge of the conservation of monuments in all the provinces, under the direction of the Conservateur General Counseiller of the Ministry.

"The Counselors hold salaried positions. They have no personal authority, but exert much influence, and prepare the decisions and orders of the Ministry.

"New constructions in architecture and the administration of architectural affairs do not come under the care of the Ministry of Fine Arts and Instruction, but under that of a Ministry of Public Works which is composed of these sections:

1. Architecture. 2. Water Works. 3. Railroads."

There is no Ministry of Fine Arts in England, nor authorized commission, but when important public buildings are to be erected a secret commission composed of eminent architects is called to give advice upon the subject.

Otto Wagner, Professor in the Academy of Fine Arts and State Supervising Architect, writes [I translate] that for more than ten years he has been working in the endeavor to improve the condition of art in Austria, to bring about the establishment of a University of Fine Arts, or at least a section of art, and for the reorganization of the art schools; that the effort has sometimes seemed near success, and yet has failed, for the artists are weak numerically and unused to agitating political matters, and therefore their efforts remain unrecognized.

He considers that the first step toward improving the conditions for art would be the establishment of a General Commission of Fine Arts composed of eminent artists, of whom at least half should be architects.

This is a question that falls naturally and appropriately under the direct care of the Government, for it is certain that the State enjoys great advantages from the culture of art. Italy is a country where the chief nerves of its life are certainly the art works of past ages, and France likewise owes its prosperity chiefly to art. The same thing is true in a greater or less degree of all civilized countries.

From a letter from Berindey, of Roumania, I translate:

"At present the Minister of Public Instruction has charge of artistic interests, acting thus as Minister of Fine Arts. Formerly we had a special section with a Director of Fine Arts, a section which we hope soon to see re-established.

"Architectural studies, the care of museums, the school of decorative art, all of which were undertaken at first without Government aid, now come directly under the charge of the State. It is hoped that the Government will become more and more convinced of the necessity of developing the taste for art, of increasing the love of the true and the beautiful, which should form a part of the life of a nation."

The President: The next matter on the regular order of business is the appointment of tellers. I will appoint Mr. Charles A. Rich and Mr. Boring, and request them to distribute the ballots. The ballot box will be opened at one o'clock and be closed at three o'clock.

Mr. Day: As we seem to have reached the end of the order of business for the morning, and as the report of the Committee on the President's Address is now ready, I move that the order of business be suspended, and that the Chairman of that committee, Mr. Breck Trowbridge, read the report of the Committee on the President's Address.

The motion was duly seconded and adopted.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In commenting on the excellent address of the President of the Institute the Committee to which that address has been referred would direct your attention to the following matters:

First: The President points out the need of an ethical code for the Institute. He says "Let us have our ethical code so broad that it will cover all right conduct." He properly warns us against the "adoption of a narrow code," but he would have us sternly rebuke "those forms of practice which infringe on moral right, which place selfish interest above the general good; or tend to lessen the dignity or lower the tone of the profession."

Several of our Chapters either have or are at work upon such codes and it is important that the Institute should clearly specify the broad foundations of right conduct. The American Bar Association has successfully done this in a far more difficult field than ours.

We therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to submit to the next Convention for its consideration a draft of such canons of ethics as may embody "just and well considered rules of conduct."

Second: The President draws our attention to difficulties encountered in attempting to secure figures as to the volume of building in this country. We therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the importance of accurate statistics of the work of building construction in the United States and in view of the fact that satisfactory information on such matters cannot be obtained from the Census Reports, the Convention urges the desirability of the collection and issuance of such statistics by the United States Census Bureau in such detail as it may appear wise.

Third: This Institute has many times had brought to its attention the inadequacy of the funds which it provides for carrying on its present work. As the President says, "Our usefulness is constantly hampered by lack of funds. Our work is limited by the closest demands of economy and many useful projects must be neglected for this reason." Even if there were no broad field of usefulness before us in affiliation with other societies and in the establishment of a student membership, the movement toward the establishment of a Bureau of Fine Arts, our income would be, indeed it is, totally inadequate to the legitimate demands upon it.

It is for this corporation and not for its Directors to supply this deficiency. We should not force them to maintain year after year the attitude of suppliants for anything beyond the merest necessities. Your Committee therefore offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Inquiry consisting of A. B. Pond, Chicago; Grosvenor Atterbury, New York; and Frank Fergusson, Boston; none of whom are members of the Board, is hereby established to examine into the financial condition of the Institute and to report thereon to the next Convention, making thereto proposals which, if adopted, would put the Institute into such financial condition as to worthily prosecute its work.

Fourth: We would refer that part of the address relative to a closer union between the Chapters to the Board of Directors for whatever action may seem wisest.

The President: Mr. Day has moved that the Convention shall consider each of these recommendations as they are read. Has the motion been seconded?

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Trowbridge: I will read the resolution again—Resolved, That this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to submit to the next Convention for its consideration a draft of such canons of ethics as may embody "just and well considered rules of conduct."

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Trowbridge then read the second recommendation.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Trowbridge then read the third recommendation.

The President: The motion is seconded. It is now before the house. Remarks are in order.

Mr. Day: Mr. President, it seems to me, as the report says, perfectly obvious that the Board ought not to be permitted to come year after year begging funds to conduct this work, even in a meager fashion, from the Institute. We have reached a point from which we have either got to go backward or forward. We are confronted with serious financial needs. The supplying of those necessities is a matter for the Institute, and it would seem proper if the Institute should take this in hand as its affair, and not refer it back to the Board. It is therefore proposed in this report that a committee of the Institute, composed of men, none of whom are members of the Board, should be appointed to study the question. A word as to the personnel and duties of that committee

might perhaps be in order. We probably have not among us any distinguished financiers. The three gentlemen named are perhaps as competent to deal with this question as any others whom we might pick out. It is important, however, that we should not engage in an expensive affair. We ought to be cautious how to direct new committees. The three gentlemen chosen are already members of a committee which will have to meet at the Institute's expense a number of times within the next few months. This duty should be added to the others without laying any burden of expense upon the Institute. In addition to that an expert has recently made a careful analysis of the Institute's funds, which analysis will furnish this committee all the data they need for the study of the question. It will remain for them simply to make recommendations to us as to how best to supply the funds needed to carry on the work of the Institute.

The question was called for.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the remarks, and calls for the question. The Chair will put the question, but ventures before doing so to ask your indulgence on one proposition, that it has been the policy—the necessary policy—of the administration the past year to pursue the closest economy in every particular; as a part of that policy we have had a committee known as the Standardization Committee, studying the question of ways and means and organization. And we know it is (without arguing for or against) desirable that the Convention would keep in mind that a multiplicity of committees ought not to be created unless the need is important, simply for the reason that every new committee adds a new expense, and if we can use our working organization, it is perhaps advisable to do so. Shall I put the question?

Mr. Day: If you will allow me, the Chair did not hear the remarks which I made, which were perfectly clear on the point. I think I said——

The President: The Chair was in doubt—

Mr. Day: I said the members of the committee will have to meet sundry times. The Institute will be put to no expense in assembling this committee.

The President: What are the names of the members of the committee, Mr. Day?

Mr. Cram: Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury, Mr. Pond, and Mr. Fergusson.
Mr. Day: These gentlemen are members of the Committee on
Specifications. That Committee will have to meet on sundry times in
the near future. These gentlemen can meet without additional expense
to the Institute. The Committee on the President's Address feels that
this matter ought to be handled by the Institute and not by the Board,
not by an existing committee. Also, I would say for your benefit that
I informed the Convention that the matter in hand in the form of our
expert's report furnished all the information that the gentlemen will
need. They will not have to go to Washington and inspect the books
and make examinations of accounts.

The President: I anticipate, however, that the duties of the two committees will overlap, and as I am keenly desirous of maintaining the dignity of each committee I hesitate to put the motion, lest, as a result, we too quickly reach a conclusion, and the Chair be in such a position that he will have to cancel certain functions of the committee which has given very serious consideration to this subject, which committee consists of Mr. Walter Cook, Mr. Arnold W. Brunner, and Mr. Glenn Brown. If you demand the question, it will be put.

Mr. Day: In my opinion, there will be absolutely no overlapping of the functions of these committees. The function of each is entirely separate from the other.

The President: The Chair has heard the statement with the greatest respect, but, nevertheless, differs in his opinion.

Mr. Newhall: Might we not hear exactly what the function of that larger committee is, and see whether it really does overlap, and if both committees are easily accessible, why not make a joint committee for this purpose and solve the difficulty; if it is within the province of the Institute to appoint such a committee?

The President: In answer to your question I would say that it is always within the province of the Convention to instruct the Board of Directors.

Mr. Newhall: Does it not then seem that it would be better for this resolution to take the form of a request that such a committee be appointed? Under our constitution it would seem that such a committee should be appointed by the Directors and be responsible to them.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the conduct of affairs, and this is certainly not their province. It is the business of the Board of Directors to take care of matters of this kind, and the Board of Directors cannot put it back on to the Convention.

A Member: I would like to press the question, Mr. Trowbridge, that we be instructed as to the exact function of your Committee.

Mr. Trowbridge: The resolution as it stands, reads, "Resolved, That a Committee of Inquiry consisting of A. B. Pond, Chicago; Grosvenor Atterbury, New York; and Frank Fergusson, Boston; none of whom are members of the Board, is hereby established to examine into the financial condition of the Institute and to report thereon to the next Convention, making thereto proposals which, if adopted, would put the Institute into such financial condition as to worthily prosecute its work." I would like to say that although I am a member of this committee, I am not particularly in favor of naming these gentlemen in this resolution. I would be quite willing to see the motion put with the names to be left to the discretion of the Chair. That is my own personal feeling.

The President: Do I understand that Mr. Trowbridge withdraws that section of the resolution which names the committee?

Mr. Trowbridge: Acting as only one member of the committee.

Mr. Kimball: The Committee is agreed, Mr. Trowbridge.

Mr. Trowbridge: To withdraw, the motion will then read—"that a committee of this body be appointed by the Board of Directors to examine into the financial condition of the Institute and to report thereon to the next Convention, making thereto proposals which, if adopted, would put the Institute into such financial condition as to worthily prosecute its work."

The President: Do I understand that that committee should be appointed by the Board of Directors?

Mr. Trowbridge: That is the sense of the committee.

The President: I fear a conflict of committees, which is one of the most trying things that we have had in the past, and one of the most expensive. I, however, will put any motion that you demand.

Mr. Morris: In order that we may act intelligently on this matter, I request Mr. Trowbridge to tell us as to the duties of the committee which will overlap the other.

The President: I will inform the Convention. It won't take long. At the beginning of the last year we were confronted with a serious deficit. The Octagon fund had been raised but we had for several years been carrying a heavy interest account. While our assets had increased, our expenses had increased also, and property in a certain form is a liability and not an asset, when you have to pay taxes and receive but little rent. Under the order of the Board of Directors. the President of the Institute secured the services of a professional expert—a business reorganizer—Morris Llewellyn Cooke, of Philadelphia, who had been connected with the reorganization of several societies and institutions, particularly the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Cooke went into the matter quite exhaustively, making extensive reports, examined our books, made definite recommendations, and in short put before us a business document probably for the first time in the history of this organization. That business document is long; it is in detail; it is comprehensive; it contains many suggestions that need consideration with reference to our particular form of organization. A committee known as the Standardization Committee was the first step in that direction, and it was the first step recommended by him, and the committee was constituted at his request practically, of men who had special ability in matters pertaining to the business of the Institute. That Committee has been at work upon the question, and they properly report to the Board of Directors because it is a Board Committee. The Committee reported on Monday to the Board of Directors, and their report was quite in extenso and is referred back to the next meeting of the Board in January. Out of this direct business study of the question will grow a business method of handling our affairs, but as long as we have large committees or one committee overlapping another. I foresee the confusion we have always had. I am ready to put the motion.

Mr. Trowbridge: The Committee on the President's Address has resolved this matter, and in view of what the President has said, propose that the Committee of Inquiry, consisting of the Standardization Committee, examine into the financial condition of the Institute and report thereon to the next Convention, making thereto proposals, which if adopted would put the Institute into such financial condition as to

worthily prosecute its work. I am repeating what the other was, and only substituted "Standardization" for the gentlemen who are named in the original motion.

The motion was duly seconded and adopted.

Mr. Post arose.

The President: Do you rise to speak to that resolution? Mr. Post, I would inquire whether the resolution is relative to the report which is just now being considered.

Mr. Post: It is germane to the matter.

The President: The report of the Committee on the President's Address has been made. Its recommendations have been adopted, and that, I presume, carries with it—I will say directly—carries with it the expense, of course. Mr. Post, you are in order.

Mr. Post: Although not a delegate to the Convention, I believe as a free man attending the proceedings, I have the right to offer a resolution.

The President: Mr. Post is always in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Post: I wish to offer a resolution, sir, that the Board of Directors be directed to consider, without delay, the matter of establishing an endowment fund for the Institute of Architects. This is a subject which I have brought to the attention of the Board of Directors several times during the last three or four years of my membership on the Board, and I was always requested, and I think at the time wisely requested, to withdraw the resolutions which I offered on the ground that the attempt to secure a proper and adequate endowment fund for the Institute would interfere with the efforts of Mr. McKim to secure a proper endowment fund for the school at Rome. It seems to me that the emergency is so great that the need of funds for the Institute to prosecute the great works which lie at hand for it to perform—the needs are such that all other objects ought to be subordinated to securing those funds so that the purposes for which the organization is instituted may not be hampered, and that the delay of a year in waiting for the report of a committee as to what can be done is a most serious matter. The members of this Institute embrace in their clientele all or almost all of the great financial institutions and of the great plutocrats of the country. If the members of the Institute will earnestly go to their clients and ask for proper subscriptions to an endowment fund to enable this Institute to carry on the great works for which it is organized, I am sure that the response would be one which would astonish its members, and furnish its organization. I think, at the same time, the Board should be authorized with power to take into serious consideration the question as to whether the great societies which are organized for many purposes connected with building operations might not properly be allowed the privilege to a certain extent of bearing their part of the burden of furnishing funds to carry out the schemes in which they are also thoroughly interested. [Applause.]

The President: Do I understand, Mr. Post, that you offer a resolution?

Mr. Post: I offer a resolution, sir, that the Board be instructed to take this matter into serious consideration and be empowered to act as they see fit.

Mr. Trowbridge: I second the motion.

The President: The motion is made by Mr. Post, and seconded by Mr. Trowbridge.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Post: I meant to say in conclusion one thing which I did not say—that I have formerly had considerable experience in this sort of thing, although my own individual influence in raising money is largely hampered from the fact that the great part of my individual rich clientele has passed into the other world, but I agree that we would make a great mistake in naming any small sum of money. I believe that it would be really easier to raise a million dollars than it would be to raise one hundred thousand dollars. [Applause.]

The President: Mr. Post and gentlemen of the Convention, I pledge you that the Board of Directors will take that action at its first meeting, and I will add that during the past year the Board of Directors has added it in every meeting and that we do not seek an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, but when I drafted those ineffective paragraphs known as the President's Address, I had in mind the creation—the firm establishment of this Institute upon a firm foundation—I quote the words of the President of the United States when he invited

us as an organization of national scope, and so as an organization of truly national scope we seek an endowment that will be of truly national benefit. Not in thousands, not in hundreds of thousands—we are seeking and have sought persistently, carefully, and I hope intelligently, for an endowment of not less than five million, and possibly ten million. [Laughter and applause.]

And I will tell you now, that a document—I take you into my confidence—stating the purposes of the Institute, its work, the character of the men engaged, the work they might do, carefully drafted, thoughtfully considered, discussed, and advised over by men of eminence outside of the Institute, is now in the hands of men whom we hope will respond.

There has, however, been one thing that has held us back a little—we tread rather closely upon the heels of the school at Rome, and the Institute is pledged to morally backing the American Academy in Rome, and no step will we take to interfere with or draw from those resources which might contribute to the treasury of that organization until that organization is firmly upon its feet. So our committee has been in conference with the committee—or rather the Secretary—of the American Academy of Rome. I give this for your information.

Mr. Trowbridge: I move that a committee, of which the President shall be a member, be appointed to act upon the suggestion of Senator Newlands and to wait upon the President of the United States during this session of the Convention, to request that, if possible, a section of fine arts be added to the Conservation Commission.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Trowbridge: Only one member was mentioned in the motion, and that was the President of the Institute—that he should be one of the members.

It was moved that the Convention take a recess until two o'clock. The President: There is a motion before the house which has been seconded, and is under debate. Under the rules, the Chairman will rule that a motion to adjourn to a specific hour takes precedence of all other

motions.

Mr. Carrère: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order; the motion to adjourn is not debatable.

The President: We do not expect to debate it.

Mr. Briggs: I do not desire to debate, but only to call attention to a matter for a few moments. Mr. President, will you instruct the members a little about voting before adjourning?

The President: Certainly.

Mr. Boring: I would be pleased to retire in favor of Mr. Pond before the voting begins.

The President: Before the motion to adjourn, the Chair asks permission of the mover, as his motion takes precedence of all other things. The tellers have asked me to state as to how the ballots for candidates for the Board of Directors shall be made. This is for Fellows, and if you will examine the tickets you will see. Place a cross after the name for whom you wish to vote. I am asked to state whether one or two or three or all of those proposed may be elected. I state that all may be elected; that is to say, six Fellows—six Associates have been nominated for fellowship, and all these may be elected if you so desire. Further, that on the ballot for officers, I am requested to inform you that a cross mark placed before the name of the candidate you will vote for constitutes your vote for that candidate, and you need not mutilate the ticket. As to the Board of Directors, it is clearly stated that three out of those nominated shall be elected. I thank you for the privilege of making the announcement.

Mr. Ittner's motion is before the house, that we do now take a recess until—what hour, Mr. Ittner?

Mr. Ittner: Two o'clock.

The President: The motion has been seconded and adopted.

## FIFTH SESSION.

## DECEMBER 16, 1908, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

On motion of Mr. Carrel it was resolved that the ballot box be kept open until four o'clock. This motion was approved.

The President: I announce that the committee to confer with the President of the United States is appointed as follows, and in advance I will say that it is understood that it is advisable to have a very small committee, rather than a large one in this instance: Mr. Trowbridge, Chairman; Mr. LaFarge, and Mr. Gilbert. I appoint myself, because the members of the committee have requested me to serve with them. Gentlemen, the hour has arrived for the consideration of the matter of the Schedule by the vote of the Convention.

Mr. Day: I move that the Convention do now sit as a committee of the whole.

The motion was duly seconded and adopted.

The President: Under the rules of order, the President cannot preside during the sitting of the Committee of the Whole, and therefore requests Mr. Boyd to take the chair, and preside in the Committee of the Whole during the consideration of the matter of the Schedule of Practice and Charges.

Thereupon Mr. D. K. Boyd took the Chair.

Mr. Day: At the request of the President of the Institute, I will present the Schedule of Charges as proposed by Board of Directors.

Mr. Gilbert: I move that the entire Schedule be read through, and that after the thorough reading of the Schedule, we take it up item by item as directed by the Convention.

Thereupon Mr. Day read the Schedule through, including the insertion of the footnote at the proper place.

Mr. Day then read paragraph 1 as follows:

1. The architect's professional services consist of the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale

and full size detail drawings, and of the general direction and supervision of the work, for which, except as hereinafter mentioned, the minimum charge, based upon the total cost of the work complete is six per cent.

Mr. Post: I think we should begin a little earlier than this in the consideration of this document, which seems to be, as a whole, a very excellent one for its purpose; but I move that an amendment be made in the preamble by striking out the words, "usual and," leaving the preamble to read, "Professional Practice of Architects and Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges." With regard to the rest of the entire document. it would receive my hearty support. My reasons for this, Mr. President, are very simple. We have been, from the time I was a small boy in the profession, struggling to get a proper recognition in the community, and in the courts of the land, so that we could sustain our business in naming a fair and adequate remuneration for our services. We differ in our position entirely from most all professional bodies in the fact that we have no legal status as practitioners. When a man thinks that his education is sufficiently completed, he hangs up his shingle as an architect and practices. He is not admitted to practice by any authorized body, as are the doctors, and surgeons, and lawyers, and, consequently, he has no status in the courts, except the status that he is given by accepted custom and service. It has been my portion—good or bad—to be called into court quite frequently during very many years, to give expert testimony with regard to the value of architectural services, and I have been able with a perfectly clear conscience to swear that five per cent, was not only the proper and adequate pay of the architect in this country, but that as far as I knew it obtained for generations throughout the civilized world. I think that—I want to say here, parenthetically, that I do not pretend to be a cheap architect; that my firm does not pretend to be a firm of cheap architects—that we propose to give a fair equivalent for our services, and that we value our services as highly as other men do, and expect to charge as much for the work as we can conscientiously demand; and, as far as practicable, we are prepared to abide by any schedule that is adopted and in favor throughout the land. I would rather see the six per cent, made seven and one-half. I think it would be a more proper and adequate compensation for services under modern

practice and regulations, but I do not think the Institute should place itself in the position of advocating the spirit of trade unionism by attempting to force rates by resolution. When the time comes when it becomes the recognized practice of the community to pay the architects of the communities in the United States of America five, six, seven, eight, nine, or any other percentage, then let us change the Schedule, and state that this is the dominant or prevailing practice; but I do not think that you could now go into court and swear that it is the usual and customary practice in America or in Europe to charge more than five per cent, for ordinary services, and I should like to have the thing left in such a condition that when we get into court we can enforce our Schedule without aspersions of trade unionism, which has been so constantly made, not only by individuals but by committees of Congress. If the caption is altered by striking out the statement that this, at the present time, is the "usual" practice, the remainder of this document would receive my most entire support, with the exception that I would much rather see the commission made seven and one-half than six, and I think it would be a more fair, proper and just charge.

Mr. Post's amendment was adopted and the heading will be "The American Institute of Architects. Professional Practice of Architects and Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges."

Mr. Carrère: I move the acceptance of Item 1 as printed.

Mr. Litchfield: I move, Mr. Chairman, that this paragraph be amended by the addition of a footnote, as follows: For many years prior to 1908, the minimum charge in accordance with the Schedule of the American Institute of Architects was five per cent. Owing to increasing complexity of construction, the charge, etc.

The motion was not seconded.

After discussion it was resolved that the wording of the footnote be left to the Board.

Mr. Young: With this understanding that the Board should rewrite that, I withdraw my amendment.

A Member: I see that the Convention is very nearly a unit in favor of the change in rate of Schedule, but the Chapter I represent is very much opposed to any change from the five per cent., and has

instructed its delegates to oppose any change. In the smaller cities we have had the greatest difficulty to get five per cent. In the city I represent, of 100,000 inhabitants, I am the only man—and I have been there for twenty years, now—that gets five per cent.; six per cent. is going to make it more difficult. It is so all through the state. I agree that the compensation should be increased, which is easy in the large cities, but, however, this Institute represents the whole country. It would be better to adhere to the minimum of five per cent. and then charge as much more as we can get. I am heartily in favor of the increase, as Mr. Post says, to seven and one-half per cent., if possible, but I realize the difficulties of the increase in the section I come from.

The Chairman: The question is on the adoption of item 1 as read, with the understanding that the footnote shall be amended by the Board of Directors. The motion is carried and Item 1 adopted as follows:

1. The architect's professional services consist of the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full size detail drawings, and of the general direction and supervision of the work, for which, except as hereinafter mentioned, the minimum charge, based upon the total cost of the work complete is six per cent.

# Mr. Day: I will read item 2.

On residential work, on alterations to existing buildings, on monuments, furniture, decorative and cabinet work and landscape architecture, it is usual and proper to make a higher charge than above indicated.

Mr. Peabody: Why is not "usual" an improper word here, just as much as it is in the heading? Certainly it is not the usual practice throughout the country to charge more than six per cent. for residential work. I move that "usual and" be omitted.

Upon vote the amendment was carried and Item 2 adopted as follows:

2. On residential work, on alterations to existing buildings, on monuments, furniture, decorative and cabinet work and landscape architecture, it is proper to make a higher charge than above indicated.

Mr. Day: Item 3 reads as follows (reading). On motion it was adopted as follows:

3. The architect is entitled to compensation for articles purchased under his direction, even though not designed by him.

Mr. Day read Item 4 and moved its adoption.

Mr. Young: I would like to know how much additional fee would be proper in case of the subletting of a large contract. I know the practice is coming into vogue, but it is very hard to establish a precedent of that kind unless there is authority to do it, and I confess that I do not know how to do it, or what is the custom in the profession, and I would like information on that point.

The Chairman: It has been the intention in framing this Schedule, Mr. Young, to have adopted the minimum of six per cent. and to leave everything else to each individual architect.

Mr. Gilbert: As Mr. Young states, the custom is coming into vogue of handling building operations through separate contracts. It is a recurrence to the old custom of the years when we had masons, plumbers, and iron men, and so on, acting under separate contracts; and the Board felt that, just as it leaves the question of an additional charge upon residential changes or alterations, etc., to the discretion of the practitioner, so it might properly leave the operation of this paragraph in the same manner, realizing that practitioners would exercise this discretion, and that the amount of their fees would depend upon the amount of labor involved, and the number of separate contracts that might be made, the minimum charge being, as above stated, six per cent. That is, in a broad—

Mr. Kellog: Mr. Young was misled by a slight difference in the wording of this paragraph from the previous one. I think it was the intention of the Schedule that the amount of the extra fee should be left to the discretion of each architect, for each individual case, but it does not say that a special fee is proper, in addition, but the special fee is charged as if it were something that was essential.

Mr. Carrère: It seems to me that this paragraph and some of the following paragraphs should be modified to read, for instance: "It is proper to charge a fee in addition," instead of "a fee is charged." I offer that as an amendment.

Mr. Scott: I just want to make a suggestion in reference to any obligation to make an extra charge for having separate contracts. This Institute has gone on record as trying to avoid and do away with the general contract scheme. The only way we can bring that about is with the help of the owners. We are starting to penalize the owners by charging an extra fee for doing just what we want.

Mr. Berg: I simply make the suggestion that instead of the word "proper" we use "may be," so that it would read, "a special fee may be charged in addition," etc.

The Chairman: Mr. Day will now read the section as amended by Mr. Carrère.

Mr. Day: "If an operation is conducted under separate contracts, it is proper to charge a special fee in addition to those mentioned elsewhere in this Schedule."

Mr. Brunner: I noticed originally the wording was "under a series of contracts." Evidently the committee having this in charge thought of subdividing the building operations into a series of very small contracts, doing away with the general contractor entirely; on the other hand, stating "under separate contracts," might mean giving the general contractor the entire work with the exception of the mechanical plans, we will say, making the two which might any day mean the same thing—in other words, it would not involve a great deal of work to the architect.

Mr. Gilbert: I think I can answer Mr. Brunner's question. The wording of the Chicago Schedule, if I recall it correctly, was "more than one contract." The Board, in consideration of this question, was confronted with exactly the difficulty which Mr. Brunner suggests, and among the suggested modifications was the use of the word "series;" and yet on further consideration the word "series" might mean a contract this year and a contract next year, and a contract the year following. The objection to the words "more than one" lay in the fact that we might have a general contract with one contractor for the installation

of a single item. Therefore, the Board thought that it was wise to recommend the words "under a separate contract."

Mr. Carrère's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Young: I took it that what was meant was the custom of the architect letting the sub-contracts, and I suggest that it would be plainer if that wording were used.

Mr. Post: I move that the words "under separate contracts," rather than "under a general contract," be used.

The amendment was duly seconded and adopted.

Mr. Day then read again the fourth paragraph as amended by Mr. Carrère and Mr. Post, and it was adopted as follows:

4. If an operation is conducted under separate contracts, rather than under a general contract, it is proper to charge a special fee in addition to the charges mentioned elsewhere in this schedule.

Mr. Day then read paragraph 5, which was adopted without discussion, as follows:

5. Where the architect is not otherwise retained, consultation fees for professional advice are to be paid in proportion to the importance of the questions involved and services rendered.

Mr. Day then read Item 6 and moved its adoption.

Mr. Gilbert (in answer to a question): The gentleman inquires if it was the intention of those who prepared this document that the architect should receive compensation on those items in addition to the compensation which is based on the expense involved. This is exactly in accordance with the old schedule.

A Member: I think it might be well to state that all topographical surveys should be paid by the owner.

A Member: I offer that as an amendment.

The amendment was duly seconded.

Mr. Gilbert: It is not the purpose of those who proposed this Schedule to make it unnecessarily difficult or drastic or technical in detail, or to split hairs upon matters of immaterial character; that in the ordinary progress of our work we should conduct it upon ordinary lines, but that only where the conditions are unusual and peculiar,

involving uniform service of a certain special grade, then the architect is to consult his client, and is to recommend that a specialist be employed. I ask the Convention, without debate, to take that under consideration.

Mr. Young: That is the universal custom. This document explains what the custom is, and I think it ought to be included.

After discussion Item 6 was adopted as follows:

6. Where heating, ventilating, mechanical, structural, electrical and sanitary problems are of such a nature as to require the services of a specialist, the owner is to pay for such services. Chemical and mechanical tests and surveys, when required, are to be paid for by the owner.

Mr. Day then read paragraph 7 and moved its adoption.

Mr. Ellicott: I see nothing here about a per diem, when absent from the office, and I move to amend by including such a change.

Mr. Carrère: I think the per diem charge is one of those things that should be discretionary. All we want is to recover the disbursements of ourselves or representatives when traveling for the owner. We may charge or not as the circumstances may be. I hope the motion will not prevail.

The Chairman: The amendment is not seconded.

Item 7 was then adopted as follows:

7. Necessary traveling expenses are to be paid by the owner.

Mr. Day then read Item 8 and moved its adoption.

Mr. Carrère: I do not want to quibble, but I think the words "are required" are misleading. The owner never "requires;" he makes them necessary.

Mr. Gilbert: In answer to Mr. Carrère's suggestion, I think I may say that the object of the Board in that phraseology was to cover the special conditions where changes are required; that it is assumed that every practitioner will desire to make the small reasonable changes that will improve his work and better it as it progresses, without making it difficult for the owner; but take, as in the case of an important public building, where some great exigency arises—an additional story is

added. I need not go further. It is simply a question of discretion, but where the client requires important changes, then a special charge should be made.

Mr. Berg: I would suggest as an amendment that the words "material" be inserted there previous to "changes in drawings;" in other words that it should read, "If, after a definite scheme has been made, material changes in drawings, specifications," etc.

Mr. Young: That leaves the whole question open as to what material is.

The amendment was not seconded.

Item 8 was then adopted as follows:

8. If, after a definite scheme has been approved, changes in drawings, specifications or other documents are required by the owner; or if the architect be put to extra labor or expense by the delinquency or insolvency of a contractor, the architect shall be paid for such additional services and expense.

Mr. Day read Item 9 and moved its adoption.

A Member: I have been requested to ask whether we should not make some reference to pay of architects in a different way from percentages. Sometimes clients object to paying percentages.

The Chairman: That cannot be considered as an amendment, since it is not relevant to Item 9.

Mr. Allen: It seems to me that one-fifth of this new percentage makes a rather difficult amount to figure out, and when you come to read further it is still harder. The one-fifth amounts to one and one-fifth; three-fifths amounts to three and three-fifths. It seems a great deal easier if the first were made one and one-half and the second clause three and one-half, and let the balance go, which would simplify matters all through.

Mr. Gilbert: I have constituted myself, to some extent, the "defender of the faith," and I will endeavor to explain to Mr. Allen's satisfaction that it is easier to compute six per cent. and, taking the one-fifth, multiply by one, two, three, or whatever you choose. You have then the decimal multiplication, which is always easier and simpler. Gentlemen, I suggest in this broad way that in case of a variation of the architect's fee above or below this amount, if he chooses,

that it becomes more difficult to fix if he expresses his percentages, but following this you would have to simply compute this per cent.—what is three-fifths of it?

Mr. Hubbell: The last part of line two reads "(exclusive of details)," but in Article 1 you say, "large scale and full sized detail drawings." In this Article, do you mean we shall make detail drawings before charging the three-fifths. Are your large scale detail drawings included in the working drawings, or are they simply quarter-scale drawings and specifications?

Mr. Rosenheim: I moved that "full sized details" be added after the words, "exclusive of."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Ellicott.

Mr. Day: If you insert the words "full sized details" it means that when you have prepared quarter-scale drawings and specifications and obtained bids, and if the owner decides not to go ahead with the work you cannot charge three-fifths of the commission until you have made three-quarter-scale details.

Mr. Carrère: When it comes to the question of details, the owner might claim you had not made sufficient details, a matter more or less discretionary with the architect, and I think the matter is all right as it stands.

Mr. Ellicott: What made me second the amendment is that I am a sufferer in this regard. A certain client carried out a good sized building entirely without my knowledge; he had no details, and he had no other architectural advice—simply put it through the hands of the contractors, because I had let drawings go on the receipt of payment to that point.

Mr. Litchfield: If the words "full sized details" should prevail it would leave us in this position, that if you had made your working drawings and your specifications, and obtained estimates upon your work, and the owner should decide not to proceed with the operations, it would not be possible for you to charge three-fifths of the actual commission until you had proceeded further and prepared your scale details.

### Item 9 was then adopted as follows:

9. Payments to the architect are due as his work progresses in the following order: Upon completion of the preliminary studies, one-fifth of the entire fee; upon completion of specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), two-fifths additional, the remainder being due from time to time in proportion to the amount of service rendered.

Mr. Day then read Item 10 and moved its adoption, subject to an amendment that it be made continuous with Item 9.

Mr. Tilton: I suggest inserting the word "value" after the word "proposed" instead of the word "cost."

Mr. Young: There cannot be any proposed value. There is proposed cost. The wording is correct as it stands.

The Chairman: The amendment is not seconded. Item 10 was then adopted in continuation of Item 9.

9. Payments to the architect are due as his work progresses in the following order: Upon completion of the preliminary studies, one-fifth of the entire fee; upon completion of specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), two-fifths additional, the remainder being due from time to time in proportion to the amount of service rendered. Until an actual estimate is received, charges are based upon the proposed cost of the work and payments received are on account of the entire fee.

Mr. Day then read Item 11 which was adopted as Item 10, as follows:

10. In case of the abandonment or suspension of the work, the basis of settlement is to be as follows: For preliminary studies, a fee in accordance with the character and magnitude of the work; for preliminary studies, specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), three-fifths of the fee for complete services.

Mr. Day then read Item 12 and moved its adoption.

Mr. Peabody: I do not know whether that has been in previous schedules. I do not remember it in that form. The architect certainly is not free to order changes without the consent of the man who pays for them. It says, "he has authority to act in emergencies that may arise in the course of construction, to order necessary changes \* \* \*." That gives him the authority.

Mr. Day: In the documents now being prepared by the Committee on Specifications, this matter is made extremely plain. As it stands here, it has always stood as far as I am aware. There has not been since the Cleveland Convention any change in the wording of the paragraph.

Mr. Peabody: I think you have explained exactly the place where he should be given authority under the signature of the owner and the contractor. I do not see what this has to do with the owner. I suggest that that line be left out—making it read, "He has the authority to define the intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications." It states, "he has authority," and he has not authority unless the owner gives it to him by his signature. It seems to me that it depends upon the wording of the contract as to what is the architect's authority. I move you, sir, that after the word "directions," all be stricken out up to the word "specifications."

Mr. Litchfield: Frequently the architect's contract makes reference to the Schedule of the Institute, and if there is authority like this included in the Schedule, then the architect has that authority, and it does away with the necessity of drawing a formal contract.

Mr. Gilbert: Mr. Chairman, I think I see fully the force of Mr. Peabody's recommendation, but I submit that a right reading of that paragraph carries this meaning. "He has authority to act in emergencies that may arise in the course of construction." How may he act? He may make the necessary changes in case of emergency. He cannot act in cases of emergency unless he has the right to order changes in case of emergency. The client, by acceptance of this Schedule, as the evidence of the contract between himself and his architect, confers the right upon the architect. I sometimes doubt whether the architect may wisely accept that authority and responsibility. Nevertheless, someone must have it, and the owner is entitled to the protection of the skilled advice at the time when he needs it most, in the case of an emergency. I request the gentlemen who have made the motion to withdraw it for I think it stands very well as it is.

Mr. Young: The intention of this is to confer authority on the architect to act in case of emergency, but it does not read that way by a strict reading of it, as printed. It should read, "gives authority to

act in emergencies that may arise in the course of construction, and to order necessary changes occasioned by such emergencies," for that is what it means.

Mr. Carrère: It seems to me that all of it ought to be stricken out, because if you enter into the question of authority of the architect, then you have got to go into the question of certificates, and auditing bills, and all other sorts of duties that are not mentioned here, and it seems to me that those are all matters that should properly form a part of the contract when it is signed between the owner and the contractor, as is customary in our practice.

Mr. Litchfield: I trust this amendment will not prevail. It seems surprising to me that the gentlemen who have spoken have overlooked what I believe is the real gist of this article, and always has been. The heading of this article is, "Professional Practice of Architects." It is understood that the architect is employed as the agent of the owner.

Mr. Day: Not at all.

Mr. Litchfield: If the architect is not in a position to order necessary changes, who is in a position to order the necessary changes? The orders must come from the architect; if the changes are to be made between the owner and contractor, your whole system falls to pieces. "The architect has the authority to order the necessary changes and to define the intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications."

Mr. McClure: An excellent firm of lawyers in the State of Pennsylvania have given as their opinion that the law of the state gave an architect authority to act for the owner in cases of emergency; for instance, if a building were falling, if he orders the things necessary to stop it, and thereby saves the owner a greater loss, the law holds that he had authority.

Mr. Day: I support Mr. Peabody's amendment. The Committee on Contracts and Specifications is preparing a document, intended to act as the general conditions of the contract, and in that document the power will be delegated to the architect to attend to all such matters.

Mr. Young: I wish to say that this article is a very useful one. As a case in point, recently an old log was discovered under one of the footings of a building. The owners were a corporation, and the officers were off on a summer vacation. That was a case of emergency.

The work had to proceed, and we authorized the filling of the hole with concrete. That was an emergency, and we had authority to act. If we had had to wait to act till we could write the owner and received a reply, the whole building would have been delayed a month.

Mr. Day: I am heartily in favor of leaving out these two items, because they have no place there. The Institute has a very good form of contract between the owner and the architect. This should be a schedule of charges, and be as simple and practical as possible, and when you get into the question of delegating authority to the architect, you can do so only by contract between the owner and the architect.

The question on the adoption of Mr. Peabody's amendment being put, and a division being called for, it was declared to be carried.

Mr. Perkins: For exactly the same reason that actuated the Convention in striking out the last three lines, I move the striking out of the entire paragraph 11.

The Chairman declared the motion out of order.

The Chairman: The question is on the adoption of Item 11 as amended. Those in favor will say Aye——

Mr. Gilbert (interrupting): I vote aye for the purpose of moving reconsideration.

The Chairman: Those against, No. The ayes have it. The paragraph is adopted.

Mr. Gilbert: I now move a reconsideration. I think the Convention does not realize that in amending the item it has taken from the architect the authority to define the meaning and intent of the drawings and specifications, and I point that out as an evidence of the hasty amendments that take place in such immature discussions. I move, therefore, a reconsideration, and on the reconsideration I shall move the adoption of the paragraph as originally drafted.

The Chairman: Is that motion seconded?

A Member: I second the motion, and in seconding it I wish to point out to the members of this Convention that this paragraph as it has been used by us for the last few years has been in reality a charter of liberty. It is the one thing we have to refer to in discussions between ourselves and our clients. If we had a contract between client and architect that we were sure we would always have signed in every case

where we build a building, it might be unnecessary, but no member, I think, can point out wherein the adoption of this clause, as it has been adopted in previous years, will hurt or harm in any way the statement or the schedule of professional practice or the architectural profession. [Applause.]

Mr. Clemence: It has been stated that if that last sentence were stricken out, the architect's right to interpret his drawings would be taken away. Now, I wish to refer to the Uniform Contract, which gives to the architect the office of agent of the owner, and declares that the architect has the right to define and interpret his drawings. I therefore think that when you enter the field of the status of the architect in this Schedule of Charges that you only tell half the story, and I think it confuses matters. This is for the purpose of determining the fee; it does not pretend in detail to describe the practice of an architect, nor can it: and I do not believe that the members are aware of the fact that the Committee on Contracts and Specifications intended to prepare a contract between owner and architect, which will fully and well describe the relation between the owner and the architect, and the status of an architect; and I think and I hope that the Convention will have a uniform contract for architects which will fully define these matters, and let us make this Schedule as simple and direct as possible.

Mr. McClure: If the Institute had already prepared and adopted a form of contract, or whatever they are going to do, then I would be in favor of the gentleman's motion, but until such time I trust that Mr. Gilbert's motion will prevail.

Mr. Carrère: I want to make this suggession. I think the whole misundertanding is due to the word "authority." If he has not the authority, he will get that authority later. And will not the Schedule be more dignified, and would not the purpose of this Convention be fully met if, instead of saying, "he has authority to reject," if you say that he does reject, that he does this, that and the other, and leave the word "authority" out?

The motion to reconsider was then adopted.

Mr. Gilbert: I move the adoption of the paragraph now numbered II, as originally drawn. Mr. Chairman, I think that is just the point Mr. Carrère has made, that the authority be taken out of that paragraph.

Mr. Carrère: I move to amend the last three lines, so that "he has the authority" be stricken out wherever it appears, and that we simply describe what he does. My reason is that, though you may say "he has authority," as a matter of fact he has not.

Mr. Young: There seems to be an assumption that there is always a special form of contract between the owner and the architect. It has been my own custom to base any such contract upon the schedule of minimum charges and practice as adopted by the Institute, and this is one of the most important and useful clauses that it has contained. In the absence of any such general use of a contract, I think it would be the greatest folly to omit the statement that he has authority, because he must have authority to act in case of emergency, where it might be the saving of a life or a dozen lives.

Mr. Day: The portion of the item as Mr. Carrère would have it amended would read as follows—"He rejects any part of the work which does not so conform and orders its removal and reconstruction. He acts in emergencies and orders necessary changes and defines the intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications."

Mr. Gilbert: I oppose the amendment. "He acts" is not a proper form. He may act, as under that paragraph, and he may act without authority, and his act may be questioned in whole or in detail. Confer upon him the authority to act, and you confer upon him the authority to act in accordance with the judgment that he may have in that case. Therefore, if you question the authority to act, when he acts he acts within authority conferred upon him, and, as Mr. Young has very well said, he does not, and very few of us do, have any other term of contract than simply handing this Schedule over to your client, and the acceptance of it constitutes a contract. With this Schedule attached to a competition programme, as is now frequently done, it constitutes the contract. In my own practice, I constructed the court house at Newark, N. J., a structure costing nearly \$2,000,000, with no contract other than this, and in all my private practice I use this alone. I think that is the case with most practitioners. It is an extremely embarrassing thing to seem to question the right thinking of an owner at that critical stage, when he offers you his confidence and when he confers upon you his confidence, to ask him to go into any lengthy

contract that needs his lawyer's advice. Therefore it seems to me that this simple expression is valuable; moreover we have not adopted the report of the Committee on Documents, and I submit that this in its present form does no harm, and that the change of it lessens the authority. I particularly object to the words "he rejects," etc., because he does not reject. He has authority to reject, and under that authority he may reject; and he has authority to order changes in emergencies, and frequently he does. I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the motion will prevail for the adoption of paragraph 11 without amendment.

Mr. Carrère: I would like to ask Mr. Gilbert, as a matter of information, where he gets that authority.

Mr. Gilbert: From his client—from the contract he makes with his client.

Mr. Carrère: Does the publication of this Schedule make that a contract?

Mr. Gilbert: No. Not at all. The publication of the Schedule does not make your contract with your client six per cent., three per cent., or any other amount. When you hand this document to your client and say to him, or write him a letter and enclose it with your letter, saying in effect, "The basis of my professional practice and charges will be the enclosed schedule," and he accepts that, you have a contract, but the mere existence of this thing on our part does not constitute a contract with anybody.

Mr. Carrère: Would it not be more consistent to say, "he is to have authority," but he has not authority?

Mr. Gilbert: I am perfectly willing to accept Mr. Carrère's suggestion in that line, because it is in harmony with the intention, but that which is out of harmony with the intention I object to.

Mr. Berg: I do not see where there is anything to be gained by cutting out the words "he has authority."

Mr. Carrère: I withdraw my motion.

Mr. Gilbert: Mr. Carrère withdraws his motion to amend, and in that case my motion to adopt the paragraph as originally drafted stands.

Mr. Berg: If I understand Mr. Carrère is withdrawing his, then I want to put a motion to amend it that "he is to have authority."

A Member: It is a matter of language now. The heading of your paper is "Professional Practice of Architects." Is this the professional practice of architects that "he is to have authority?" Professional practice of architects is that "he has authority" to do so-and-so.

A Member: This discussion hinges on the question whether the Schedule of Charges is to become the basis of a contract between the architect and owner, or whether it is not. I submit that this Schedule of Charges does not in some cases make a good and sufficient contract between the architect and the owner. If it is to apply in one paragraph, it has to apply in others; and if you were to take one of these paragraphs as a basis of a contract where the payments are to be made according to the importance of the work, you would have absolutely no definite basis upon which to make your fee, and I submit that this is descriptive. This is not the basis of an agreement unless the owner agrees to it in each and every clause. I think that when the other contract is made that members will see that it is far better than this one.

The Chairman: We will proceed to a vote on Mr. Berg's amendment, which takes the place of Mr. Carrère's amendment which was withdrawn.

Mr. Carrère: After hearing the discussion which I am guilty of bringing about, I am now persuaded that the paragraph as it is printed here is all right.

The Chairman: Under those circumstances, Mr. Berg, do you withdraw your amendment?

Mr. Berg: I withdraw mine.

Item 11 was then adopted without amendment.

Mr. Day then read Item 12, "On buildings where a clerk-of-theworks is required, the architect shall employ such assistance at the owner's expense," and moved its adoption as a part of No. 11.

Mr. Young: Certain departments of the Government do not recognize the term "clerk-of-the-works." They have a "superintendent of construction," and I move to amend by the addition of "or superintendent of construction."

Mr. Litchfield: I move to substitute the word "operations" for "buildings."

Both amendments were adopted and Item 12 as amended was adopted as a continuation of Item 11 as follows:

11. The supervision of an architect (as distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence which may be secured by the employment of a clerk-of-the-works or superintendent of construction) means such inspection by the architect or his deputy, of work in studios and shops or a building or other work in process of erection, completion or alteration, as he finds necessary to ascertain whether it is being executed in general conformity with his drawings and specifications or directions. He has authority to reject any part of the work which does not so conform and to order its removal and reconstruction. He has authority to act in emergencies that may arise in the course of construction, to order necessary changes, and to define the intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications. On operations where a clerk-of-the-works or superintendent of construction is required, the architect shall employ such assistance at the owner's expense.

Mr. Day then read the last item: "Drawings and specifications, as instruments of service, are the property of the architect." It was adopted as follows:

12. Drawings and specifications, as instruments of service, are the property of the architect.

Mr. Kelsey: Before the motion is put to accept the Schedule as a whole, I move that the Schedule be printed with six or eight dotted lines at the bottom of the sheet, so that it may be used as a contract.

Mr. Gilbert: I trust that the motion will not prevail. This is an ancient form. It is actually in use. There is room at the bottom for any such addition without these lines. It becomes a contract if you write below it "accepted at six or eight per cent," and strike out paragraphs as you choose, or write on the back, or an individual may have a contract and paste it or attach it to the Schedule; or have a contract printed on the back to suit himself; but I trust you will not mar the dignity of the document by that form.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Carrère: I move that, in printing the Schedule, the paragraphs be numbered.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Carrère: I move that the Schedule be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Rosenheim: I second the motion.

Mr. Young: I have a motion which I would like to offer, and perhaps I might say that I have not much idea that it will prevail. It was stated previously that there is an inclination on the part of the public to consider us a union, but I think that public opinion has changed in many respects, and even now it is admitted that there are good trusts and bad trusts. The idea of unionism has become recognized all over the country, and I see no objection to the Institute becoming a union in so far as by doing so they advance the standing of the profession and make it easier to practice and more lucrative at the same time. Therefore I move that this Schedule of Practice and Charges be made mandatory on the members of the Institute.

Mr. Rosenheim: I second the motion.

Mr. Baldwin: I rise to a point of order. As the Convention is sitting in committee of the whole to consider the Schedule of Practice and Charges as proposed by the Board of Directors, Mr. Young's motion is not in order.

The Chairman sustained the point.

The Schedule as adopted item by item was then adopted as a whole with instructions to the Board to edit the footnote of paragraph 1.

Mr. Carrère: I move that the Committee of the Whole do rise and report the adoption of this Schedule to the Convention.

The motion prevailed.

The Chairman: In laying down the gavel, I wish to thank the President for an unexpected honor, and the Convention for its courtesy. I hope I have not delayed the proceedings, but I wished everyone to have the fullest opportunity for the expression of opinions.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Chairman for the manner in which the meeting has been conducted.

President Gilbert took the chair.

The Convention is now in session to receive the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Day presented the report as follows:

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

## PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTS AND SCHEDULE OF PROPER MINIMUM CHARGES

- r. The architect's professional services consist of the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings, specifications, large scale and full size detail drawings, and of the general direction and supervision of the work, for which, except as hereinafter mentioned, the minimum charge, based upon the total cost\* of the work complete, is six per cent.
- 2. On residential work, on alterations to existing buildings, on monuments, furniture, decorative and cabinet work and landscape architecture, it is proper to make a higher charge than above indicated.
- 3. The architect is entitled to compensation for articles purchased under his direction, even though not designed by him.
- 4. If an operation is conducted under separate contracts, rather than under a general contract, it is proper to charge a special fee in addition to the charges mentioned elsewhere in this schedule.
- 5. Where the architect is not otherwise retained, consultation fees for professional advice are to be paid in proportion to the importance of the questions involved and services rendered.
- 6. Where heating, ventilating, mechanical, structural, electrical and sanitary problems are of such a nature as to require the services of a specialist, the owner is to pay for such services. Chemical and mechanical tests and surveys, when required, are to be paid for by the owner.
  - 7. Necessary traveling expenses are to be paid by the owner.
- 8. If, after a definite scheme has been approved, changes in drawings, specifications or other documents are required by the owner; or if the architect be put to extra labor or expense by the delinquency or insolvency of a contractor, the architect shall be paid for such additional services and expense.
- 9. Payments to the architect are due as his work progresses in the following order: Upon completion of the preliminary studies, one-fifth of the entire fee; upon completion of specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), two-fifths additional, the remainder being due from time to time in proportion to the amount of service rendered. Until an actual estimate is received, charges are based

The Convention subsequently adopted the footnote in the following form:

\*The total cost is to be interpreted as the cost of all materials and labor necessary to complete the work, plus contractors' profits and expenses, as such cost would be if all materials were new and all labor fully paid, at market prices current when the work was ordered.

upon the proposed cost of the work and payments received are on account of the entire fee.

ro. In case of the abandonment or suspension of the work, the basis of settlement is to be as follows: For preliminary studies, a fee in accordance with the character and magnitude of the work; for preliminary studies, specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details), three-fifths of the fee for complete services.

II. The supervision of an architect (as distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence which may be secured by the employment of a clerk-of-theworks or superintendent of construction) means such inspection by the architect or his deputy, of work in studios and shops of a building or other work in process of erection, completion or alteration, as he finds necessary to ascertain whether it is being executed in general conformity with his drawings and specifications or directions. He has authority to reject any part of the work which does not so conform and to order its removal and reconstruction. He has authority to act in emergencies that may arise in the course of construction, to order necessary changes, and to define the intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications. On operations where a clerk-of-the-works or superintendent of construction is required, the architect shall employ such assistance at the owner's expense.

12. Drawings and specifications, as instruments of service, are the property of the architect.

The report was thereupon adopted.

Mr. Ellicott: I have asked for the privilege of the floor to read a resolution which has no reference to the matters now under discussion because I am unable to be here to-morrow. It is in connection with the educational interests of the Institute.

"Resolved, That, for the promotion of highest culture and the spreading of true principles of æsthetics, the A. I. A. initiates the practice of inviting foreign architects to lecture in the U. S. before institutions of learning and audiences of a more general nature, and that the invitation be first extended to a French architect of high standing and experience. The matter to be placed in the hands of the Committee on Education who will solicit the co-operation of Universities and Art Societies, and provide ways and means."

In explanation of this resolution I wish to say that it is my belief that through a system of cooperation with art societies and institutions of learning the American Institute of Architects may be able to direct and influence artistic educational interests throughout the country, and this without drawing upon its own finances. Mr. Carrère: I move that the resolution be referred to the Board of Directors, with power to report to-morrow.

The President: You second Mr. Ellicott's motion?

Mr. Carrère: I do, sir.

The President: You have heard Mr. Ellicott's motion, and Mr. Carrère's second. Without putting the motion, the Chair will so—

Mr. Day (interrupting): Are you now putting Mr. Ellicott's motion, so that it would be adopted, or are you putting a vote on the reference of Mr. Ellicott's motion to the Committee on Education for report to-morrow?

The President: I was doing the latter, Mr. Day.

Mr. Rosenheim: I second this motion to refer it to the Committee on Education to-morrow.

The President: As I understand it, Mr. Carrère's motion is to receive the resolution and refer it to the Committee on Education for report at the next session. You have heard the motion, which has been seconded by Mr. Rosenheim. All in favor of the motion please say Aye; (after a pause): the contrary, No. The ayes have it, and it is so ordered.

Mr. Hunt: Mr. President, I would like to offer a resolution, and the reason I speak of it now is because we have just been discussing the Schedule of Charges. I would like to offer a resolution as follows: "Resolved, that the conditions prevailing in the different parts of the United States are not always the same, and that it is the sense of this meeting that each Chapter adopt a mandatory Schedule of Charges, based upon the Schedule of the American Institute of Architects.

The President: You have heard Mr. Hunt's motion. Is there any debate? Is the motion seconded? [No response.] The motion is not seconded.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to have the Schedule of Practice and Charges as adopted, printed and distributed as soon as possible.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Young: I move that the use of the Schedule of Charges and Practice be made mandatory on the members of the Institute.

Mr. Rosenheim: I second that motion.

Mr. Carrère: I would like to say, for the Cleveland Chapter, that I have tried to work that off on them three or four times, and nearly disrupted the Chapter. I think it would be a wise thing not to say anything about it.

Mr. Barney: I rise to a point of personal information. If this beautiful and ancient document which we have been handling with so much care, and not changing, is to be printed and sent out to us, what use are we to make of it? Are we to have it nicely framed and put in our offices, and refer to it in our letters, and in our discretion to use it only on our weak clients, and whenever we have a strong client who refuses to give up to this ancient document, have we the right to make the best business arrangement that we can and still hold our position as a member of the American Institute of Architects, in good standing?

On motion the Convention took a recess.

### SIXTH SESSION.

### DECEMBER 17, 1908, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The meeting was duly called to order by the President.

The President: The call for the tellers is now in order.

Mr. D. K. Boyd: Mr. President and gentlemen, I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are some names which should appear on the ballots that have not been printed or brought before the Convention, and I want to ask a ruling as to whether those names should be read.

The President: The Chair rules that this is an entirely proper vote. Mr. Boyd: The total vote is eighty-four.

For President: Cass Gilbert, eighty; E. M. Wheelwright, three; Robert S. Peabody, one.

For First Vice-President: R. A. Cram, forty-three; J. M. Donaldson, thirty-five; E. V. Seeler, one.

For Second Vice-President: I. K. Pond, seventy-two; Wm. A. Boring, twelve.

For Secretary and Treasurer: Glenn Brown, eighty-three; Percy Ash, one.

For the Board of Directors: Frank C. Baldwin, fifty-seven; S. B. P. Trowbridge, forty-four; John M. Carrère, forty-two; William B. Ittner, twenty-four; A. F. Rosenheim, twenty-four; T. R. Kimball, twenty-three; L. C. Newhall, twenty-three; J. Foster Warner, eleven; Edward A. Crane, ten; Frank M. Howe, one.

For Auditor: Robert Stead, seventy-nine.

Members Advanced from Associate Membership to Fellowship: David Boyd, eighty-one; Myron Hunt, eighty-one; Goodhue Livingston, eighty; J. Harleston Parker, eighty; Dwight Heald Perkins, seventy-eight; Edward L. Tilton, seventy-eight.

The officers elected are as follows: Cass Gilbert, President; R. A. Cram, First Vice-President; I. K. Pond, Second Vice-President; Glenn Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; For Three Directors: F. C. Baldwin, S. B. P. Trowbridge, John M. Carrère. [Applause.]

The President: You have heard the result of the ballot, and the Convention will now proceed to the regular order of business.

The unfinished business of yesterday closed with the report of the Committee on the President's Address, leaving the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts in a somewhat uncertain condition. Mr. Trowbridge, will you please explain the situation as we left it?

Mr. Trowbridge: No provision was made for continuing the Committee. It was left, I think, at the request of the Committee on the Reports, to examine it and to recommend whether it be continued or not.

The President: It might as well be left there for the present, then. The next on the order of business is the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Mundie: In the absence of Mr. Post, who had to go to New York, I would say that the Committee on Resolutions is in a peculiar position. It has really had little or nothing to do. In the appointment of that Committee at the morning session on the first day of the Convention, in order to expedite matters, those having resolutions to offer were asked to prepare them, if possible, in advance, and submit them to the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. No resolutions have been presented to our Committee. Then, again, in the call of the programme for to-day, the report of the Committee on Resolutions comes before the report of the Committee on Standing Committees' Reports, and the Committee on Special Committees' Reports. The reports of the special committees and the standing committees all contain resolutions or recommendations. The Committee was appointed to pass upon these. Those reports are to go to them. As a committee we did not think it was our province to act upon the work of another committee, and to overlap in that manner. We have no report to make, other than two resolutions that have been presented. One of them was the resolution offered by Mr. Cram yesterday, that the Secretary be ordered to have the speech of Senator Newlands and the paper of Mr. Blashfield printed and sent to all the Chapters and each member of this Institute, and the report of Mr. Trowbridge on the Bureau of Fine Arts.

In the heat of excitement and enthusiasm, we are apt to get up and pass resolutions in Convention assembled calling for an expense that amounts to considerable. The sending out in pamphlet form of speeches and reports in advance of being printed in the Proceedings is a matter of sometimes several hundred dollars, just that one resolution. We get subject-matter again printed in the Proceedings. As a business matter, we wish the Convention would consider the matter carefully.

The President: You have heard the statement of Mr. Mundie of the Committee on Resolutions. I will ask Mr. Carrère to preside.

Thereupon Mr. Carrère took the chair.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, the next in order of business is the report of the Committee on the Board of Directors. Mr. Peabody is recognized.

Mr. Peabody presented the following report:

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Your Committee has reviewed the admirable statement presented by the Board of Directors and recommend that in every detail it be accepted by the Convention.

The relations to other societies and the organization of a Bureau of Fine Arts are subjects that are to be reported on by other committees, and the recommendations regarding a Schedule of Charges formulated by the Board of Directors has already met with the approval of the Institute at this Convention.

In accordance with its suggestion your Committee advises the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Institute of Architect that the proposed Lincoln Memorial should be carried to completion exactly as outlined in the report of the Park Commission.

Resolution adopted.

The Chairman: The report of the Committee on Chapter Reports is now in order.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 16, 1908.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Your Committee begs to report upon the varied activities of the Chapters and finds the work performed is almost entirely along the usual routine lines of lectures and papers.

Discussion upon Building Code Commission, the City Beautiful, the Schedule of Charges and the Revision of Chapter Constitution and By-Laws is accompanied by dissertations upon the inevitable competition and its evils.

The synopsis of reports submitted indicate all the Chapters have pursued the same general work, serious in its tenor and of undoubted benefit to the profession in all cases.

The average attendance of members at Chapter meetings runs from seventy-five per cent. claimed by the Baltimore Chapter to thirty per cent. of the average Chapter and fifteen per cent. for New York and fourteen per cent. for Pittsburgh. The New

York Chapter transacts the majority of its business through its Executive Committee. This Committee has held eighteen meetings during the year. The number of meetings per annum ranges from one held by the Central New York Chapter to twelve meetings each by Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Rhode Island, and San Francisco. Three Chapters have failed to make reports; of this number one has a large membership and is prominent in the work of the Institute.

The Buffalo Chapter discussed contracts, strikes, the fire protection of schools, and various papers.

Attention is called to the activities of the Boston Chapter in relation to the study it has given education. It receives the report of the Rotch Traveling Scholar and is identified with the educational work carried on by the Boston Architectural Club.

The work of the committees of the Philadelphia Chapter is strongly commended. Educational work in connection with the T Square Club is carried on by this body.

The Michigan Chapter has advised the establishment of an Architectural Branch of the Public Library in the city of Detroit, which will undoubtedly be of value to the architectural student and the public as well. It has also laid out an educational programme for draughtsmen, which will be of great educational benefit. The Cincinnati Chapter has been confronted by a serious problem in changing a local Board of Education's method of selecting an architect (by which bids were advertised for and asked from architects for plans and specifications) to the proper and legitimate method of employment. They have condemned a bill which was introduced in the State Legislature for compulsory competition for schoolhouse work. An exhibition was also held of architectural drawings in the Cincinnati Institute.

The New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo Chapters have had to deal with an interesting problem in the New York State Prison competition. The manner and method of this competition was not approved by the various Chapters.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the great interest taken by the smaller Chapters and those far removed from the large centers. This is shown by the Rhode Island, Southern California, and Worcester Chapters protesting against the position selected for the Grant Monument in Washington City.

We all desire the successful termination of the competition being held by the Washington, D. C., Chapter for temporary inaugural stands.

That the study and practice of architecture is a living thing, is indicated by the Southern California Chapter having sent a delegate to Vienna to the 8th International Congress of Architects last summer. A resolution was also passed by this body recommending that the Board of Public Works of Los Angeles should send its Chief Inspector east for the purpose of studying advanced methods of construction in eastern cities.

After examining these reports carefully and thoroughly your Committee believes additional vitality should be infused in the Chapters by following out the suggestion made by a former Committee on Chapter Reports. We refer to the report of 1906, in which education was advanced as the keynote. We recommend education along the following lines:

(a) That the various Chapter Educational Committees should study the following papers:

Report on Examinations and Admissions; Irving K. Pond, Chairmán.

On Allied Arts; Irving K. Pond, Chairman.

Committee on Education; Ralph Adams Cram, Chairman.

To consider Relation to other Societies; Edward L. Tilton, Chairman.

(The last paper particularly touched upon methods and was read by L. C Newhall.)

(b) A chain of lectures is suggested to consist of printed lectures and lantern slides which will be forwarded from Chapter to Chapter. The whole course should be planned in a comprehensive manner by committees for this purpose.

(c) Through the courtesy of the more eminent practitioners and Institute members selections of important competitive drawings (which have been successful or are worthy of study) could be forwarded from one Chapter to another for the purpose of enlisting the interest of the architect and the draughtsmen in the actual work. Such drawings would be an inspiration to many of the younger men.

Your Committee firmly believes that the Chapters may progress as much in the future as they have advanced in the past by work along these lines. To do the actual, to work, to build up our profession and train the men who are to follow us—this should be the destiny of the Chapter. We may hope, then, that when future reports from Chapters are received they will be suggestive and critical in addition to the necessary cut and dried data.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY CLAY CARREL, Chairman. ROBERT STEAD, HARRY J. CARLSON,

Committee.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee. Is it your pleasure that it be adopted?

It was moved and adopted.

Mr. Cook: The chairman of the Committee on Standing Committees is Mr. Pond.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

(A) The Committee on Examinations and Admissions, in submitting a report of its work for the past year, makes the comment that frank, face-to-face discussion by the entire committee membership is essential to a fair and intelligent consideration of the qualifications of candidates for admission to the Institute, that it is impolitic that all or a majority of the members of the Committee should come from one locality, that a distributed membership logically involves the creation of a fund

to meet the expenses necessary to convening the Committee at stated times. We endorse the comment of the Committee; we recommend the creation of such a fund when first the finances of the Institute permit; we recommend that the report be accepted.

- (B) (No report submitted.)
- (C) The Committee on Contracts and Specifications, in the explanatory note accompanying the transmission of documents to the Board of Directors, states that a balance of \$219.28 of committee expense is being carried by members of the Committee, not including the expenses incurred for the committee meeting of November 30. It is a fact, not stated in the note, that in spite of the considerable expense incurred by the Committee, an undue burden of labor has been placed on certain of its members in the effort to avoid the expense of additional committee meetings. As bearing on the subject of the necessary operating cost of Institute work and the burden that is placed on those who serve it as officers and committeemen it is proper to state in this connection that one of the directors has expended something over \$360 for railway transportation and hotel room accommodation, bills for which have not been turned in because of his knowledge of the Institute's financial status. The work of these two committees—already named—is not singular in respect of the fact that effective, rapid, harmonious, constructive work is conditioned on more frequent meetings of the entire committee membership; and each of these reports furnishes specific evidence of the soundness of the position taken by the President in his report—that the work of the Institute is greatly hampered by lack of a sufficient fund to permit its Board of Directors and its Committees properly to plan and to execute the important tasks to which it has already put its hand-not to include those projects that so urgently entreat its action.
- I. We concur in the suggestion of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications, contained in paragraph I of the explanatory note, that, before the documents now reported to the Board be issued with the stamp of the approval of the Institute, the criticism of eminent legal counsel be obtained; we recommend that the Board of Directors seek such advice of counsel or cause the Committee to seek such advice, subject to the prior approval by the Board of the expense to be incurred in such procedure.
- 2. We endorse the action of the Committee in seeking the criticism of individual builders of standing; but it is our judgment that the documents should be submitted for consideration to the officers of the National Organization representing the builders and their approval be sought, and that a joint meeting of their representatives and your Committee should, if necessary, be held in the effort to secure such approval and endorsement.

We endorse the action of the Committee in making a radical departure from the form of the existing "Uniform Contract" by eliminating from the proposed "form of agreement" all such material as may without confusion be grouped in logical order in the general conditions.

(5) Paragraph 5. We concur in the suggestion of the Committee that the advice of eminent counsel is highly desirable on the question whether or not the

status of the architect is one agency. We recommend that such advice be sought by the Board, or by the Committee under the same limitations as to expense suggested in connection with paragraph 1.

Paragraph 6. We believe that a step in advance has been taken by your Committee in the unusual but clever treatment of "insurance" (Article 29 of Section 1 of General Conditions) but we recommend that the suggestion in its final form be submitted for criticism to insurance experts before being issued with the stamp of the Institute's approval. We recommend that the report be accepted.

(D) The Committee on Allied Arts—The report of the Committee on Allied Arts needs no comment from us further than to note that this Committee, as well as the Committee on Education, endorses the establishment of a Bureau or University of Fine Arts. We make no recommendation as to action to be taken inasmuch as a special committee has made a report and recommendation on this subject. We recommend that the report of the Committee be accepted.

(E) The report of the House Committee requires no comment. We recommend that the report be accepted.

(F) The report of the Committee on Education covers two matters of great importance, the relation of the Institute to such kindred organizations as the Society of Beaux Arts Architects and the Architectural League of America, and the need of the establishment of a central post-graduate architectural school. The first of these subjects has been dealt with by a special committee which has recommended action to the Board. The time will not in our judgment be ripe for action on the latter subject until the question of an endowment fund for the Institute and of financing a propaganda for a Bureau of Fine Arts has been advanced to a more definite stage. We recommend that the report be accepted.

Respectfully submitted.

ALLEN B. POND, Chairman. CHARLES I. BERG, R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, Committee.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the report; what is your pleasure?

A Member: I move its adoption.

The Chairman: Is the motion seconded?

The motion was duly seconded.

The Chairman: Are there any remarks? [No response.] All those in favor of that motion signify by saying Aye; (after a pause): the contrary-minded, No. It is carried and so ordered.

The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Special Committees. Mr. Cook is recognized.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

### COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS.

We believe that it is most desirable that in all cases when it is possible competitions should be subject to the regulation of the Chapter where members are invited to participate therein.

When members of different Chapters are invited to compete, the regulations must necessarily be determined by the Institute.

We therefore recommend the substitution of the following resolutions in place of the one proposed by the committee.

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors appoint a Standing Committee of three which shall be known as the Committee on Competitions.

"It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider the terms of any competition in which members of more than one Chapter are invited to participate, and which may be submitted to them by any member of the A. I. A.

"It shall be unprofessional for any member of the Institute to participate knowingly in any competition, the terms of which have been explicitly disapproved by the Committee on Competitions."

### COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In view of the illness of the chairman, which has prevented a complete report this year, we recommend the continuance of this Committee.

### COMMITTEE ON THE RELATION OF ARCHITECT TO THE CONTRACTING SYSTEM.

We have read with great interest the report submitted by this Committee and recognize the vital importance of the question involved.

From this report we quote as follows: "The American Institute of Architects as a chartered body can hardly go beyond a vote of censure by way of discipline within its membership ranks; a member so censured still remains a member in good standing as long as he pays his membership dues and abides by its Constitution and By-Laws; beyond this a member can practice his profession as he sees fit; a lawyer can be disbarred, a doctor can be criminally charged with malpractice, but an architect can quote a code of ethics when the occasion is of benefit to him, and break it vice versa."

This statement is hardly warranted by the facts, as during the present year one member of this Institute has been suspended and another expelled for cause by vote of the Board of Directors. The statement is further made that "when the the American Institute can adopt a code governing practice, with penalty for breach

of the same, that each member will sign and agree to abide by, then only can we advocate and dictate a rule that will be binding and thus approach the relationship to the contractor single-handed."

We believe that whether a code of ethics is formulated and made binding on the members or not that it would at least be desirable that a statement of the fundamental principles governing professional practice should be drawn up by the authority of the Institute, for the use of the Board of Directors and the Judiciary Committee in considering cases of alleged unprofessional conduct, and by the members for their own guidance.

The report concludes with the recommendation that "steps be taken by this organization looking toward a joint conference on the Relations of Architects to the Contract System with the National Association of Builders in manner as the Board of Directors shall deem advisable."

In regard to this recommendation we feel great doubt as to the possibility of any useful result following from such a conference, but are heartily in sympathy with the final recommendation "that the section of the preliminary report just above referred to, be kept in mind, urged and put in force where and whenever possible. This section reads as follows:

"Whereas, the existing condition outlined by the report of the Committee on the Relations of Architects to the Contracting System is one which menaces the entire architectural profession and if carried to its logical conclusion would make impossible the honorable practice of the profession,

"Resolved, That this report be adopted as expressing not alone the ideas of the members of the Committee, but as well the convictions of the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled.

#### COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER RELATIONS TO OTHER SOCIETIES.

This Committee as the conclusion of its report recommends the following resolution.

"Resolved, That is it the sense of this Convention that the A. I. A. consider the advisability of the establishing of a student group or section similar to that of the R. I. B. A., and that the Institute provide for representation upon its Board of Directors of those societies which shall have shown themselves useful in the cause of architectural education."

While we approve in principle the first clause of this resolution advising the establishing of a student group associated with the Institute, we feel that much still remains to be considered in this connection and still more in regard to the second part of the resolution providing for representation on the Board of Directors of certain societies. We therefore recommend the continuance of the Committee with instructions to report to the next Convention.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE, ELECTRICAL CODE, AND
TO THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

We desire in connection with the rough draft of a report under this head left by the late Alfred Stone to record our sense of the great loss the Institute has sustained in the death of one of its most efficient and devoted members.

### COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED BUREAU OF THE FINE ARTS.

In view of the intense interest in the question involved which has been made the special subject of discussion at this Convention we deem it unnecessary for us to comment on the various suggestions which have been made.

Recognizing, as all must do, the illuminating and convincing character of the work done by the Committee we recommend to the Convention that the Committee be continued; that it be authorized to confer with the Chapters of the Institute and other interested bodies and to take such action as may commend itself to its judgment and that it be directed to print, publish and circulate as fully as it deems advisable its report, the address of Senator Newlands before the Convention on December 16, together with such other matter germane to the subject as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

#### REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

This report in addition to its interesting account of the Congress held in Vienna, urges the formal approval by the Institute of the following resolutions adopted by the Congress:

"Resolved, That every Government be urgently requested to establish a Ministry of Fine Arts or at least a section which shall deal with subjects relating to the Fine Arts. To such a ministry or section shall be attached artists of established reputation; since architecture can be considered the leading art, architects shall be in a majority. The work of this Ministry or section shall be the advancement and encouragement of the fine arts in all their branches.

"Resolved, That the governments of all civilized countries are requested to take under their protection the artistic and historical monuments which exist in their land, to collect official data respecting such ancient buildings, etc., and to make laws and regulations for their protection."

We recommend that the attention of the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts be called to these resolutions which may prove of material aid to them in the furtherance of their aims, and that that portion of the report which deals with the discussions as to the regulation and the cultivation of the arts by the state be referred to the same Committee.

WALTER COOK, Chairman, Committee on Reports of Committees, The Chairman: This report is the last report to be submitted. The next subject is unfinished business.

Mr. Cram: Mr. President, a resolution was introduced yesterday by Mr. Ellicott, and again by Mr. Carrère, and was referred to the Committee on Education to report. The Committee on Education desires to offer a substitute for the resolution which differs only in phraseology from the original. I would say that I wish to read both the original resolution introduced yesterday and the substitute as offered by the Committee on Education.

Mr. Cram: The original resolution read as follows:

"Resolved, That, for the promotion of highest culture and the spreading of true principles of æsthetics, the A. I. A. initiates the practice of inviting foreign architects to lecture in the U. S. before institutions of learning and audiences of a more general nature, and that the invitation be first extended to a French architect of high standing and experience. The matter to be placed in the hands of the Committee on Education who will solicit the co-operation of Universities and Art Societies, and provide ways and means."

The substitute resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, in furtherance of its principles of liberal architectural education: for the promotion of general culture, and the upholding of true principles of æsthetics, should initiate the practice of inviting foreign architects of recognized eminence to lecture in the United States before institutions of learning and audiences of a more general nature.

"Resolved, That this matter be placed in the hands of the Committee on Education with instructions to solicit the co-operation of universities, colleges, art societies and other organizations, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made, to carry out the intent of this resolution in the name and with the authority of the Institute."

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Kohn: Mr. Chairman, of late my attention has been called, as no doubt the attention of other members has been called, to the fact that various Chapters of the Institute are preparing very elaborate codes of ethics, very difficult of enforcement in their sundry details, and in the opinion at least of the speaker, perhaps undesirable; and

I therefore would like to present the following resolution to be spread upon the minutes:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the Convention that the different Chapters, in the preparation of their several codes of ethics, shall not complicate such codes by detailed rules and regulations difficult of enforcement, but shall rather make them general in terms to include only fundamental principles which the enlightened opinion of the profession may be relied upon to interpret in a way conducive to real progress in our profession."

The Chairman: Is there any discussion? I understand that if this resolution passes it is the sense of the Convention.

Mr. Kohn: The sense of the Convention—that we want an explanation of the general rules of conduct and not specific detail rules which will, in some cases, make it almost impossible for a man to live up to them.

Mr. Barber: Sir, I am heartily in favor of the spirit of this resolution, but I hesitate to call for the spreading of such a resolution upon the minutes at this time, that it is the sense of this Convention, and whether expressing the sentiment of the Convention was not a good deal like yelling before you are hit. Now, do we know that the various Chapters have already prepared, to such a point that they become dangerous, these various codes of ethics? I have heard that discussed but in a very informal way, and it seems to me that this particular resolution has no direct bearing on something which does not exist, although it might be very useful as calling to the attention of those Chapters who are getting into hot water in this way.

Mr. Kohn: If I may speak again, Mr. Chairman, this is a resolution as to the sense of the meeting, and not, as Mr. Barber understands, directing the Chapter not to do a certain thing. It is rather an advisory resolution as to the sense of the Convention assembled which might be very valuable to the various Chapters if it were read at the various Chapter meetings.

Mr. Gilbert: In response to your invitation, Mr. Chairman, that I should speak on the resolution, I will say that I requested Mr. Kohn to present such a resolution, and did it at the suggestion of several gentlemen representing inferentially different Chapters. Last evening one of the representatives of one of the western Chapters—from the middle West—came to me and said his Chapter was preparing a code of ethics

for competitions, and that inasmuch as that subject had been touched upon in the President's address, he felt that he would like to have the Convention call the attention of all Chapters, by some general resolution, to the importance of a very conservative line of action; that the Convention should not dictate to the Chapters in matters of that kind too closely, but that the Chapters should follow their local needs and conditions within certain general, broad provisions, and that it was his judgment that only such provisions should be adopted as might be adopted with the greatest care, with great conservatism, and that it was wise to pass a resolution that it is the sense of the Convention, and that the Chapters be notified that it is the sense of the Convention, that they should proceed on certain lines that would not cause dissension; that we should grow together, not apart, by reason of such action; that, relying on the moral sense of the members, and elevating and developing that moral sense, the Chapters should be advised not to pass drastic resolutions. That was the idea, and in asking Mr. Kohn to present such a resolution, I was doing so in a purely personal way at the request of quite a number of the delegates who had spoken to me about it.

Mr. Rich: Do I understand that each Chapter of our Institute can, or that it is possible for them to get up any code of ethics? Our friend spoke of "code of competition." In my mind there is a vast difference between a code of competitions and a code of ethics. Is that not a most dangerous thing for us to do, unless these codes of ethics come before the Institute itself?

Mr. Gilbert: That is exactly the point I make. There is a very wide difference between a code of competition and a code of ethics. A code of ethics extends away beyond a code of competitions. For example, it is obviously undesirable for members to consider that the Schedule of Practice and Charges is mandatory, for we have no means of enforcing it, and if we attempt to enforce it, it falls to the ground for lack of means to enforce. But, as an ethical proposition, it might properly be put in a code, you might say, the Chapters may say, the Institute may say, that it is regarded as improper for any person to compete with another. That seems to me a fundamental proposition, but I will not extend it in detail. I think myself that it is inadvisable that each Chapter have a separate code, because those codes go out and are passed along, and create confusion in the public mind. The Institute itself should have a code, and that should be the code gov-

erning all Chapters, but if Chapters are adopting and are undertaking to formulate codes, then let the Institute advise them that they *must* not do so, or that they *may* do so, but that if they do adopt separate codes then those codes must be such as the Institute can approve.

Mr. Perkins: I hope that the Convention will clearly comprehend, as Mr. Gilbert has indicated in his remarks, the idea of a competition code and an ethics code, and I wish to say, as a member of the Illinois Chapter, that we heartily subscribe to all that the mover of this resolution has suggested, and all that the President has suggested, in so far as general conditions are concerned. However, as an individual, I see no difference before and after the passage of this resolution, because the definition—the application—is left to the Chapters. There is no specific reference to any specified thing which would be inadvisable, neither is there any reference to any item or character of items which would be inadvisable. I believe that that resolution leaves every one of the Chapters with just as great liberty as it has now to define and apply, and therefore I think it is of comparatively little effect.

Now in Illinois we are ambitious to give a deep and valuable significance to membership in our Chapters. We might just as well call a spade a spade, and admit that there are members in our Chapter who do things which are not professional, and we wish, if we can, to define ethics and professional practice on just, as you said, a broad basis, but at the same time a definable and applicable basis. I think in order to make progress that we should get beyond general definitions, beyond these broad distinctions to some reasonable application, and I will say that there is such a thing as too large a membership, and I am frank to admit there is a desire on the part of the Illinois Chapter to so elevate the significance of its membership that some members will voluntarily retire. With that in view, we do not want to dodge behind generalities, and I hope that if this resolution is passed it will be clearly understood that the application and definition of all these terms is left with the Chapters, and practically leaves them with the responsibility of giving a high, valuable significance to the membership thereunder.

Mr. Rich: I still insist on the point. It seems to me that a code of ethics for the architectural profession is no more nor less than what might be termed the Golden Rule between man and man, and it does seem to me that if it is possible for the American Institute of Archi-

tects to have such a code of ethics, it should be and ought to be subscribed to by every member of the profession of architecture, and in order to bring the point of order, is it not possible that a short, concise and proper code of ethics of the American Institute of Architects be made to which we can all subscribe, just as the code of morals exists—the Golden Rule?

Mr. Day: I support the resolution for several reasons. In the first place, this Convention has at an early session directed the Board of Directors to prepare a draft of canons of ethics, and to submit that draft for the consideration of this Convention. What the Chapters are doing will be manifestly helpful to the Board in the preparation of that code. Should the code appeal to members generally, and be adopted by the Institute, it is fairly obvious that we might then be in a position to direct the Chapters with regard to their codes. I support the resolution because I think it a wise one, and I should like to see this codemaking process go on for the present, because I feel sure that it will be most helpful to the Board and to the Institute at large.

Mr. Allen: One question comes up in connection with this that I do not think we have considered, and that is that if any code is made very stringent which would result in the expulsion of some member of some Chapter, it also carries with it the fact that he ceases to be a member in the American Institute. Now, it may be some very narrow and some very stringent rule which would cause the expulsion of a member from a Chapter, which the general sense of the Convention and of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects would not approve. I think the matter ought to be considered with reference to this whole measure, as a man would lose his standing in the American Institute of Architects if he was expelled from one of these Chapters.

Mr. Barber: My idea in speaking against this resolution was that it seemed a uselessly narrowing one at this time, and I agree more or less with Mr. Perkins. I would like to feel at this time that the Chapters could have every possible liberty in preparing their codes, and it might be possible to have the codes sent to the central body in such a way that we could get all possible views from all the Chapters. It seems to me that to start out and tell a Chapter before it started the work of formulating a code, by telling the Chapter from Washington to be good boys, would be obviously very unwise.

Each locality has its difficult problems to face, and what might seem technical in one part of this country might be perfectly correct under the circumstances in another. Before we make a code broad enough for the national body to agree and to subscribe to, we must hear all the ideas and local feelings on all this matter of ethics, and to that end and under that control these Chapter codes ought to come before the national body before they are allowed to become operative in their various localities. I am personally against these warning general resolutions that seem always to be holding things back, because I feel that the Chapters are perfectly qualified to thrash out their own family matters, and then we have the action which can be amalgamated by the national body.

Mr. Maginnis: I wish to give one instance of the experience of our Chapter, wherein our code of ethics was not definite enough to allow us to discipline a member who had violated very strikingly what should be a code of ethics for an architect. We had a member, as I say, who had violated all reasonable codes of proper practice for an architect, and we endeavored to bring charges against him for unprofessional practice, and the charges we brought were well-founded, and after we had prepared them and secured our evidence we submitted them to a judge of our courts and to an attorney, and found that we took a great risk in bringing charges, simply because the By-Laws of our Chapter were not definite on the question of ethics, and the judge and the lawyer both called our attention to the necessity of having definite definitions in our By-Laws of what were proper ethics and what were not: and for that reason I think that it is important for each Chapter to define in its By-Laws, and make them a part of the By-Laws, a reasonable code of ethics, based on the principles laid down by the Institute, but made so definite that action can be brought when a violation of the ethics occurs in their locality. Unless you do have a definite description of ethics, a Chapter is liable to have an injunction served against it, and it is liable to have to reinstate a member if its evidence is not properly brought, and if it has not By-Laws sufficient to discipline the member against whom the charges are brought. fore I favor the individual By-Laws of the Chapters to suit local conditions, based upon the general principles laid down by the Institute.

Mr. Kelsey: The last speaker has brought out a point which we

felt at one time in our Chapter at Philadelphia very strongly. We attempted to expel a member, and he applied to the courts and was afterwards reinstated. Undoubtedly different state laws might make it necessary to have slight variations to a code prepared by the central body, or alter it to meet the requirements of the state laws, but the point I wish to emphasize is that, notwithstanding the defeat of our attempt in Philadelphia, the moral effect of that effort was very great indeed. We have one or two free lances who have prospered, and who I know at the present time regret that they are regarded as free lances, and the very fact that this idea has prevailed and has been discussed, has crept into the papers and has led to quite a better tone in Philadelphia. I therefore hope that the Institute will give more and more attention to this matter, and that the members will get to understand that it is to our mutual interests to hang together.

Mr. Hunt: One point has not been touched on in regard to this matter, and that is, unless the conditions of the code are very definite, you put the Committee on Practice and the Judiciary Committee in a very peculiar condition. If the conditions are merely general, you are asking your Committee on Practice to judge a fellow member according to its views; that is to say, the Committee's views, without any definite ruling of what is professional and what is not professional by the members of the Institute, and it does not seem to me that it is fair to put any member in such a position. My Committee feels very strongly that the Committee on Practice should have specific rules in regard to the ethics formulated by the Institute, that they may go as far as they please, but have each clause definite and not a blanket Golden-Rule clause. [Applause.]

The Chairman: Are there any further remarks?

Mr. Pond: I wish to comment on the Golden-Rule phase. Life is so complicated that it is not a question of criminality; it is a question of the intention of a man to do a wrong or a fraudulent thing, but there are conditions in a complicated life which need new definitions to fit them to the new conditions. In this country, for years, in another field—in the transportation field—pretty nearly everybody took railway rebates. The Golden Rule did not make any difference. These men were generous men, moral men, upright men in their families; but a new condition had arisen, and there became necessary a new code of trans-

portation ethics and practice. I think we are going to be driven ultimately to that same thing; that we have got to bring the Golden Rule down to date to make it fit a complicated situation [laughter and applause]; and we do not necessarily charge a man with being a knave or a criminal, but we say, "Now, seriously, the wise thing is that none of us should do this. You are not a scoundrel, and you have the right to a judgment, but it does not work well if we do it, and therefore we will saye labor to make it definite."

Mr. Barber: I would like to offer an amendment to the resolution—"Resolved, that it is the sense of the Convention that the various Chapters should prepare codes of ethics, as these may be determined by local conditions, submitting these codes to the Board for endorsement and to aid in the preparing of a general code and determining questions," etc. (reading).

The motion was duly seconded.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard Mr. Barber's amendment to this motion.

Mr. Cook: I have listened to the resolution of Mr. Barber, and I wish to take exception to one of these provisions, and that is to say that the Chapters should prepare certain codes of ethics, and that those codes of ethics should be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Institute for their approval or opinion. It seems to me that the character of the Institute is getting to be, and should get to be more and more that of a body of architectural societies, united under one head. which lay down very general principles, but the Chapters are just as competent to lay down those principles which in their judgment shall govern the conduct of their members, and I therefore take very strong exception to the idea that the Institute should have any power to direct the Chapters as to what they shall do or as to what they shall not do as to the professional conduct of their members. The conditions, as has been already said, vary very widely from one part of the United States to another. I believe that we in New York, or our friends in Chicago, or Boston, or wherever it may be, are entirely capable, without submitting to a Board of Directors, to decide as to what is the proper professional conduct of their members in their own communities and with their own customers.

Mr. Litchfield: I wish to suggest an amendment to Mr. Barber's amendment, and that is that the latter part of his amendment be stricken out, and in substitution therefor suggest the following: "That the various Chapters submit the codes of ethics which they may adopt to the Board of Directors for their enlightenment in the preparation of a code which may be adopted for the entire Institute."

Mr. Pond: The amendment as originally presented should prevail, with the substitution of the word "criticism" for "endorsement."

Mr. Barber: If Mr. Pond would make that "criticism and endorsement," I would rather have it.

Mr. Pond: I was endeavoring to avoid having the Institute compelled formally to approve, but make them simply a guide by leaving the Chapter free to do what it may desire.

The Chairman: If the Chair may make a suggestion, it seems to me from the discussion that has prevailed that the Chapters should have the preparing of their codes of ethics and a resolution to that effect would probably satisfy everybody.

Mr. Gilbert: Mr. Chairman, I am of the impression that Mr. Barber's resolution is intended to be amended to read thus: "That in the first place the Board of Directors shall have in its own body what might be called a Committee on Codes of Ethics; that each Chapter shall prepare, if it so desires, a code of ethics and send it to the Board of Directors, for conference, not necessarily for adoption or rejection or criticism." The Board, I will say, as far as my experience goes, always endeavored to meet the mandates of the Convention and regards itself simply as the trustee.

The Chairman: The resolution that is now before the house is Mr. Pond's amendment to adopt Mr. Barber's resolution with the substitution of the word "criticism" for "endorsement."

Mr. Cook: Mr. President, I dislike exceedingly to suggest another amendment, but I would suggest that it be submitted to the Board without any suggestion, without endorsement, criticism, or anything else. Let the Board, if they so desire, either criticise or endorse.

Mr. Cram: I am utterly unable to explain my dismay to find myself on the other side from Mr. Cook, but I think there is such a thing as too much state rights, and I think we are tending in that direction. It seems to me that while it is most desirable that the local Chapters should have all possible liberty of action in determining their own affairs and the conduct of their members, if we are going to be anything except a confederation, as were the thirteen original states, without any centralized authority and control whatever, we must have some defendant on the central governing body which represents the entire profession of architecture in the United States, and I cannot see that we are interfering with the liberty of action of the local Chapters in the least by asking them to submit their schemes for the conduct of local practice to the Board for its criticism, and I should say also for its endorsement. The Board would certainly be very generous in its interpretations of all recommendations. It would give due consideration to local conditions. It would err undoubtedly on the side of leniency rather than on that of unnecessary stringency, and it does establish what seems to me to be a most fundamental principle that each Chapter is in itself only a part of a thing very much greater than the Chapter, as the Chapter is greater than the individuals that make it up. I therefore hope that Mr. Barber's amendment as amended by Mr. Pond will prevail. [Applause.]

The Chairman: Gentlemen, the motion that is now before the house is—"That it is the sense of the Convention that the various Chapters should prepare codes of ethics as these may be determined by local conditions, submitting these codes to the Board to aid it in preparing a general code and in determining questions of alleged unprofessional practice that may come before it."

Mr. Cram: Is it not better to strike out that last clause, as it interferes with the Committee on Practice? I will make the motion that the last clause be stricken out.

The Chairman: I will only read the important part of the resolution: "Submitting these codes to the Board of Directors to aid it in preparing a general code."

Mr. Kohn: In order to simplify matters, I withdraw the original motion and accept that.

The Chairman: There are several matters—

Mr. Kohn: I mean as now read.

The Chairman: Are all the amendments withdrawn?

Mr. Cram: The word "criticism" has been left out. That was Mr. Pond's amendment unless I am mistaken.

The Chairman: I know, but Mr. Cook has amended the resolution since then. Has the amendment been accepted by Mr. Pond?

Mr. Perkins: I want the word "criticism"

The Chairman (interrupting): The vote will have to be on the last amendment before the Convention, which is Mr. Cook's. The amendment which is now before the Convention reads, "that these Chapters," etc., "submit these codes to the Board of Directors to aid it in preparing a general code." Is not that it, Mr. Cook?

Mr. Hunt: I second it.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

The question was called for.

Mr. Gilbert: What are we voting on?

The Chairman: "That it is the sense of this Convention that the various Chapters should prepare codes of ethics, as these may be determined by local conditions, submitting these codes to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, to aid it in preparing a general code."

Mr. Gilbert: Is discussion still in order?

The Chairman: It is, sir.

Mr. Gilbert: I beg to point out simply this, that that reverses the intention of the motion absolutely.

The Chairman: The motion has been withdrawn.

Mr. Gilbert: The motion having been withdrawn-

The Chairman (interrupting): This becomes an original motion.

Mr. Gilbert: If I understand it correctly, the motion is withdrawn. Then Mr. Barber's amendment to Mr. Cook's motion becomes the motion before the house.

Mr. Kohn: Exactly.

Mr. Gilbert: Very well, then, Mr. Cook's motion for the amendment of Mr. Barber's motion is before the house. I rise to a point of order, that inasmuch as Mr. Cook's motion is contrary to the intent of Mr. Barber's motion it is not in order.

The Chairman: The Chair rules that it is germane to the motion, and that it is in order. The Chair is very much embarrassed.

Mr. Kohn: I just want to say that in accepting Mr. Barber's motion, I did so not realizing that Mr. Cook's amendment had not failed; if Mr. Cook's amendment had not failed, I would not have seconded Mr. Barber's motion.

Mr. Day: The only way to clear up these difficulties is simply to vote on Mr. Cook's proposed amendment in order to gather the sense of the meeting. That will be lost. Personally I oppose Mr. Cook's amendment.

The question was called for.

The Chairman: Are there any further remarks. The question is on Mr. Barber's motion, as amended by Mr. Cook.

Mr. Cram: No, not on Mr. Cook's amendment.

The Chairman: On Mr. Cook's amendment to Mr. Barber's motion. Do you want to have it read? "That it is the sense of the Convention that the various Chapters should prepare codes of ethics, as these may be determined by local conditions, submitting these codes to the American Institute of Architects to aid in preparing a general code."

Mr. Day: I rise to a point of order as it would be if it were amended in accordance with Mr. Cook's desire. That is not the thing we are voting upon. We are voting upon a certain amendment proposed by Mr. Cook. If you will make clear the difference between the thing as proposed by Mr. Barber and as proposed by Mr. Cook, then we will vote more intelligently. [Applause.]

The Chairman: I was reading the resolution and combining the amendment, so that you would have it, but the resolution which Mr. Barber presented will be, "that it is the sense of the Convention that the various Chapters should prepare codes of ethics, as these may be determined by local conditions, submitting these codes to the Board of Directors for endorsement, to serve as an aid in preparing a general code." that is to say, this was amended by Mr. Pond, substituting the word "criticism" for "endorsement," and subsequently amended by Mr. Cook, which is the amendment now before the house, to omit the word "criticism," and "to serve," so that part of the resolution would read as amended—

Mr. Kohn: I believe we are in doubt where the words "endorsement" and "criticism" are to be omitted.

Mr. Cram: I move the adoption of Mr. Pond's amendment.

Mr. Barber: I second the motion.

The Chairman: Mr. Barber accepts Mr. Pond's amendment, and therefore it becomes a substitute for the original motion, and it would read thus, "submitting these codes to the Board of Directors for criticism." The original motion read, "for endorsement."

The Chairman: The original resolution as amended by Mr. Pond's amendment, would read, "That it is the sense of the Convention that the various Chapters should prepare codes of ethics, as those may be determined by local conditions, submitting these codes to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects for criticism, and to aid it in preparing a general code and in determining questions of alleged unprofessional practice that may come before it."

Mr. Cram: I move striking out the last clause—"in determining questions of alleged unprofessional practice."

Mr. Pond's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Litchfield: There has recently passed to his rest, Mr. President, an upright and capable architect, a true and lovable man, some time supervising architect of the Treasury Department, William Martin Aiken. It seems to me that this Convention should not adjourn before appointing a committee to prepare appropriate resolutions which may be spread upon the minutes, and I move you, therefore, that a committee of three be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions to be spread upon the minutes of this Convention.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Cram: I move that a committee be appointed by the Chair to draft appropriate resolutions with regard to the deaths of Mr. Stone, Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Hale, and other members of the Institute who have died during the year.

The President: You have heard Mr. Cram's motion that a committee act in each case, to draft resolutions in the case of Mr. Stone, at one time Vice-President of the Board of Directors, and at one time Secretary of the Institute.

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Kelsey: I wish to move that a similar resolution be passed on the death of the late brilliant young architect, Mr. Herbert Hale.

Adopted.

Mr. Day made a similar motion in reference to Mr. Hornblower, which was adopted.

The President: It is moved that like resolutions be adopted covering the death of each of the members who have died during the past year.

This was adopted.

The President: You have heard Mr. Barber's motion that in case of each of the members by name it be spread upon the records that resolutions have been passed of a like character.

Adopted.

Mr. Cram: I move that, as a mark of respect, if the Secretary has a list of the members who have died during the past year, that that list be read, the Convention standing.

The President: It is so ordered without putting it to a vote.

Thereupon the Convention rose, and the Secretary proceeded with the reading of the list of members who died during the preceding year: J. L. Smithmeyer, E. I. Nickerson, Leopold Eidlitz, C. J. Clarke, Henry Hyde Dwight, Oscar Cobb, Jos. C. Hornblower, Alfred Stone, Herbert D. Hale, Bernard Vonnegut, Wm. Martin Aiken.

Mr. LaFarge: I understand that the President of the Institute was requested some time ago by the Chairman of the Conservation Commission, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, to appoint a committee of the Institute to confer with that commission, and that the President, in accordance with Mr. Pinchot's request did appoint such a committee, consisting of Mr. James Knox Taylor, Mr. Glenn Brown, and the President.

In view of the fact that the President of the Institute was invited by the President of the United States to attend the conference of the governors, and also in view of the hope raised by the suggestion of Senator Newlands' very eloquent speech, that we make an effort to secure something like representation upon this great conservation committee, I should like to move you, sir, that the committee appointed by the President of the Institute at Mr. Pinchot's request be made a standing committee.

The motion was duly seconded.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the committee appointed by the President of the Institute in connection with the Conservation Commission should be made a standing committee. Mr.

Brown calls my attention to the fact that the exact form of the proposed motion would require an amendment to the By-Laws, and Mr. Day suggests that it shall be a committee of the Institute instead of a standing committee. If Mr. LaFarge will accept that, the resolution will be put.

Mr. LaFarge: I accept it. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Perkins: Mr. President, we have had the benefit of the assistance and advice of ex-presidents and ex-vice-presidents at this Convention who have not had the opportunity to vote upon questions before the house, and the condition has occurred to some of us as anomalous, and as apt to cause a loss to the Convention—I refer to Mr. Post and Mr. Mundie, and also to other instances of a similar nature at past conventions, for which reason I submit the following resolution, Mr. President—

"Resolved, that the Board of Directors be requested to submit at the next Convention an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws giving the powers and privileges of delegates to ex-presidents and ex-first vice-presidents and ex-second vice-presidents attending the Convention, if they do not appear as delegates from their respective Chapters."

The motion was duly seconded and adopted.

Mr. Litchfield: It seems to me proper that before adjourning we should pass a resolution denoting our deep appreciation to the President of the United States, Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Bacon, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps for their interest in the recent Saint-Gaudens memorial service.

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Allen: There is one suggestion that has been spoken of, that in view of the financial state of the Institute, it appears that there is very little money to begin the movement for the establishment of a Bureau of Fine Arts. That, I think, after the remarks of Senator Newlands yesterday, should be cared for by this Institute, and it seems to me that if the members here would subscribe, and I should be very glad to head the list, it would put that committee in a position to begin the work toward the establishment of that Bureau. I would rise to a point of information. I would like to know whether there are any funds for the purpose of the committee to prosecute that work.

Mr. Cram: I am heartily in sympathy with the object of Mr. Allen's motion. Might it not be well to inquire of the Committee on the Proposed Bureau of Fine Arts if that method commends itself to them? It seems to me very desirable that this whole matter should be left as fully as possible in their hands, and any course they might recommend toward the raising of the funds would be the one that we as a Convention should endorse.

The President: Mr. Allen, your inquiry was whether a fund existed which can be placed at the disposal of the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts—the only fund that the Institute has is its regular revenue from, as you all know, its publications, its membership dues, and its initiation fees, and that fund is just about enough to run the committees and carry on the work. Such portion of it as can be assigned to the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts will be so assigned, but it will not be sufficient for anything like the propaganda that was proposed.

Mr. Allen: It seems to me that in view of the fact that we are so near adjourning, some method should be adopted here by the Convention to assist the committees, in order that they could follow their work with the greatest facility possible. I do not know whether Mr. Cram's method will carry the matter out or not. I should like to have some method adopted which would help that cause.

The President: You have heard Mr. Allen's motion. You have heard in the previous reports and discussions of this Convention the recommendation that there should be no subscription lists, if I state it rightly, that will create what might be called a moneyed aristocracy, or indicate a moneyed aristocracy within the Institute. There must be some ways and means provided—the Institute is carrying on its work with the smallest annual dues of any Institute I know of, and with the smallest initiation fees, and if we are going to carry on this work, that is worth while, we have got to have more money. Do I understand Mr. Allen made a motion?

Mr. Allen: I did not make it in the form of a motion, but realizing the necessity of funds, and if the Convention thought it advisable, then I would be very glad to make a motion that the members be asked—any who are so disposed—that they may make any offering that they please for the purpose of furthering the action of that committee.

The President: You make the motion?

Mr. Allen: I say, if it is advisable, if it is in order I would make a motion that the members be asked for any subscriptions that they might like to give for the furtherance of the work of the committee toward the establishment of the Bureau of Fine Arts.

The President: If the notice has been seconded, I will of course put it, stating, however, the practice that has been laid down heretofore, that this Convention is averse to asking subscriptions within the membership. I will put the motion if it is seconded.

I think we all understand what Mr. Allen desires to do and I think, speaking informally, it is entirely correct and desirable, but I am confronted with a resolution which was passed in this Convention.

Mr. Young: I would suggest that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Chapters, and request each Chapter to raise funds for this stated purpose, and to take action immediately or as soon as possible after receiving the communication.

The President: Mr. Allen's resolution was not seconded.

Mr. Young: That the Secretary be instructed to state the purpose of this committee, and request each Chapter to raise a fund among its own members for the purpose of carrying out the stated project.

The President: It is moved—is it seconded?

Mr. Morris: In view of the fact that we are in need of funds, in view of the fact that the dues of the Institute are so small, the tremendous importance of the Bureau of Fine Arts, and of the great interest that has been expressed in that connection, I venture to make a motion, if it is in order, that the dues and initiation fees of the American Institute be doubled.

The motion was duly seconded.

The President: Mr. Morris's motion is not in order, as Mr. Young's motion was seconded, I regret to say. Mr. Young's motion was that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the various Chapters, with a view to asking them to raise funds. Am I right in that?

Mr. Young: Yes, sir.

The President (continuing): That motion was seconded. I will further explain, and I think it will be obvious, that Mr. Morris's motion, which I cannot formally put, would mean an amendment of the By-Laws, which this Convention cannot do without having given previous notice.

Mr. Brown: The chairman of the Committee is not here. I think it would be better if the Committee could formulate some scheme which they thought best for raising the money, and then submit it to the Board. I think the Committee would consider the matter and formulate some definite scheme which would not affect the purse of the Institute. I think if it is left in the hands of the Committee, it will really be better.

The President: Mr. Young withdraws his motion. Mr. Brown moves that the matter of raising the funds to procure the work of the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts be referred to the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts to formulate a method and report to the Board of Directors.

Adopted.

The President: As to the appointment of the Committee, the Chair announces that the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts will consist of the same members who constituted the committee last year; as to the Committee on Resolutions relative to deceased members, the Chair appoints Mr. Litchfield, Mr. Cram, and Mr. Walter Cook.

Mr. Cram: Mr. President, if I am in order, I should like to move a reconsideration of that portion of the report of the Committee on Reports of Special Committees which deals with resolutions offered in connection with the report of the Committee on Relations with other Societies. Am I wrong?

The President: Did you vote for the resolution?

Mr. Young: I voted for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Day: I voted for the resolution, and I do not know what Mr. Cram is proposing, because I think we treated the matter most indirectly.

The President: Mr. Cram's motion has been made for reconsideration of the action taken on the report of the Committee on Relations to other Societies. You have heard the motion. Are there any remarks?

Mr. Cook: I beg pardon if I am not speaking exactly to this motion, but at the time this report of the Committee on the Reports of Special Committees was made, the understanding of the chairman was that those reports should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions; that the Committee on Resolutions should consider this report and its recommendations were made, and in those cases in which the resolu-

tions were formulated in this report should either present them or not, as it deemed best; in cases in which certain resolutions were only written and not formulated, that they should formulate them. I understand that committee was composed of Mr. Post, Mr. Mundie and Mr. Mead. Now, that has not been done as yet, and I make inquiry as to what precise action has been taken by the Convention on any one of the specific recommendations which were made in our report. I will ask Mr. Day to inform you.

Mr. Day: The report of Mr. Cook's committee contained numerous resolutions and also recommendations. That report was adopted by this Convention. The adoption of the report containing resolutions carried with it the adoption of the resolutions, therefore the resolutions in the report have been adopted by this Convention, and one of those of which Mr. Cram speaks was certainly a most indirect resolution.

The President: That portion of the report of the Committee on the Reports of Special Committees in relation to the report on allied organizations or other societies was adopted.

Mr. Cram: I should like to move the substitution in place of the resolutions offered by the Committee on Special Committees, the general terms of which were that this Committee should be continued with instructions to report to the next Convention the following: "Resolved, that the importance of this subject requires that the Committee bear the closest relation to the Board. Therefore the Committee is disdischarged, and the Board is directed either to reappoint the old or appoint a new committee instructed by the Board and required to report thereto from time to time."

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cook: I want to rise to ask that the Convention show its appreciation of the efforts which have been made from all sides toward the very splendid exhibition of Saint-Gaudens' works, which has done so much, I think, to render the Convention not only a success, as it always is but a brilliant success; and I wish, therefore, to move that this Institute express its heartfelt thanks to all who have contributed toward the success of the exhibition, and first and principally to the Secretary of the Institute, Mr. Glenn Brown, who has given his time and his efforts and his talent. [Applause.]

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Barney: My object in making this motion is simply to have a definition of principle—"Whereas, through a mistaken idea as to the proper construction to be put upon the Schedule of Minimum Charges adopted December 16, 1908, certain members of the American Institute of Architects might sustain financial loss, it is

"Resolved, that it is the spirit of this meeting that the Schedule is in no way mandatory, and will be the universal practice neither in the large cities nor throughout the country, and can be disregarded at any time with perfect propriety." [Laughter.]

The President: Mr. Barney is offering a serious resolution. Is the resolution seconded?

Mr. Carrère: For the purpose of discussion, I will second it.

The President: I should say that Mr. Carrère's second, under the conditions offered, might prolong discussion and delay the business of the Convention. If it is simply seconded, without being for the purpose of discussion, it would be more nearly within the rules of order.

Mr. Carrère: I second it.

The President: Mr. Carrère seconds the motion.

The question was called for by several members.

The President: Is there any discussion? [No response.] All in favor of Mr. Barney's resolution say Aye.

Mr. Barney: Aye. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morris: In order to bring the matter before the Convention, I move that it is the sense of the Convention that the Board be requested to give the required notice of an amendment to the By-Laws, the Constitution, whichever it may be, of a proposal to increase the dues for membership and initiation to such an extent as they may deem proper and bring it before the next Convention.

Mr. Carrel: I second the motion.

Mr. Carrel (interrupting): I wish to say a few words about this increase. The Brooklyn Chapter has felt for the last four years that the soliciting or the asking of contributions from a delegate was undignified and our representatives spoke to that effect last year. The additional expenses and work laid out for the coming year also warrants this proposed action, and the entire Brooklyn Chapter and their Board of Directors are heartily in favor of such a motion.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Morgan: Is the manner and place of holding the next session of the Institute in order at this time?

The President: It is in order.

Mr. Morgan: If so, I desire to present the name of the city of Los Angeles, and to recommend the next session of the Institute be held in California. The California Chapter most heartily endorses Los Angeles as having every and any attraction, besides its beautiful climate. Its residents are made up of people from all parts of the United States, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other well known centers. If you go there, you will not be among strangers. We want to keep all parts of this great United States in touch with one another, and the West should be considered; and if in the wisdom of this body it is considered proper that the next meeting should be held at any other place than Washington, we would most heartily ask you to make Los Angeles, California, the next place for holding the Convention of this Institute. [Applause.]

The President: I am sure that the Convention has heard with great pleasure Mr. Morgan's very agreeable and very courteous invitation extended by him through the Chapter of Southern California. I am confident that it would give great pleasure to every member of the Institute who could so attend to do so, particularly in that locality where there never has been held so far any Convention of the Institute. Mr. Morgan's invitation carries with it, as I understand it, the suggestion that if it is found practicable to hold the Convention at some other point than Washington, that then his invitation is extended for the purpose not of intervening any policy of the Institute that might be better forwarded by holding the Convention at Washington.

Therefore the invitation which Mr. Morgan has extended will be transmitted to the Board of Directors, with the understanding that the Board will give it the fullest consideration. and will appoint, as usual, the place of the Convention as may be determined for the best interests of the Institute.

Mr. Rosenheim: I desire to second Mr. Morgan's motion to hold the next Convention in Los Angeles, and hope the Chair will get the sense of the Convention before adjournment on this question, even although it is usually considered and decided by the Board. The President: Mr. Morgan, is your invitation made in the form of a motion?

Mr. Morgan: Yes, you can consider it a motion.

The President: Mr. Morgan makes a motion that it be the sense of the Convention that if the Convention is held at any other city than Washington next year, it will be held in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Rosenheim seconds the motion.

Mr. Litchfield: I think perhaps it would be proper for me, as acting secretary of the New York Chapter, to advise the Convention that the possibility of holding the next meeting of the Convention in New York was discussed by the executive committee of the New York Chapter, and that it was unanimously resolved that the meeting of the American Institute of Architects should be regularly held in the City of Washington. [Applause.]

The President: Are there any other remarks?

Mr. Litchfield: Mr. Morgan's motion was to the effect that if the meeting should be held in any other city than Washington that they would like to have the next Convention in Los Angeles. It is meant, as I understand from that, that if it is the sense of the meeting to hold the future conventions in Washington, that he does not wish to interfere with his motion.

The President: It was so understood.

A Member: I should like also to second Mr. Morgan's motion, and I should like to see this Convention held in Los Angeles for more than one reason. One point should not be overlooked. One very noted speaker. Senator Newlands, is from the West.

Mr. Perkins: Before putting it, I should like to say that the delegation from the Illinois Chapter largely appreciates and seconds the invitation from California.

The President: Are there any further remarks?

Mr. Hunt: As one of the four delegates from southern California, I want to impress the Convention that southern California is not trying to "rub itself in." We have always understood that conventions went alternately to other cities. We have always dreamed of getting the Convention to come to California, and we are just as much in earnest over the notion of having—some of us are—of having the meetings at

Washington as are any of the members we have met here, but if the Convention does continue to move around the country, we are prepared to see that the Convention is well taken care of, and this invitation is a genuine invitation, properly backed.

The President: I am sure that every member of the Convention heartily appreciates the very courteous invitation and the very courteous way in which it is expressed, and that it would give every man present great pleasure to accept it, if it seemed wise to do so. The question before the house is Mr. Zantzinger's motion to commit. Mr. Zantzinger has moved to commit this motion to the Board of Directors.

The amendment was duly seconded.

The motion was adopted.

The President: I remember at a large meeting of the Boston Society of Architects some years ago, when for the first time the mural decorations painted by Abbey and Sargent for the Public Library had been opened to the public view, that the President of the Society notified Abbey and Sargent to come to their meeting and to dine with them. After the meeting some speeches of appreciation were made and these artists were asked to say something regarding their own works. Sargent arose and said, "I do not know. I was asked to paint a picture, and I painted it, and it speaks for itself. I have nothing to say." And sat down. Whereupon one of the scholarly and eloquent members of this Boston Society arose and said, "I will undertake to say for Mr. Sargent what he does not say for himself," and made them an eloquent expression of appreciation of Sargent's work, and Abbey's work, and the importance of it to the art of the country.

I cannot undertake to speak with equal eloquence, nor with equal propriety in this case, for I also was a member of the Committee that helped to install the Saint-Gaudens exhibition, though my own function was so small that it counted absolutely for nothing. I was about to say the whole merit, or almost the whole merit of the whole thing, belonged to Mr. Brown. You have testified to that in your resolution. He first suggested the idea of holding such an exhibition. He has conducted the whole matter from the beginning, secured the speakers, organized the matter up to a point where it was but a matter of routine for the Committee to carry it on. The design of the installation is entirely

his; the color arrangement is entirely his; the placement of these decorations, and so on. But I need not elaborate. I want to say that, knowing Mr. Brown as I do, and Saint-Gaudens as I did, that this was done not alone for the American Institute of Architects, but as a personal tribute of great love and affection for Saint-Gaudens himself, and if I had skill in the proper use of words to express it I might say it is a beautiful aspect of the personal affection of our Institute.

It was moved and carried that the Convention take a recess until the next session at two o'clock.

## SEVENTH SESSION.

DECEMBER 17, 1908, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Convention was called to order by President Gilbert.

The President: Having finished the regular order of business as provided by the programme, there remains now the introduction of new business or miscellaneous business of any character whatever that may be offered at this time. Are there any motions? (After several minutes): I will ask your patience for a few minutes, as I have been notified of a motion which a member desires to offer, and the member appears to be absent from the room.

Mr. Young: Having voted in the affirmative—in fact, I was one of the seconders of a motion that related to the request that the Board of Directors submit to the next Convention, or possibly add, certain names to those eligible to vote. During the noon hour there has been some discussion among the men who were mostly interested in bringing the matter forward, and it has occurred to some of us, including Mr. Perkins. who made the original motion, that possibly in making the motion it was made broader than there was any intention, and I would, therefore, move that we reconsider the action of the morning session requesting the Board of Directors to report a possible amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, with the idea that those who made this motion would like to change it, making it read in such manner as to give past presidents a vote at conventions, but not so enormously to increase the votes of non-elected members as would the motion as originally put, which included vice-presidents, past vice-presidents and past second vice-presidents. I move you, sir, that this matter be taken up for reconsideration.

The President: Is the motion seconded?

A Member: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Young, and seconded, that the Convention reconsider the resolution adopted at the morning session

relative to giving privileges of voting at future conventions to presidents, ex-presidents and vice-presidents who may appear otherwise than as delegates.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Carrel: I move that the Board of Directors be empowered to recommend to the next Convention an amendment allowing the past presidents of the American Institute of Architects all the privileges of delegates.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Medary: We have in the Institute a rule that no person shall become a member of the Institute unless he is a member of a Chapter. I do not know of any ruling the other way. This being the case, should a man become a member of a Chapter without at that time signifying his intention to become a member of the Institute? It seems to me that the same principle should work both ways and I should be very glad to hear any discussion on the advisability of such a rule.

The President: I will ask Mr. Day to take the chair.

Mr. Day thereupon took the chair.

The Chairman: The question raised by Mr. Medary is one that often confuses those who are not fully conversant with the affairs of the Institute, and I think it also confuses those who *are* conversant with the affairs of the Institute.

Mr. Medary points out that, in order to become a member of the American Institute of Architects, a man must first be a member of a Chapter, unless he lives in a territory where there is no Chapter, in which case he belongs to the Chapter-at-Large. Mr. Medary asks, however, whether the converse of that proposition is true; whether, namely, a person who is a member of a Chapter must necessarily be a member of the Institute. Now, we know that is not so. There are a good many members of Chapters who are not members of the Institute, and there has been made a very general effort through the Chapters to get such Chapter members into the Institute. Some Chapters have so far succeeded that they have now left only two or three members who are not members of the Institute. I think the point Mr. Medary wishes to raise is as to the wisdom of enacting legislation which would require a man, at the time of becoming a member of a Chapter, to declare

his intention of becoming a member of the Institute. This matter has been discussed in the Philadelphia Chapter, and among the delegates. The thought in that Chapter was to obtain the sense of this Convention as to whether it would be wise to consider the preparation of a By-Law which would make a man declare that he intends to become a member of the Institute—make him submit his name within a year for membership in the Institute; and, if he fails to become a member of the Institute, then he would have agreed in advance that he will cease to be a member of the Chapter. Do I properly explain it?

Mr. Medary: Exactly: It is necessary to offer a resolution to have any action by this Convention. I would offer as my resolution that it is the sense of this Convention that the individual Chapters should use such restrictions affecting those men who, in future, apply for membership in Chapters. I do not think we could go much farther——

Mr. Perkins: My first thought is adverse, and before I speak to that effect I should like to ask Mr. Medary or yourself, Mr. Chairman, just what the object of such a resolution is.

The Chairman: For the sake of discussion, will someone second the motion?

A Member: I second the motion.

The Chairman: The motion is seconded. Mr. Medary, will you answer Mr. Perkins?

Mr. Medary: The thought was brought up in the Philadelphia Chapter, because it seemed a curious state of affairs that a man could not become a member of the Institute unless he was a member of the Chapter, and at the same time we could have members in the Chapter who might, a year or so later, fail of being elected members of the Institute, the object of the Chapter being to represent locally what the Institute stands for, and if we take a man into the Chapter and later he fails to become a member of the Institute, we felt that he was not a desirable member of the Chapter if he was not a desirable member of the Institute.

Mr. Martindale: I represent a Chapter that is composed of members who are practicing in comparatively small cities, and I know that in our Chapter—I say this with all due respect to the membership—there are a number of very excellent men whom I have endorsed

for membership in the Chapter, but who are not men I would like to endorse for membership in the Institute. I think, for the good of the profession, for the elevation of the profession in general, it is well to have these men interested in the Chapter, to work together for the advancement of architecture, and I think that the Chapter can do these men good. But I know there are a number of men in our Chapter I would willingly endorse for the Chapter whom I could not endorse for membership in the Institute. I think it would be exceedingly unfortunate if we made any rule requiring these men to apply for membership in the Institute, and then their own Chapter members have to refuse to endorse them.

Mr. Perkins: I hope the motion will not prevail, as it smacks of dictation, and is what we might call a local matter. I feel that arbitrary rulings, as far as possible, should be confined, and that all such matters should be left to the spontaneous desire and right thinking of individuals in the Chapters. I believe that all such matters should be adjusted at their source, rather than at the culminating elevation of this Institute. I believe Mr. Medary's point is somewhat confused by the words could and would. He asks, first, that every person express his intention to become a member of the Chapter. That is all that a Chapter could possibly do touching membership in the Institute. Now, then, such a person comes in with the expressed intention of joining the Institute when he can. Later on, he finds he cannot. I believe, even after that, he should have the benefit of Chapter membership. I feel that the Chapters should have jurisdiction in this matter.

A Member: I believe the Institute is the higher body, and the Chapters are subordinate to the Institute. The Chapters are local and are acquainted with the men who come before them, and more capable of judging as to their fitness. When they find they are becoming fitted to become members of the Institute, their recommendation should be made.

Mr. Myron Hunt: We had in California a case which will illustrate what might happen. A young man graduated from Cornell last June. He had had two or three years' summer work in various offices. He is an awfully nice fellow; he has ability and some day he is going to be an architect. He came around to the offices he had worked in and he

found he could not get back. He did what some of us did when we started out in life—hung out a shingle. He was given a certificate as architect in the State of California, so he was not in the embarrassing position he would have been in otherwise. Someone gave him a two-thousand-dollar house to build; someone else a three-thousanddollar house; I think perhaps he had three commissions to execute. We had a very interesting meeting of the Chapter just before I came away, at which he had on the walls drawings from a number of the schools, and we had this man invited because we knew he would be interested; he was there as a guest of the Chapter. He had been made a certified architect as the result of his diploma; he had been passed by the State board; he had a shingle out. It was suggested that he would like to join the Chapter. I got an application for him, but shortly found he could come in only as a junior member. He must have practiced. I understand, a year before he can be admitted as an associate. It is just possible that this organization would want to have him very much five years from now; it is also possible that his experience during the next year would be limited so that he would not be eligible. It seems to me that this condition which exists is our only present solution of one of the problems which you have to work out, the problem of education, the problem of advancing members. It is automatically working itself out. We have men in our Chapter who are really excellent members, but are not eligible to membership in the Institute. It strikes me as a most admirable gradation.

Mr. Medary: I would like to say in that connection that I had in mind the fact that one of the reports—on Allied Societies, I think—to-day, contained a recommendation that there be a junior grade of some sort in the Institute itself, which, I think, would cover your point.

Mr. Cram: I believe I can explain this matter to Mr. Medary. I think that the recommendation of that committee was not that there should be a junior membership in the Institute but that there should be a category of men allied to the Institute forming a student body, but in no sense a part of the Institute.

The Chairman: Students of the Institute, but not members of the Institute?

Mr. Cram: Students of the Institute.

Mr. I. K. Pond: I should dislike very much to see the Convention take any steps against the freedom of the Chapters in the matter, or to limit the membership of the Chapters in any regard whatever beyond what it now does in the Constitution and By-Laws. I should like each Chapter to have the privilege of making as many classes of members as it chooses—anything to build up the interest in the Chapter and strengthen its work; honorary members, allied members, junior members, as the conditions dictate. The more interest we can get in the Chapters, the more interest we are going to have in the general body later. We ought not to do anything to curtail the interests of the Chapters.

Mr. Zantzinger: It seems to me that it is largely a matter of definition of terms. If we have a central body and that central body has Chapters, the idea of the man in the street would be that all the members of the Chapter would be members in the central body. It seems to me that Mr. Medary's motion might be amended to read that the professional members, on presenting themselves for such election, should agree to present themselves within a year for membership in the national body. It is, as Mr. Pond says, our desire that we should have as many men in the Chapters and as much interest in them as possible. It is not the idea of this motion of Mr. Medary's to limit membership; it is rather to increase it—the membership in our national body. Then I would move to limit the application of Mr. Medary's proposal to professional members of Chapters.

The Chairman: Is the amendment seconded?

Mr. Medary: I accept the amendment.

The Chairman: Mr. Medary accepts the amendment.

Mr. Briggs: In the Connecticut Chapter we have a very strong inducement for all associate members and all junior members to become members of the Institute, for we have a law in that Chapter that no member can be an officer in the Chapter unless he is a member of the Institute. The rule works very well. Every man who comes in wishes sooner or later to have something to say in the Chapter and in the Institute, and to do so he must become a member of the Institute.

The Chairman: Mr. Boyd, won't you preside?

Mr. Boyd took the chair.

A Member: I trust this motion will not prevail. It seems to me that, as Mr. Carrel has pointed out, our By-Laws are sufficiently complete, and any change such as that which is proposed will tend to lower the importance of membership in the Institute. Membership in the American Institute of Architects should mean something, and no By-Law should be adopted which would tend to rush members from Chapter membership ahead of their time.

The Chairman: Is there any further discussion?

Mr. Medary: I think I may save time by repeating the sense of the motion; that it is the sense of the Convention that it recommend to Chapters that persons seeking membership in the Chapters, at the time of their application shall signify their intention to become members of the Institute, and failing eventually to be elected to the Institute, they cease to be members of the Chapter. Mr. Zantzinger amended that to apply only to those holding professional membership in the Chapter.

Mr. Cram: May I say one word? It seems to me very unfortunate that those intending to, or applying for membership in a Chapter, and retaining membership therein, and then applying for membership in the Institute and being defeated, must therefore resign from the Chapter. A man may be defeated for membership in the Institute for two causes: Either because his professional reputation does not seem to warrant the Institute in admitting him to membership, or because his work does not seem to be up to the standard. Now in the first case it seems entirely right that if a man fails of admission to the Institute because of his manner of conducting his profession, he should resign from the Chapter, but most unjust to this man if he fails of admission to the Institute simply because his work at that time has not reached a certain standard. As the motion stands, therefore, I hope it may be defeated.

Mr. Perkins: I recognize the fact that I have spoken once, but with your permission I would like to add one word. We members of a Chapter do not know, when a man comes in, whether a year later we are going to recommend him or not. He comes in new; we are new

to him and he is new to us. I would not want to accept an application with such a declaration if it were tantamount to endorsing him for membership in the future. I hope the motion will not prevail.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Day: The shape in which the Schedule of Charges was left vesterday was that a certain footnote was to be corrected as to its wording by the Board of Directors, and then the Schedule issued. It was shortly realized that this meant a delay of a month, there probably being no meeting of the Board of Directors until about a month. Therefore, a number of the directors assembled last evening and worked over this note. Mr. I. K. Pond, who was present, suggested a most felicitous wording which permitted the retention of the word cost in the first paragraph, everyone agreeing that the word cost. which we have used for years, is a much better word than value. Therefore, the note as written having received the approval in writing of a majority of the directors, the Schedule has been printed with the word cost in the first paragraph, and with the footnote reading as follows: "The total cost is to be interpreted as the cost of all materials and labor necessary to complete the work, plus contractors' profits and expenses, as such cost would be if all materials were new and all labor fully paid, at market prices current when the work was ordered."

The Chairman: I will now resign in favor of the President.

The President thereupon took the chair.

Mr. Day: What is your pleasure?

A Member: I move the Schedule be accepted as corrected

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Cook: Mr. President, at the Convention last year we adopted a new method of nominating officers; that of appointing what was styled, I believe, a committee, consisting of the vice-presidents of the various Chapters. In operation, this method of nominating officers has not proved, according to what has been told me by several of the members themselves who have served on this committee, an entirely satisfactory one, inasmuch as it would seem that the selection of names for the officers of the Convention should properly be the subject of deliberation, and not the result of an exchange of letters, which is all that has been found practicable under this method. I do not myself

desire to offer any motion. I should prefer that any motion that seems desirable should be made by some disinterested member. The matter has been talked over, and yet I do not feel convinced as to the best method. I think the old method of a nominating committee was certainly preferable; the committee actually met and consulted. It has been suggested that the old method of a nominating committee should be restored, with a proviso that the Nominating Committee should be obliged to place in nomination a certain number of names for officers of the Institute. I do not make this as a motion; if any other member desires to make a motion, I think I should be much obliged to him. If no one does, I will consider the matter settled.

Mr. Boyd: In the absence of Mr. Ittner, who was chairman of the Committee, I would like to state, as a member of the Committee, that the difficulty was due to the fact that when Mr. Ittner was appointed chairman he was in Europe. All the communications sent him apparently remained in his office about two and a half months before any communications were sent to members of the Nominating Committee. This is not saying it would not be desirable to have some members of the Nominating Committee meet—say three or five—and exchange views in addition to the correspondence that takes place.

The President: It would appear that—Mr. Cook has not made a motion—it would appear that Mr. Boyd's suggestion, coming from a member of the Nominating Committee, should have great weight. The real purpose of the Nominating Committee is consultation and advice as among themselves as to the best candidates. That purpose is not served, in my judgment, by correspondence, but by conference. I would say that the Board of Directors felt it its duty to keep its hands off the Nominating Committee. The Committee organized itself, and did its own work. If the Nominating Committee in the future is instructed to have at least one conference of its members before issuing a ticket, and at that conference a certain number—say three or five; what you will—shall constitute a quorum, it seems to me that is the spirit of Mr. Boyd's suggestion. Do you wish to make a motion, or is a motion desired?

Mr. Boyd: I do not like, as a previous member of the Nominating Committee, to make a motion to that effect, but someone else might

move that an Executive Committee of the Nominating Committee be appointed by the chairman of the Nominating Committee to meet for that purpose. Or the provision which you have just stated might be made the subject of a motion.

The President: I will suggest another one: "That it be the sense of the meeting that the Board of Directors, in conference with the chairman of the last Nominating Committee, shall devise such rules as may seem proper for the conduct of the business of the Committee."

Mr. Cram: Is it necessary that a motion should be made? I should like to make that motion in the way in which it has been announced by the President.

The President: Is it seconded? The motion was duly seconded.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Cram, and seconded by Mr. Carrel, that the Board of Directors, in consulation with the chairman of the last Nominating Committee, shall devise rules for the conduct of the business of the Nominating Committee, whereby the Nominating Committee shall be required to hold at least one session for conference, and that a quorum for the transaction of business of said committees shall be established.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Young: Mr. President, there is a matter which I think the other members of our Chapter ought to say something about, and it is along the line of the discussions that have preceded. At our recent Chapter meetings there was a good deal of dissatisfaction. In our Chapter, and I presume in many other Chapters where there are younger men who have as good if not better professional standing than others who are Fellows, who are merely Associates are dissatisfied. And possibly these younger men, while locally very well known, are not sufficiently well known to go before the Board of Directors for advancement, so they feel it is simply an injustice to force them to wait, or perhaps never attain recognition. The suggestion went so far as that in the Chapter a resolution was passed, directing the President of the Chapter to appoint a committee to draft a resolution to present to this meeting, to the effect that the Board of Directors, in considering the names to be presented for fellowship, should consider the previous action of the

Chapter looking toward this end in a more favorable light; that they should heed any suggestion of the sort that came from the authoritative action of the Chapter. That committee failed to come—largely on account of the illness of the President of the Chapter—and therefore no resolution was presented. I am entirely unauthorized in presenting any resolution here, but I felt that I should call the attention of the Institute to the fact suggested, because these young men who are ambitious to become Fellows lost interest and the Institute probably loses very good men as Fellows because of the impossibility of getting what they consider is their due. I merely state this because there is no other way of getting it before the Convention.

The President: Mr. Young's suggestion will undoubtedly be given great weight. Is there any further business?

Mr. Barber: I move that it is the sense of the Convention that the Nominating Committee be instructed in preparing the ticket, to propose at least twice as many candidates for each office as there are vacancies to be filled.

A Member: I second the motion. The President: Is there any debate?

Mr. Barber: My reason for making the motion is this—we have heard a great deal of discussion about the putting of one man for each office on the ticket. As soon as there are any nominations from the floor, it is only natural that the candidate already named feels a little hesitancy, feeling that possibly there is opposition to him. I feel, inasmuch as the nominations should be free and general, and the members of the body voting should have the right to select from a number, a great deal of this confusion and embarrassment could be removed by the naming of more than one member for each vacancy. I have made that motion in order to accomplish that.

The President: Mr. Barber, will you give me a copy of that resolution? I understand it is written out.

Mr. Barber: I would like to see the motion amended so as to eliminate two names for the office of president. Assuming that it is always desirable to obtain a second man, it would make him simply put his head upon the block to be second man on the ticket when the President has been nominated for a second term.

The President: I think Mr. Barber is amending his own resolution before he makes it—which is very satisfactory, I believe. I think I will take the opportunity to say that the American Institute of Architects, in its several Conventions in the last fifteen years, has adopted almost every form of making nominations. There is no form of nomination that is not subject to some objection. Somebody's head must go upon the block, or somebody must retire, or you must have two committees with two ballots, or some other arrangement, but you will find no ideal method. If Mr. Barber is now ready to present his motion in form the Chair is ready to present it to the Convention.

I do not see, myself—without arguing the motion, but simply to fill the time—I do not see, myself, why my successor should be subject to the peculiar embarrassment of remaining alone in glory at the head of the ticket, and then if anyone else is nominated to feel that they must immediately withdraw.

Mr. Barber: I make my resolution corrected—"Resolved that it is the sense of the Convention that the Nominating Committee be instructed in preparing the annual ticket for nominations of officers of the Institute, to present at least three names of candidates—three times the number of candidates for the offices as there are vacancies to be filled, excepting in the case of renomination of the President."

Mr. Cook: I second the motion.

The President: I think the Chair will take the responsibility of not standing too closely on parliamentary law. Mr. Barber's motion is seconded by Mr. Cook.

Mr. Cram: I should like to suggest, before the question is put on this amended form of the motion, whereby the office of President is excepted from this expression on the part of the Institute, that all we are voting on is the question of whether we shall express an opinion. It is not, I believe, binding upon the Nominating Committee. Otherwise they may, if they see fit, nominate three men for each office with the exception of president, if they wish to have the president then in office nominated for the next year. It seems like an invidious distinction to cut out one office, naming all the others. I should prefer to see the motion go through in its original form as the sense of the Convention, not binding on the Nominating Committee, they to use their own discretion—

The President: I think the sense of the Convention is practically binding upon the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Day: If it is not binding, they would regard it so; they would endeavor to carry it out in good faith.

Mr. Rosenheim: I would like to see the motion amended so as to cover directors as well as officers.

Mr. Day: It goes without saying.

The President: There is no amendment to the resolution as it now stands before the house. Mr. Barber is simply writing out his resolution in accordance with his latest data. I was about to suggest that that resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions but as [laughter] it is seconded——

Mr. Barber: Mr. President, I have made one or two snapshot motions in this Convention. We used up a good deal of time this morning trying to get a motion straightened out; therefore I will make this motion an original motion.

The President: Does your seconder consent?

Mr. Barber: (continuing): "Resolved, that it is the sense of the Convention that the Nominating Committee be instructed in preparing the annual nominations for officers and directors of the Institute, to propose at least three times as many candidates for each office as there are vacancies to be filled."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Briggs: I do not know whether this comes before the Convention or not—the question where the next Convention will be held.

The President: That comes before the Board of Directors. The Convention is always ready to receive invitations, and in this morning's session such an invitation was extended and referred to the Board of Directors. Any other invitation would be heartily welcomed; which is tantamount to saying, "I should be delighted to be invited to your house for dinner, but I do not know whether I would accept."

Is there any further business? If there is no further business before the Convention, I will make the announcement that the annual dinner of the Convention occurs to-night in the hall adjoining at eight o'clock; but the delegates—the members of the Convention—are to meet at half past seven in the lobby of the adjacent room; that is,

coming out of the elevator, go around that way (indicating), so that they can be seated—so that the whole body of the Institute can be seated before the guests of the Institute are conducted into the room.

The Institute has always conducted these dinners with some ceremony, and it is desirable that it should be done so to-night. The guests will assemble in this room, and promptly at eight o'clock will be conducted into the dining-room, at which time I trust the delegates—the members of the Convention seated at the tables—will see fit to rise to give the usual courteous expression of welcome in that way.

I will say further that among the speakers to-night—and the speeches, will be, I understand, very limited—will be the Honorable James Bryce, Ambassador from Great Britain [applause]; President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; Senator Newlands [applause]; Mr. Howard Pyle; Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, and one or two toasts may be proposed without speeches—proposed by guests of the Institute. Are there any further announcements?

The President: Is there any further business before the Convention? A Member: I move we adjourn.

Another Member: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that we do now adjourn sine die. All in favor of the motion please signify by saying Aye; the contrary, No. The motion is carried and the Convention stands adjourned.



## BANQUET.

NEW WILLARD HOTEL, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1908.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to propose a toast to the President, and request that you will drink it standing. The President of the United States!

(Toast.)

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to propose, in recognition of the presence of his Ambassador, a toast to the King; drink standing.

(Toast.)

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce the Ambassador from Great Britain, Mr. James Bryce. [Applause.]

MR. BRYCE: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, my first duty is to return to you my hearty thanks for the honor that you have done to my Sovereign and his country in drinking his health here, and drinking it so cordially. I was much touched by the simple manner in which your President gave the toast, "The King." He gave it in the same way in which it might have been given in the year 1759 or 1760 [laughter and applause] when all patriotic hearts were swelling with the news of the victory won on the Plains of Abraham and the winning of all North America for the benefit of the British colonies. Well, a good deal has happened since that time. [Laughter.] A good deal of water has flowed down the Potomac since 1759; but things have got back, or at any rate in spirit and sentiment, to what they were in 1759, [A voice: Right!] and I hope and believe that under this new order of things, when this gigantic republic is managed on its own continent

in its own way, the ties of sentiment, feeling and affection which unite the two branches of the stock remain as deep and as strong as ever they were before. [Applause.]

It is a great pleasure to be, gentlemen, the guest of the American Institute of Architects, I have always—as a humble layman, not understanding the splendid art of which you are votaries, but esteeming its results—greatly admired your profession, and have thought it must be one of the most agreeable professions to belong to that a man could enter. There is, of course, one drawback connected with it—that vexation which an architect must experience when his beautiful designs for a noble building, grand in its lines and fine in its ornament, are frustrated by the deficient imagination and sordid ideas of the person for whom the building is erected, and who prefers internal comfort to external beauty. That must be and no doubt is a great drawback. [Laughter and applause.] But, after all, all professions have their drawbacks. In the profession of the law it does sometimes happen—I have experienced it myself—that the most eloquent speeches which are directed to secure the acquittal of a guilty man are neglected by a stupid jury. [Laughter.] It does happen in the profession of medicine, and must be sometimes a source of grief to a skilful practitioner. that a person who is diseased and is pronounced incurable subsequently recovers, and that the recovery is attributed not to the skill of the physician but to the strength of the patient's constitution. [Laughter.] It sometimes happens in the profession of the journalist that the efforts which the journalist makes to attain absolute accuracy are not successful flaughterl, and that he does not even get credit for the strenuousness of those efforts. And I confess it is a serious drawback to the profession of the politician and legislator that one-half of one's time and effort is spent, not in the passing of good laws but in preventing the passing of good ones; or, at any rate, in preventing the passing of those which the other side wants to pass. [Laughter and applause.]

You, gentlemen (I am reminded of this by my reference to legislation and the unprofitable character of a great deal of the political work we do), have one great satisfaction, which belongs to you as compared with all those other professions I have been thinking of, namely, you do attain a tangible result. You produce something. There is

the building. It stands there for the world to look at, and for yourself to admire. [Laughter.] It stands; it continues to serve some useful purposes; it is there as something definitely attained and effected; and if after some fifty or sixty years the inadequate construction causes it perchance to fall, by that time it will be forgotten who was the architect [laughter]; and as for yourself, you will not mind any criticism, if it reaches you, because you will be elsewhere, and will no doubt be enjoying a happiness sufficient to make you entirely indifferent to criticism. [Laughter.]

So I come back to this conclusion: that you have, on the whole, a very happy profession; and you ought to think yourselves much better off than most of the votaries of the other learned professions are. And it seems to me you have one great advantage, too—you are following a profession, all the study of which, conducted in examining the great works that have been done before our own time, is in itself thoroughly profitable and delightful.

Now, I cannot honestly say that the whole of the study of the law is enjoyable at all; much of it is artificial; it is written in one way. The statute may give a particular direction, but it might have given any other; there is not necessarily much principle or reason in this matter. But those of you who study your art; those of you who know what has been done by the great architects of former times, and especially those of you—and I suppose this covers most—who pursue the study by examining the noble buildings which have been created by the genius of earlier times in Europe and Western Asia, you have daily an undiluted pleasure in your study. I can remember no happier days than I have spent, and I am sure they would have been even happier had I had the special technical knowledge which you possess, in examining old churches and old castles and old city walls and palaces, especially in the cities of Italy. One can think of no greater or higher pleasure than in seeing what man has done in the pursuit of beauty and convenience than is to be found in following the progress of architecture, from the eleventh down to the eighteenth century, as one sees it in France, Italy, Germany and England. To this I may add that your art has a special claim upon the student, because it is more than any other art the interpreter and the sister of history. There

is nothing that helps so much to a comprehension of history as the study of the buildings of a country. In them you see what the needs of the day were, what the thoughts and ideas of the time were, what its aims were; you see exactly what it sought in the way of defense and in the way of comfort; you see what form of interior structure its religion prescribed for houses of worship; you see by tracing the type of buildings in each particular province or district of a country what were the political influences that operated upon that district at that time; and you are able, in a word, to read out of the buildings of a country much of its history which otherwise might remain unknown. I do not believe that there is anything which could be better done for a student of history than to send him on an architectural tour, and make him interpret the buildings into the history and interpret the history through the buildings. [Applause.]

When one thinks of all the exquisite buildings which adorn such a country as Italy or France, one has to remember that they represent the accumulated ingenuity and talent and labor and taste of many generations of men. None of those generations of men ever had such an opportunity as the architects of the last sixty years have enjoyed. It is true that the architects of the last sixty years, in some ways, have not had quite so free a field, because they have been perhaps more hampered by committees, trustees and municipal councils and other authorities that cannot realize, as did Lorenzo the Magnificent or some equally large-minded prince, that the great architect ought to have carte blanche for the building he has planned. But, apart from that, you have had in this country, and in western Europe also, extraordinary opportunities during the last sixty years. Never, I suppose, was there a time when so many buildings and so many great buildings were erected. I am sorry that in England we have used our opportunities in one respect rather badly. We have committed a crime which you here could not commit—I hope you would not have committed it; but, at any rate, you could not. We have been restoring our ancient churches, sometimes out of recognition, and in that way we have unfortunately obliterated a great deal of the history that was written in those churches. Within the last twenty-five years, largely owing to the influence of an enlightened band of scholars and artists,

the most conspicuous of whom was William Morris, we have stopped that process as far as possible, but not until a great deal of harm had been done. Here you have not had so many ancient buildings to injure; anyhow you have not injured to anything like the extent we have done. I was, however, about to say that in England we have not made full use of the great opportunities for original genius in architecture which this immense quantity of buildings provided. We have not succeeded there in getting hold of anything like a distinctive style. When we look back upon every century from this to the beginnings of the Romanesque in the tenth or eleventh century, we see that almost every century, almost every half-century, has something distinctive in the style of its time; but if we look in the nineteenth century—the same thing is generally true if we go into France and Germany also—we see a motley array of different styles, attempts made to build sometimes in one and sometimes in another style, and to combine them, and we cannot feel that the result is worthy of the amount of knowledge that has been brought to the work and the amount of money that has been spent upon it.

Here in the United States you seem to me to have made one new departure in which you have gone ahead of us Europeans. Your designs for houses in cities and perhaps even more for suburban houses and seaside houses, etc., have more variety, more freshness, more charm than the parallel designs have in Western Europe. You have certainly made more use of some of the early mediæval forms of architecture than we have succeeded in doing in England, and in that respect I think your recent architecture shows more originality than ours does. But, still, even here I suppose you would agree that you have not succeeded yet in either inventing an absolutely new style, which perhaps may be impossible—after all, the possibilities of invention are limited or in so combining different styles as to make one which shall be distinctive of the nineteenth or twentieth century. Now that is just what we laymen and especially we students of history are longing for. Three or four hundred years hence, when the student of architecture turns back to the preceding centuries he will find, as he comes down from the eleventh to the eighteenth, that there is a regular succession, and that he can fix a building pretty well by its general style

and structure and its mouldings and its ornaments and so forth; but when he comes to the nineteenth century he would be at a loss. Now, is not the time about due when you must be beginning to do something desperate? This proposition is a very presumptuous question for a layman to put, but I put it only as an ignorant layman's question, and it may be that that thing cannot be done; but I feel, projecting myself into the position of the historian of the twenty-fifth century, that it would be an interesting thing for him to be able to realize what the twentieth century was like by its buildings as he realizes what the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth were. Certainly there is still in this country at any rate a great field open for him. I know your wealth, your growth of population, your boldness and grandeur of conception far exceed those that we have in England. I have seen magnificent plans for the decoration of Washington; I have seen a magnificent plan for the rebuilding of a new Chicago out in the lake, which we in England, or indeed anywhere in Europe, would not be able to consider on the score of expense; but expense to you has no terrors. [Laughter.] I won't say that there is nothing that Congress won't do for Washington, because I am told that Congress does hesitate to do things that are desired for Washington; but I know that there is nothing that Chicago fears to do for Chicago, and I dare say that is true of many other cities also. So when I see the gigantic things that are being attempted in New York and Chicago I feel that there is no great enterprise to be attempted in such cities from which its large-minded and liberal citizens will recoil from on the score of cost.

I congratulate you, therefore, gentlemen, not only on the profession to which you belong but on the great opportunities which are open to you. We shall watch you from our side of the Atlantic without any jealousy of your superior wealth, but with admiration of your energy and with high hopes of what you will achieve. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce the President of Columbia University, Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler. [Applause.]

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It may be counted, I think, a fortunate omen that this goodly company of artists

who are men of affairs and of men of affairs who are artists, has been gathered here in the capital of the nation to consider for several days not only matters relating to themselves and their profession, but to consider large and controlling public interests. It is significant, too, that you are able to welcome to your board such eminent representatives of diplomacy, of statemanship and of the world of letters as surround you.

I sometimes wonder what the historian of the twenty-fifth century, of whom the Ambassador has spoken, is going to make out of our nineteenth and twentieth century American life; what he will think of the movements and the tendencies and the personalities and the records which interest us as contemporaries, and which seem important; whether he will find excellence where we think it exists and whether he will give the reward of enconium and appreciation where we think it should be bestowed. The task which we are setting the historian of the future is very different from the task which the past has set us. and yet disillusionment appears to lie very close at hand. I listened the other day to the distinguished historian of Rome, Signor Ferrero, while he dissected the legend of Antony and Cleopatra. He told us that there was nothing sentimental in that relationship, but that it was purely a matter of politics. I asked him whether he expected us to believe that when Antony and Cleopatra spent hours on a Nile boat they were simply "talking tariff." [Laughter.]

It is evident that there have been problems set for us, and that we are setting problems for those who are to come after us, but I wonder whether any historian will fail to notice the extraordinary advance in the sentiment and opinion of our people since the civil war in regard to the matters with which your profession is directly concerned. Has anything happened during the past generation, taking the country as a whole, more significant than the steady and persistent advance in appreciation of the significance of architecture, of its meaning, not only for private enjoyment but for public education? If there be any doubt on that point, it must be resolved, I think, by a study of the United States as it exists structurally to-day, not alone by typical public and private buildings, but by the very large number of buildings, relatively speaking, which appeal to one as having attempted to set forth

something which is worthy of architectural appreciation as compared with the situation down to, let us say, 1870.

You have been considering and discussing, as your record shows, the significance of this movement; what weaknesses in our policies and practices have been developed and what steps should be taken by yourselves and by our public authorities to carry forward this progressive movement more effectually and more rapidly.

Now is it not true that man, like the very lowest animals, expresses himself chiefly, perhaps, in the structures which he builds; in the caves, the huts, the habitations, and the places for one purpose and another—social, political, religious, which his impulses and ambitions and instincts lead him to construct. Is it not true, as Mr. Bryce has just indicated, speaking historically, that there is a most direct and complete connection between the civilization and the thought and the feeling of a people and these forms of external expression; and are we not then dealing, in the side of our cultural activity which you typify and represent, with something that very really goes to the heart of our American life and that enables us in no small degree to measure those of its characteristics which are permanent and praiseworthy?

There are only two things which have ever lasted in this world, and perhaps the second will eventually give way to the marauding tooth of time; but the only two things that have lasted in this world so far are great ideas and great monuments. [Applause.] Nobody—no leader of opinion, or of life or of thought; no nation and no people have ever been able to put anything into history that would last but ideas or monuments. The very deepest craving in the human breast is the craving for immortality. Humans feel it as individuals; they feel it as nations. We envy Egypt, we envy Greece, we envy Rome-not only because of what they were, but because they are; because they have been able to live and because they are real and alive for you and me: and the greatest ambition of this American people is for immortality—to do something, to be something, that will be a permanent element in human history. If experience teaches any one thing more than another, then it teaches us that we can only do that that we can only achieve that end by furnishing history with ideas and with monuments. And five hundred years from now it is the ideas

of your generation and mine and the monuments of your generation and mine that will be looked for to tell the story of a race and a period, the names of whose very leaders may have been almost, if not quite, forgotten. [Applause.]

We have been occupied with stern and serious and material tasks. It was no easy matter to settle and develop this continent and to work out and put in operation a system of government; and it is not strange that the strongest and best of our life has gone for two hundred and fifty years into one or the other of those tasks. But the time has come when those problems are so far onward toward a reasonable and satisfactory solution that we may no longer neglect the graces, the refinements and the arts of life, and we may no longer expect to be measured by a standard different to that which is used for the measurement of other civilized peoples. We are now expected to show that we have entered into our intellectual and æsthetic heritage: that we understand and appreciate what art and architecture mean, and that we care enough for them to use them as forms of individual and national expression; and that is why this Institute of Architects expresses disappointment, expresses surprise, expresses grief when great opportunities are lost, when our resources are not husbanded; when expert skill is not used and when we do not move forward consistently and wisely toward a higher and more satisfactory plane of artistic and architectural achievement in our public life.

You have listened to a report, as your records show, that within no very long period of time the stupendous sum of five hundred millions of dollars has been expended for objects and purposes and structures that had about them or should have had about them an artistic element. That means that our national Government is engaged on an enormous scale, not only in caring for the needs of the people, but in educating the taste of the people, and the practical question is: Will they educate that taste up or will they educate that taste down? [Applause.] There can be no difference of opinion, once the question is stated, that we all want—every one wants—to educate the public taste up. Therefore, the practical query of the moment is one as to ways and means. What can we do that is wise to do? What can we do that is practicable to do that will help us on toward using these national opportunities as

schoolhouses of public taste? We can do one thing and only one: we can so organize the control and supervision of our expenditures for these purposes, that the expenditures shall not be made until the public interest in the matter of taste has been protected. [Applause.]

We ask a sanitary engineer to protect the interests of the public health; we ask the various experts to tell us how most wisely to use the public money to serve the end which the public has in view. Why should we not use the profession which perhaps may be called that of the "esthetic engineer" to protect the public taste; to make it certain that that which is going to stand for a generation, to appeal to thousands of eyes and through thousands of years to scores of appreciative minds and hearts—why shall we not make certain that it appeals in terms of worth and worthiness; in terms of beauty; in terms of refinement; in terms of such proportion, decoration and adaptation as make it literally, however small or however great, a joy forever? [Applause.]

That I conceive to be the essence of the problem of the relation of governmental bodies to the development of the artistic side of public opinion. Simply use on the side of taste, on the side of appreciation and quality of soul, of a spirit which refines and uplifts and glorifies, precisely the same precautions that you use on the side of health and physical safety. Make sure that in protecting the body you do not fail to protect the soul [applause]; and when we are able to agree upon practical and wise steps to this end we shall have gone a long step forward in raising the whole level of public opinion in the United States. It takes a pretty hardened type of human being to live surrounded by the beautiful, and remain an untouched Philistine. We cannot have an educated public taste by isolated beautiful objects. We have got to develop a democratic artistic sense, which has always taken centuries. Why not with us? We have got to develop over these centuries a public sense and a public judgment which will start back in the world of events from the obviously deterrent thing; that will not want to have in the public square, as a public memorial or devoted to an important public use, something which sets the teeth on edge every time one passes it. That can only be done as these cultivating and refining agencies work over long periods of time. Very much can be done in small ways at first to large in the outcome without considerable expense by approaching public opinion on the side of domestic architecture, even

of the humblest kind. There is no earthly reason why even the smallest and remotest farmhouse should be necessarily ugly. A hint, a suggestion, a photograph, a drawing for an expenditure of the fewest hundred dollars might begin in remote and thinly settled rural districts to turn the tide in favor of something that had a little grace, a little beauty, a little ornament, a little adaptation to its site and to its surroundings; and the moment a citizen thinks that the beautiful is important for him he will know it is important for the Government. [Applause.]

The problem, then, appears to me to be a problem of the education of public opinion. First in regard to the large thing, that these permanent historical monuments and ideas are our real title to remembrance and pride, if we are going to have any [applause], and next to the more concrete and specific problem of asking the individual American citizen: What are you going to do about it? What change are you going to make in your plans, your surroundings, your environment, your influence upon bodies municipal, country, state and national, with a view to sharping in some degree in the artistic and architectural reputation and artistic and architectural heritage of the race? We want our share in that, and if we are to have it we must try to get it as others have got it, by caring enough about it to make some sacrifices for it; to see that it is sufficiently worth while to be insisted on as a necessity. The man to whom beauty is a a luxury is uncivilized. [Laughter and applause.] The man to whom beauty is a necessity has risen to a new plane of civilization, and is ready to take a forward step of us and his fellow men. You cannot rest achievement of a national kind in a democracy on the shoulders of the few, or on the shoulders of the select. If it is going to be real, if it is going to be permanent, if it is going to find expression in ways that will last, you have got to bring the great body of public opinion up to a point where it will sustain it. And I commend to you, gentlemen, each in his own way, as the shortest and directest method of arriving at the splendid end which you have conceived and set before you, the education, the refinement and the uplifting by every means in your power the public opinion of our democracy. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce Senator Newlands, who needs no introduction to this assembly. [Applause.]

Senator Newlands: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, after my casual address to the American Institute of Architects yesterday, I feel as if I had shot off all my guns and exhausted my ammunition.

I endeavored then to call your attention to the importance of taking practical methods of forming public opinion regarding the democratization of art, in such a way as to force legislative action. I called your attention to the apathy and the inertia of Congress; how unimportant a factor it was in the creation of public opinion, but how important a factor it was in recording that public opinion in the law. Unfortunately, in Congress the control is ultra-conservative; it is vested largely in men who believe in what is and who are opposed to what ought to be [laughter and applause]; who believe that what is is right, and that what ought to be is dangerous. [Laughter.] And I am inclined to think, from the action of Congress thus far, that it regards art as the most dangerous thing it has to consider. [Applause.]

Now, you are desirous of action, and you are desirous of governmental action, and you have been discussing for a long time questions relating to the organization of a ministry of arts or a bureau of arts; and you have been discussing these matters largely among yourselves, and vou have created among yourselves public opinion upon this subject; but you have not as yet educated the great people, the mass of the democracy of this country, and I would say that it would be well to enter upon this educational work with great energy. Thus far, so far as your expression is concerned, it has related simply to the organization of a bureau of arts by the national Government, that bureau to be largely under the control, as it should be, of a superior council of artists, to be selected, I hope (though I am not sure you have made expression upon that subject) by artists and not by politicians. [Applause.] And in all of these matters, recollect that I am not giving you the view of a man who claims to be at all versed in art, but simply of a politician struggling to be a statesman. [Laughter and applause.]

My friends, you must popularize this question, and you must conduct an agitation that will impress not only national legislation, but state legislation. Each one of the states of the Union is sovereign. We have forty-five—I am not sure but that we have forty-six sovereign states (I am told by the Ambassador, who knows everything, that we

have forty-six)—forty-six sovereign states, each one engaged in its own constructive work, many of them states of large population; all of them, possibly each one of them, to have a population greater than any of the existing sovereignties of Europe. Why should not each one of these states have a bureau of arts? Why should not popular agitation be directed to this end? It strikes me, as in all these matters of constructive work, we should follow as far as possible the organization of our government—of our dual government; the states, each sovereign within its boundaries, the nation sovereign over every inch of soil of all these forty-six states, within the powers conferred upon the nation by the Constitution. It strikes me, therefore, that we should arouse state as well as national sovereignty in the development of art. [Applause.]

It is true that we have had difficulties arising from our form of dual government. Whenever a new question arises, we have to consider whether the national Government has the power, has the jurisdiction within the Constitution to act upon that particular subject-matter, and we waste twenty, or thirty or forty years of debate in the determination of such a question. Recently, we have reached a method of saving this loss of time. We have determined recently upon co-operation between the states and the national Government. We have determined upon that regarding our forests, and our waterways, and our great National Conservation Commission is now organized with a view to bringing about the co-operative action of all these sovereigns—the nation and the states—upon a matter of interest to all. And so, having determined that we will enter upon a work, we simply have to furnish an organization for co-operation, and then when that organization is effected we can assign to the nation the duty that belongs to it under the Constitution and to the states the powers and the duties that belong to them; and thus we can hasten the great constructive work of this country, which has been so long delayed-work on the Panama Canal, work in our great arid area, work upon our waterways, concerning which the jurisdiction is divided between the nation and the states; and it seems to me that this can be accomplished with reference to art, if you will organize in every state of the Union a bureau of arts and if you will organize in the nation a bureau of arts, and then

provide for a national art congress at Washington every year, composed of representatives from the state bureaus and the national bureaus, we will then enter upon co-operation in matters relating to art that will bring substantial results. [Applause.]

Our Constitution does not say anything about education as one of the powers granted to the nation, and yet the nation has gradually entered upon great educational work. You all know of the organization of our schools of agriculture in every state in the Union, dependent originally upon the appropriation by the national Government, of a certain proportion of the proceeds of the sales of public land, dependent now upon appropriations from the Treasury itself. You know that these schools were enlarged by the introduction of mechanical arts, and we have now in every state in the Union a school of agriculture and a school of mechanic arts, supported by the national Government. I ask why we should not add the fine arts to the mechanic arts. [Applause.] In most of these states these schools are attached to the State University—I think in almost all cases—and the result has been most satisfactory, for the appropriation made by the national Government has aided in the support of the struggling state universities in new states: and here let me say that in our democratization of education in this country, the State University is occupying a constantly increasing power and influence. The time has gone by when education can be mainly based upon benefaction. It is, and should be based upon taxation [applause], so that every man in the country who eats anything or drinks anything or wears clothes or uses anything that is subject to tax, national or state, is contributing to this great cause of education. We will find that these universities will gradually overshadow the great universities which have thus far stood pre-eminent and in which with the increasing years the difficulties of the faculty to obtain renewed benefactions are constantly increasing.

Now, then, the State University, as the home of the National School of Agriculture and of the Mechanic Arts can be made a great aid in this movement. There is not a university in any state in the Union which has not a large student body, a body of graduates, exceedingly attached to it, following its suggestions, following its advice; and if you can enlist the influence of every one of these state universities in this movement you will add a potent factor.

My friends, the Ambassador has referred to the great opportunity in this country for architecture—in the vast area that is to be covered with buildings; in the greatly increasing population of the future; but recollect that it is not only incumbent upon you to supply the population of the future, but you will have to rebuild substantially what has been built in the past [applause]; you will have to pull down in many cities of this country and over large areas of territory almost everything that is now constructed, for the fault with American construction has been thus far—a necessary fault—its temporary character. But in the buildings of the future you must look to form; you must look to color; you must look to material, and in these buildings you must not only provide for the population that is now pressing upon us, but you will have to replace almost all of the buildings that now exist in many sections of the country.

I see no reason why we should not include music as one of the things that is to be considered in this movement. Music has a great hold upon the entire people of the country; in every town there are choral societies, just as in almost all of the towns now there are organizations for the beautification of the town, and there are art societies, etc. If you can bring these in co-operation with you, I see no reason why you should not produce a sentiment and a public opinion that will be powerful with Congress, powerful with the legislatures of the States and that will secure the absolute democratization of art. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce Mr. Howard Pyle. [Applause.]

MR. HOWARD PYLE: Mr. President, Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen, I, a painter of pictures unused to the tricks of oratory, am called upon to follow three practiced orators and to voice before the Institute of Architects my ideals of my art, and my opinion as to the means whereby it may best be furthered in this country.

In the beginning, it is necessary to define for ourselves the meaning of that which is called by the name of "Art."

When one speaks or Art, one thinks of a picture, or a statue, or a beautiful building, or a musical composition, or a poem.

These things are not Art, they are the results of Art. Art itself has a far greater, a far more vital significance than is to be found in its results. It is the process of making human thought tangible and visible to the world in some permanent form.

Thus it is that the inspiring thought is the soul of Art. Thus it is that as the inspiring thought is great and noble and grand within the mind that conceives it, so in that degree is the resultant work great and noble and grand.

There is no school, there is no possible means whereby a great thought can be created and a great work of Art evolved. The great work must emanate from within a man, and not from without a man—it is the result of Divine inspirations, and not the result of the lines and rules or methods impressed upon the man by a school of art.

There is to-day before the people of Washington a great exhibit of the works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. What is it that makes the greatest of these works so great? They are not great because of the technical skill displayed in their creation; they are not great because of any particular line or form or method of production; they are great because the conception within the mind of the man was great, and not because he had acquired great skill in those schools of his profession.

His remarkable statue of Sherman is not great because it is technically superior to the work of other sculptors—it is great because it embodies in a superior degree the American ideal of an American war hero. The tiptoe figure advancing from the rock whereon the feet of the war-horse of the hero crash, embodies in it the American ideal of American victory. That figure is not the result of knowledge acquired in any school of art—it originates in the inspired mind of the artist; and because that inspired mind conceived an American ideal of American victory, therefore it is great, and therefore it appeals to the soul of every other American who beholds it. [Applause.]

So much for my definition of Art. The question that now follows is: How shall Art in America be furthered and encouraged so that the world shall be beautified by the American ideal?

That which I shall say I shall base upon my own experience, for from that stand alone is it possible for a man to speak.

For three and thirty years I have served steadfastly in my chosen

profession of an illustrator. In that time I have beheld the Art of Illustration originating from the small obscure beginnings of a discredited handicraft, until to-day it is a dominant factor in existing American Art.

In that growth lies the secret of success. For success alone can prove success, just as failure alone can prove failure.

The success of the Art of American Illustration lies in this—that any given work, to make its final and significant appeal, must be based upon the fundamental bed-rock of uses. Unless a work of art fulfils a use, unless it fits itself to the demands, the aspirations, and the ideals of the age in which it is created, it is a failure, for no one can ever possibly make a work of art succeed that is not founded upon uses. [Applause.]

The American people are accused of not loving Art. They may not love the pictures painted in many of the studios, but they do love that which is beautiful, provided that which is beautiful embodies something which they know and understand.

I have no patience with the talk that emanates from many of the studios. I have no patience with the proposition that advises the education of the American people to understand Art. The canon of my belief is this—that the artist should be educated to understand the American people. [Applause.] For if the artist understands what the people of our American nation think and love, then there is no question as to whether his work is a success, for it proves its own success by succeeding.

Such an artist does not need to depend upon Commissions or upon Bureaus of Art, or upon any other such artificial and extraneous means to make his Art a success. For his Art is successful in itself—it is successful because it emanates from a living human soul, and because it makes it appeal to those other living human souls who receive it.

Because of this, the Art of Illustration has been so successful. For the editors of great magazines that are made for the American people well know that the American people love to see the things that interest them made beautiful with pictured images.

With the fact of the success of American Illustration held before the mind, the secret of success and future advancement of American Art at large is not far to seek. The secret of success is not a profound, remote or hidden principle. The secret of success lies in this—that the thing made shall be useful to the world in which it is made. Art is great in the degree that it fulfils a use. When American Art fulfils the uses of the age in which it is created, than it too will be truly great and truly successful.

What was it that made the art of Phidias great? It was great because it was created to fulfil a specific definite purpose—just as definite and specific as the illustrations of our great magazines are made for a specific and definite purpose. The purpose for which the great statue of Zeus was made was not for the aimless decoration of a building, or for the pleasing of the senses. It was made that those who beheld it might be inspired with reverence for their gods, and admiration for their heroes. That was the chief aim of the art of Phidias, and as it evoked the reverence and the admiration of the Greeks of that day, so it fulfilled the definite purpose for which it was made, and so the inspiration of the artist established in the creation of his art was great. As it was great, it was human. As his works were human, they evoked the reverence of the Greeks of that day; as they are human, so do they awaken our reverence and admiration to-day.

What was it that made the works of Michael Angelo, of Leonardo, of Raphael, of Durer, of Holbein great? These works also were great because each and every one was created for a definite and specific purpose. That purpose was to awaken in the mind of the beholder religious reverence for Christ and for the Divine Motherhood of the Virgin by making painted images of the one and of the other that should make the religious ideal visible to the eyes. As the inspiration of the artist was great, so was the work that he produced great; so did it fulfil its uses in the minds and the souls of those that beheld it; so is it beloved today as it was in those days of old. They lived then, they live now, and they shall live forever, not because of their technical excellence, but because they are human, because they are human thoughts of excellent worth cast into a visible and existing form. [Applause.]

What is it that makes the work of an architect the most successful art of this day in America? It is because the ideals of grace and beauty that awaken in the mind of the architect are cast into the forms of use. Because it is thus useful, the American people care for it, and love it and cherish it and see to it that it is successful.

It is foolish to say that the American people do not appreciate Art. The crowds of American people who pour into the public buildings which they themselves have built, and who love those buildings because they are beautiful in their eyes and not because they cost so many millions of dollars, itself disproves the accusation of unappreciation without need of argument. The people of a state are proud to say, "This is the Capitol of my State;" and to the end that they shall claim a beautiful thing as their possession, they spend millions of money upon it.

What is it that makes the Art of the sculptor successful to-day? It is because that in the public statues in public places, American eyes can see and behold the visible form of its statesmen and its heroes.

I cannot say that the Art of Painting of which I am a representative is so successful, for I do not think that that art is so firmly established upon the foundation of the uses. It is growing ever year more successful and more beloved by the people, because every year more public works of art are being painted for the public buildings.

But until the Art of Painting makes its appeal to the ideals of the American people, it cannot succeed. When it makes its appeal to these ideals, then its success is achieved without the need either of governmental or of bureaucratic support.

I would welcome the establishment of such a governmental bureau or commission, not because I think that such a bureau could make the American people like what they do not like, but because I think that such a bureau, established upon a practical foundation, could see to it that the artist should produce that which is humanely excellent rather than that which is merely technically good.

Already the successful operation of such a plan has been made evident in the enormous development of the Art of Illustration during the past three decades. The operation is this: Upon the one hand is the artist who has the ability to make pictured images of the life that surrounds him. Upon the other hand is the nation, desirous of seeingthe ideals which they love cast into beautiful pictured forms. Between the two stands the Editorial Department of the magazine. In this Editorial Department is the Art Editor, who is supposed to be equipped with an understanding of what is beautiful and correct in the art of picture making. Also in the Editorial Department is the Editor-in-Chief, who

is in touch with the millions of people to whom the magazine makes its appeal. The Art Editor sees to it that the picture is excellent; the Editor-in-Chief sees to it that the excellent picture embodies in it that which the people love to see because they care for it.

The result speaks for itself. It is incredable to think that in three and a half decades the Art of Illustration should have risen to the height of excellence which it has achieved to-day. It has risen to that excellence for no other cause but that it is founded and established upon the liking of the people whose ideals it has presented in pictured form.

Once before I have voiced in public a word picture of my ideal of art. Venturing to repeat it, I shall with it close my words to you to-night.

To me, the Spirit of Art is not a poor, weak, puling creature that must be bolstered up by political or by plutocratic patronage. She is strong, erect, straight-limbed, and full of the warm blood of humanity—"A daughter of the gods, divinely tall and most divinely fair." Her brows are crowned with the stars of heaven; the mountains are her throne, the earth her footstool, and the everlasting waters of the ocean bathe her feet.

I use this imagery, because these things—the sky with its stars, the earth with her mountains and the waters beneath the earth—are the things beloved by all men; the universal possession of humanity. Upon these things are founded all that we are and know and care for—therefore these things are the attributes of the Spirit of Art which I would serve.

I would welcome the formation of such a Government Commission as has been suggested here to-night—not that I think that a Government Commission can create such a Spirit of Art as this, but because I think that such a commission might part the curtains of the present so that the Spirit of Art, now partly hidden, might come forth in her glory. When she comes forth, and is made manifest to the world, then the nations of the earth shall come and lay the fruit of their prosperity beneath her shining feet.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith. [Applause.]

MR. F. HOPKINSON SMITH: Mr. President, The Worthy Ambassador, and most distinguished ladies, I have listened with the greatest pleasure, and I must add with some astonishment, to the four speeches which we have heard to-night. I have attended a great many public dinners, but I say in all sincerity that never have I listened to more carefully considered, more eloquent or more logical addresses. My only regret is that they all refer to what is to take place seventy-five years in the future.

I propose to deal with the present, my reason being that I have the most unbounded confidence and belief in the group of men that are under my eyes, for I know of no body of men in the United States who have accomplished as much in the same length of time.

An old darky woman came into a cabin, and found a boy doubled up. She said: "Dat boy's had too much watermelon." "Go 'way, chile; dere can't neber be too much watermelon," replied his mother. "Den," replied the old woman, "dere aint enough boy." [Laughter.]

So far as the American Institute of Architects is concerned, there is "enough boy."

I know what you have done, for I have been long enough among you to find out—ever since 1860—the year I was born [laughter and applause], since which time I have followed the whole course of American art.

Do not laugh. A grey-haired man appeared on the witness stand, and the Judge asked him, "How old are you?" "Forty years old." "Don't trifle with the Court," said the Judge, "you must be more than forty years old." "Judge, I lived in the Dismal Swamp for twenty years. You don't think that ought to count against me, do you?" [Laughter.]

It was so with me, I lived in outer darkness, so far as the art of this country was concerned, until I came to New York in 1860, and then the light opened. [Laughter.]

In this connection, one feature of your work is worthy of comment, and that is your profound reverence for the good that lies in the things about you, whether here or abroad. I am not going into glittering generalities. I shall only concern myself with one positive fact. When Charles McKim—God bless him! [applause]—undertook that noble per-

spective of the columns of the old Custom House in Wall Street, handling their reconstruction as reverently as a devotee in the Mosque of St. Sophia would the repairs of a marble slab on which he stood when he looked toward Mecca, he performed a service to the art of this country which should endear him to every art lover within its confines.

Now look at the noble result. We still have intact that wonderful row of old columns, and above it another of McKim's designing, and yet all the charm, the majesty, the dignity of the old is still left—on foggy days, in the rain, when the sun shines on it—in each and every atmosphere nothing is lacking in the superb facade. I for one thank him for being great enough to keep his hands off the parts of the structure that neither he nor any other man of our time could improve. But then McKim was born that way. And I thank, too, that board of directors who let him have his way. "Don't worry about the cost," James Stillman, the President, is reported to have said, "let us have the results."

No, you need not tell me that we are working along lines that will make us respectable seventy-five years hence. We have already "made good," reaching a point of accomplishment never attained by any other people in the same length of time—only twenty years, really, beginning with the World's Fair at Chicago.

And not only has this progress been in architecture, but it is also shown in the art of illustration, in which my dear friend, Howard Pyle, who preceded me, holds a foremost brush.

Let me stop for a moment to give you an illustration. I drew the first contract (merely as a friend, for I am not a lawyer) of Edwin A. Abbey with Harper & Brothers, when he went to London. The Harpers fixed a sum for his yearly pay which I insisted Abbey should double, and I stood over him until he wrote the letter demanding it; a sum which was immediately accepted by that firm with the generous feeling which always characterized their dealings with their artists and authors.

And now look at Abbey's career: First illustrator of his time, then Associate, then Royal Academician, then selected among the best men in England to paint the Coronation of King Edward, and now finishing his superb work at Harrisburg. And this, remember, is only one art. And yet how few years back is it since he landed in London, a stranger.

Take again the collection just opened in the Corcoran Art Gallery. I cannot be contradicted when I say that the art of landscape painting in the United States to-day has more quality, is truer, more sincere, more out-of-doors, and on a higher plane than any other school of landscape painting in any part of the world. [Applause.] The only school that can touch it is the Glasgow, and the reason the Glasgow school competes is because they study out in the open and paint the things they see. The work of Davis, Metcalf, Ranger, Robinson, Butler, Homer, Murphy, and dozens of others prove this, to say nothing of such glorified saints as George Innis, Homer Martin, and Wyant. Yes, gentlemen, we are moving along in the procession.

As to Architecture, I have only to point to the Morgan Art Gallery of McKim's: to Carrère's Public Library, the late Bruce Price's portico of the Guaranty building, and scores of structures all over the United States, to say nothing of Cass Gilbert's State House at St. Paul.

And now as to Sculpture. And here I shall make another statement. Two years ago I had my first experience in Athens—an experience which completed my study of sculpture almost, as you might say, of the world, certainly that part of the world in which the art is recognized as supreme. The statement is this: Not in any quarter of the globe, wrought at any period of the world's history, does there exist any creation in form that lifts a man's soul out of his body as does the Adams statue by Saint-Gaudens. [Applause.]

Take a gray afternoon, such as we have just passed through. Go out to the Rock Creek cemetery. Sit on Stanford White's marble bench and turn your face. After you have gazed at it for twenty minutes, if you are human, with your blood and brain alert, you sit absorbed, almost afraid. A feeling of awe creeps through you. Eternity has been wrought into bronze. You at last steal out with bowed head and noiseless step. You have been in the presence both of a divinity and of a man—one who controlled, and whose hands expressed his soul. No other one thing wrought by man has ever produced a similar effect upon the human mind since the art existed. Am I right, or am I not? And so I ask you, so far as sculpture goes, have we arrived?

As President Roosevelt expressed it to your own President last night, "Saint-Gaudens, in the Adams statue, planted a stake—planted it twenty-five years ahead of his time; maybe fifty."

This stake then is a standard, a flag in the road of the future, a guide-mark that the sculptors who come after will work up to. And they will be men who are not afraid, as Saint-Gaudens was not afraid. What gaps will be filled and by whom I do not know, but they will be filled.

Again, as I believe in a country which produced within a fraction of eight billions of products in money value out of the ground in the past four months—and pretty poor months they were, with a heavy drought on most of the time—so have I an ever-increasing confidence in this group of men before me who in twenty years—I might say ten—have produced results never equalled in the same length of time by any other nation.

Finally, as to your getting the Government behind you in your effort to widen and broaden the scope of your labors, I am grateful, I must say, for the sound advice given you by the Ambassador and the distinguished Senator, but let me add this one point of my own, and that is that you exercise your personality. Believe me, the greatest possible influence that each and every one of you can produce upon your section of the country in stirring up sentiment for the much-to-bedesired result lies in your own several personalities.

To prove this, I will tell you comething that has just occurred within ten feet of me. I do not know how many years ago, but once in a western city, an architect said to me, "I am going home. I cannot stay here any longer." I said "Why?" "Oh!" he replied, "I have designed things for people, and they cut them down and ruin them; nobody understands me or my art; I am going home!" "Stop!" I said, "you are going to stay here. There is not a man west of Chicago who knows anything about your art except yourself. You are out on the firing line. Your duty is to 'stay put," and he stayed "put."

But a few minutes ago the distinguished Senator who sits on my left, once Governor of his state, told me the rest of the story. "When we built our State House at St. Paul," he said, "we looked around for a man, and then I found Cass Gilbert. His sincerity, his competency, his honesty, his absolute belief in what was right ended it at once. We built our State House without graft and within the appropriation, and Gilbert's personality did it."

That, gentlemen, is my advice in your fight for a Bureau of Supervision by the Government of the United States. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Mr. Ambassador, ladies and gentlemen, I will not attempt to respond to the compliment that been paid to our art. It needs no eloquence on my part to invite you to drink to the toast, "The Ladies."

(Toast.)

Mr. Herbert Putnam: Mr. President, Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I am obviously a volunteer. Yet I hold a commission. The only difficulty is that it is not a commission from those who had any legal authority to confer it. It is, to *propose* a toast. And it is a large commission, because the toast is in several behalfs.

First, in behalf of the galaxy opposite: adding to that the one-half of each one of us which, also, is woman. Adding also the feminine in your art—and, believe me, that means not merely the emotional, as against the intellectual, nor the designing, as against the constructive. It is in behalf of those whose art also is eloquence: the artists, your colleagues in service. It is in behalf of the men of letters: for when you produce fine art, you are also producing sound literature. (And it is a literature which has an advantage over that of which we librarians are custodians: for it not merely tells its own story, but teaches the language in which this may be understood—teaches it slowly, perhaps, but teaches it surely. It is a literature which he who runs may read. And he who reads may also run!)

It is in behalf of the academic institutions, which President Butler has represented here to-night: for your work sustains and promotes the ideals which they helped to create. It is—if you will let me go further, and yet come nearer—in behalf of us residents of Washington who have seen and understood your efforts to create here a national capital that shall be an architectural *unit*, complete, synchronous; simple, noble, useful, and enduring: the last because of the three first.

It is, by your leave, Senators, in behalf of the Legislative Branch of the Government, upon which the Library of Congress is a tiny twig—in behalf of the spirit within that branch which realizes and values and

will promote your efforts. And I assure you—an optimist of ten years in Washington—that spirit is more promising than appears from superficial indications: for in deeds of virtue Congress is not always willing to let its left hand know what its right hand is doing.

It is in behalf of the larger country which you are benefiting in these efforts for its capital, and in countless other and particular ways.

And finally, if you will permit me, Mr. Ambassador, it is in behalf of all the other countries of the civilized world, whose ideals your work compliments, and whose history it helps to record.

In all these behalfs, gentlemen, I offer a toast:

"The American Institute of Architects, and its President; the achievements and aims of the Institute; the happiness and continued prosperity of Cass Gilbert."

Bumpers!

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, in closing for the evening, it becomes my duty to very simply—for I know no language other than that of simple speech—thank Mr. Putnam of the Library of Congress for his toast to the American Institute of Architects. It is not possible for me, nor do I wish an anti-climax to the noble speeches and fine ideals expressed in eloquent words. It is not possible for me to add one word to that which has been said, except to express in the simplest way possible the real appreciation—the feeling of appreciation which we all must have for the presence of our distinguished guests and the ladies who have graced this section of our banquet.

May the Institute always maintain the high ideals that will justify the praise of such men; that will justify the patronage of their approval—that will justify our claim to come before Congress, Senator, and to ask that we be allowed to share also in the opportunity for the development of the art of our country in the future, as the other nations of the past have allowed the artists of their time to share in the creation of art works for other nations.

Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

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PRESIDENT, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1908 AND 1909.

## **PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

### FORTY-THIRD

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE

## OF ARCHITECTS

Held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

December 14, 15, and 16, 1909

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, A. I. A., GLENN BROWN, EDITOR.

# THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS THE OCTAGON WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS 1910

## Convention Proceedings



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## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### MORNING SESSION.

RED ROOM, NEW WILLARD HOTEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 14, 1909.

The 43d Annual Convention met at ten o'clock A. M., President Cass Gilbert in the Chair.

The President: I have the honor to announce that the 43d Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects is now in session, and to introduce Major W. V. Judson, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

#### ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By Major Judson of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

Mr. President, Members of the American Institute of Architects, Ladies and Gentlemen: In behalf of the city of Washington it gives me great pleasure to greet you in Convention assembled and assure you of a heartfelt welcome.

As an engineer, I am especially glad to address, even thus briefly and, I had

almost said, timidly, a body of gentlemen representing a profession so closely allied to my own. In some continental countries there is no distinction between the two professions, and always, in the very nature of things, the architect must be an engineer and the engineer should possess some of the characteristics of the architect, if our structures are to be economically and safely designed, and pleasing to the eye.

All civilizations are chiefly remembered for their contributions to literature, art and science. I do not know, but it seems to me that civilizations are brought about by the few, preeminent in these things, who lead the others upward by the force of their accomplishments. Architecture, being at once art and science, and appealing all the time to all the people, must be one of the very greatest influences in raising up a people. And its records being relatively imperishable, it must largely accept the responsibility of making known a people to those who come along after it.

We have in Washington to-day many evidences of the skill of your profession. We have hopes that a way may be found by law to force the higher architectural considerations into the plans of some who, by reason of lack of taste or greed for profit, continue to offend their fellows by erecting atrocious structures. We feel that our own capital should be planned both as to its public and its private buildings conformably to the best architectural considerations, as are the capitals of Europe to-day, or as have been the capitals of past civilizations. Those who offend the eye must be penalized as certainly as are those now who offend the ear or nose.

I hope that your stay may be pleasant, and your deliberations of great value to yourselves and to all.

The President: I wish to thank Major Judson for his presence here and for his welcome to Washington.

#### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. CASS GILBERT.

From year to year as the delegates of the Institute gather in annual convention, it is fitting that they should review the past and plan for the future, as well as that they should consider important papers and discussions relating to artistic and scientific matters.

The development of our country creates new problems each year and requires commensurate progress on our own part.

The fundamental principles of the good practice of our profession do not change, but if we should content ourselves with the enunciation of principles alone without action, we would become "hearers of the word and not doers of it." We would become "academic" and ineffective. To have a part in the right upbuilding of our profession in this great nation is a privilege, and to fulfil that part wisely is a paramount duty.

While we rightfully devote much time to those matters which concern architecture as a profession, we must not neglect its development as an art. Scholar-

ship, intellectual achievement, scientific research, and above all the art of design are, and always will be, of the first importance.

So, though for the moment and particularly for this Convention, our discussions will probably center around other matters, let us remember that after all, however important, they are only incidental.

The Institute, founded over fifty years ago, has from time to time formulated certain definite principles which have become through use and custom the basis of practice in this country. We have grown from a small local society of scarcely a score of earnest men to a national organization of twenty-nine Chapters, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and carrying on its rolls over one thousand members.

With that growth we have encountered new problems and assume new responsibilities.

We must, therefore, conduct our affairs so that we will deserve confidence and respect. After fifty years of development and experiment we are just beginning to formulate our codes—and we may spend some years yet in trying them out before we are able to state in final terms the best rules of practice, suited to all conditions.

#### COUNCIL OF FINE ARTS.

As an outgrowth of the discussions at the last Convention, the first step was taken by the Government for organized control of its art works and the idea advanced by the Institute was put into action by the Executive order of President Roosevelt, under date of January 19, 1909, creating the Council of the Fine Arts. This council, composed at first of 30, then of 31, men, skilled in the arts of architecture, painting and sculpture, was selected from men representing various States of the Union as widely as possible from New England to California. The Executive order directed "The heads of Executive Departments, Bureaus and Commissions" that "hereafter, before any plans are formulated for any buildings or grounds or for the location or erection of any statue, the matter must be submitted to the Council I have named and their advice followed unless for good and sufficient reasons the President directs that it be not followed," etc.

The Council met and organized and performed efficient service during the brief period of its existence. It, in common with other commissions created under Executive order, did not receive the support of Congress and the Executive order was consequently rescinded by President Taft.

The appointment of the Council called forth general expressions of approval by the press and the people widely throughout the nation. It is certain that favorable action by Congress would be acceptable to the whole country. I recommend then that the Institute take such action through its committees or otherwise as may be deemed most effective in seeking the favorable action of Congress and of the Executive to the end that a permanent Bureau or Council of the Fine Arts shall

be established by the National Government. The reasons why such expert control over the art works of the Government is desirable, were fully set forth in the reports of your committee at the Conventions of 1907 and 1908.

It has been urged that the Institute should advocate, in place of the Bureau or Council of the Fine Arts, a Department of Public Works, under which would be placed the construction, adornment, and maintenance of all public buildings, bridges, parks and roadways.

Such a department coordinating the functions of both structional and artistic design would seem to be justified by the vast extent of the Government's enterprises. But the exact method by which the general result should be obtained is of comparatively minor importance.

#### CONTRACTING SYSTEM.

The Institute has from time to time considered the conditions arising from the extension of the large contracting corporations. Their assumption of the functions of promoter, owner, contractor, financier, and even of architect have constituted a serious menace to the interests of the architects as well as to those of minor contractors in the building trades. In many instances the system of executing works under a general contract is desirable and proper, but the abuse of the system should be checked. Where contracting organizations usurp the functions of the architect, the abuse becomes at once apparent.

The solution of the difficulty appears to be very simple after all, and its correction entirely within our own hands, namely by returning to the old fashioned system of letting the various sections of the construction to the minor contractors direct, without the intervention of the middle man, or general contractor.

Our schedule of practice and charges makes provision for this method of handling the work. The resultant saving in cost and quality is obvious. The architect's labor is to some extent increased and his fee is increased to meet it. It then remains for the architect to give as efficient service in the management of the works as would be given by the general contractor. This can be done very readily by employing upon each building the necessary additional superintendents and adding to the clerical force of the office as necessary.

#### COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION.

The last Convention directed the appointment of a Committee on Competition and action was taken accordingly. This Committee has performed admirable service, but it is apparent that the "machinery" of the Institute is not yet sufficient to meet the need. It appeared desirable to draw the committee members from one locality so that they could get together quickly. Now suppose the committee is located in any one city, say Boston or New York, St. Louis, Chicago or Seattle, and

a competition programme is issued from Los Angeles; those invited must reply within a few days, it is impracticable to submit the programme for the Committee's action at a distance and the matter goes by default—or if submitted and disapproved by the Committee it appears impracticable and perhaps unnecessary to notify all of the members of the Institute (bear in mind members of more than one Chapter may be invited). Part of the difficulty might be met by enlarging the Committee, so its membership would include one from each Chapter or section and then placing upon such committeeman the responsibility of deciding whether the programme did or did not comply with the Institute's rules—with the right to appeal to the whole Committee or to the Executive Committee of the Institute.

#### SCHEDULES OF CHARGES.

Immediately after the last Convention the schedules of practice and charges, as then revised, was printed and issued. In order that it might be widely and effectively known, copies were sent, not only to all members of the Institute, but to all practicing architects in America so far as known. Copies were sent to all other architectural societies in this country and abroad so far as they appear on our list of correspondents. Then to all the Departments in Washington; to State and municipal authorities; to the great financial and railroad corporations throughout the United States; and, of course, to the daily papers. In short, a comprehensive list was prepared and the schedules mailed twice to every one on it, to the end that in putting it into operation the architects should have all the assistance such publicity would give.

The new schedule, with its basic rate of six per cent. has been well received and adopted. It is found to be acceptable to public authorities except, of course, in cases where there exists a definite limitation by law or where negotiations precedent to its publication had been begun. The reasons for the increased rate are considered by business men generally to be sound and the increase is regarded as proper. It therefore rests with the architects themselves to establish this schedule calling attention to the fact that the six per cent rate is regarded as a minimum, not a maximum rate.

Several of the Chapters have had under consideration or have adopted local schedules of charges, in each case I think starting with the Institute's schedule as a basis, with increased rates for certain specified services.

No objection could be raised to an individual member of the Institute issuing his own schedule of charges, if he used the Institute's schedule as a minimum basis; but when a Chapter does so, it tends to confuse the public and therefore, to nullify our efforts toward a clear and general understanding. The public does not always differentiate between the Chapter and the Institute. Conflicting schedules would seem to exist even if they did not exist. Moreover, if this practice did become general among the Chapters, conflicting rates would, in fact, soon appear on all those

items not mentioned in the basis schedule of the Institute. Hence we would find, for example, programmes of competition based on one schedule for New York, and another for Brooklyn, both boroughs of the city, or one for Illinois and another for St. Louis across the Mississippi River. The courts or public authorities, as well as individuals, would find great difficulty in adjusting such matters. I therefore ask your consideration and some expression from the Convention on this matter, or at least its reference to a committee.

#### CODES.

What has been said of Chapter "schedules" will in some respects apply to special Chapter codes and particularly to competition codes. The Chapters should see to it that their codes are not at variance with the policy of the Institute. To do this may at times seem inconvenient, perhaps inadvisable, but in the long run it will prove to be the wisest policy.

Admitting that different conditions prevail in different committees; that the Chapters are best fitted to deal with local conditions, and that "home rule" is an attractive proposition, it must after all be apparent that the general rules of practice can be better formulated by the national body and will have greater force and effectiveness. It is a grave thing to put the "stigma" of "unprofessional conduct" upon a member of the Institute. Under our system of Chapter organization this apparently may be done for the violation of some purely technical Chapter rule, involving no moral dereliction. And what is perfectly proper for a practitioner in one city under the Institute's rules becomes "unprofessional" for a practitioner in another city under his Chapter's rules.

Inconsistencies of this sort, growing out of well intentioned but unwise legislation, place burdens upon good practitioners and benefit none. The Convention itself therefore must be more careful to avoid adopting codes and rules that will embarrass the Chapters, and should always bear in mind the broad national scope of the Institute and look upon these matters from the broadest viewpoint.

We will have before this Convention a code of ethics prepared by your Committee with great care. I trust the delegates will give it full consideration, with the view to its national application. A code, at best, is but the statement of fundamental and well understood principles. If we could instil those principles into the minds of all practicing architects we would not need to formulate them. The architects should make it their duty to instruct their subordinates and students in these matters, so that when they come to practice they will naturally follow well understood principles, and not approach each new ethic problem as an experiment.

#### FINANCES.

The finances of the Institute need your thoughtful attention. By the closest economy, but cutting down committee work to the minimum, and by the generous

voluntary contributions of our friends, we have been able to make the satisfactory showing contained in the Treasurer's report. Instead of a deficit this year, we have been able to pay our obligations and meet this year's expenses with this year's income. We have wiped out our debt!

The process has been a hard one, officers of this Institute and members of committees have in many cases borne committee and Institute expenses from their private funds, and many useful and necessary features of our work have been reduced or abandoned. If the Institute is to maintain its position and carry on its work, it must have funds.

In order to keep out of debt and to continue the proper work of the Institute, I recommend an increase of the initiation fees and dues, and that fifteen per cent. of our total income shall be set aside as a reserve, or sinking fund, which shall be inviolate except under definite restrictions. It is a duty to ourselves and it is necessary for the future welfare of the Institute that we should provide against emergencies and not again allow the finances of this body to be reduced to so low an ebb.

### CONVENTIONS.

I recommend that the Institute continue its policy of holding two successive Conventions in Washington and the third Convention in some other city. This policy, if continued, will build up the Chapters where Conventions are held and increase the influence and effectiveness of the Institute. We have never held a Convention on the Pacific coast. It is time we did. I recommend that the next Convention be in that section of the country. It is a serious financial burden for the Chapters at a distance from the place of Convention to pay the expenses of delegates. An amendment to the By-Laws has accordingly been drafted for your consideration, permitting the sending of delegate proxies under certain restrictions.

## CONCLUSION.

I know I need not urge upon you the high ideals of ethics and practice for which the Institute stands, but I feel impelled to say to you "nationalize your ideas." Take always the large and generous view of every subject and remember that the Institute is now a great national organization and that it must be conducted upon broad national lines, with wisdom and foresight which will guarantee its continued success.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and members for their very loyal support and assistance throughout my term of office.

The President: I announce the following committees, to whom addresses and reports will be referred:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES: Arthur Woltersdorf, Lewis C. Newhall, Charles L. Borie, Louis A. Simon.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: John Lawrence Mauran, D. H. Perkins, John Hall Rankin.

COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Allen B. Pond, George B. Post, D. H. Perkins, John A. Dempwolf.

COMMITTEE ON THE REPORTS OF CHAPTERS: Arthur G. Everett, W. D. Benes, C. A. McClure.

COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES: Walter Cook, C. Grant LaFarge, J. Foster Warner, D. K. Boyd, E. B. Green.

COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES: A. O. Elzner, Warren R. Briggs, E. D. Litchfield.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS: J. Rush Marshall, E. A. Crane, Hugh Roberts. Tellers: Arthur Woltersdorf, Charles L. Borie, Louis A. Simon.

The name mentioned first in each case is the name of the Chairman. I now declare that the Convention is open for business, and first in order I call for the report of the Board of Directors.

The Report of the Board of Directors was then read by Mr. Day.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors reports that it has held four regular meetings.

### MEMBERSHIP.

The Board reports that the Institute has now 1,026 members as follows: Fellows, 303; Associates, 585; Honorary, 61, and Corresponding Members, 77.

Since the last report of the Board six Fellows were elected, four have resigned, and twelve have died; seven have been dropped since the last Convention.

Fifty-five Associates have been elected, four have been dropped from the roll, six have died and two have resigned.

No Honorary or Corresponding Members were elected at the last Convention. The Board recommends for advancement to Fellows the following Associates:

C. Grant LaFarge,				New York, N. Y.
Abram Garfield, .				Cleveland, Ohio.
Octavius Morgan,				Los Angeles, Cal.
Douglas H. Thomas,	Jr.,			Baltimore, Md.
Robert C. Spencer,				Chicago, Ill.
Edward W. Donn, Jr.	, .			Washington, D. C.
W. D. Hewitt, .			•	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ernest J. Russell,	•	•		St. Louis, Mo.

The Board of Directors recommends eleven candidates for Honorary membership and nine for Corresponding membership. Their names will be duly announced by the President of the Institute.

#### CHAPTERS.

A large majority of the Chapters have taken part in local movements and have assisted the Institute in national movements for the advancement of art.

A new Chapter has been organized in Southern Pennsylvania and the various Chapters in Pennsylvania have organized a state association.

Ten architects have been adimtted to the Institute from New Orleans, La. They are organizing a Chapter of the Institute. Architects in Indiana propose to hold a meeting on the 18th of December, 1909, in Indianapolis, for the purpose of organizing.

In accordance with the policy of the Institute that its officers should visit the various Chapters and familiarize their members with its work and aims, and themselves with the needs of the Chapters, the President, Mr. Cass Gilbert, and the First Vice-President, Mr. Irving K. Pond, made an extended trip through the West, meeting the members of the Chapters in Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle, St. Paul and Chicago. Such visits have been of undoubted benefit to the Institute.

#### FINANCES.

Through rigid and crippling economy a deficit of many years standing has at last been wiped out. But to secure this result, large contributions have been made by individuals, members, committees and friends of the Institute, a system which should not be continued. To re-establish the effectiveness of the work of the Institute a larger income is essential. The Board of Directors acting under instructions from the last Convention, has formulated a proposed change in the By-Laws to increase the initiation fee that is reasonable, as all new members now join an association owning property valued at \$60,000. As this property has been secured by the old members, it is proper that the fee for those now entering should be higher. This alone is not enough. An increase in dues is necessary to enable the Institute to continue its activities and to meet its obligations as a National Association.

### NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

The Ninth International Congress of Architects will be held in Rome, October, 1911. As the American Academy in Rome, an organization in which the Institute as a body and as individuals have taken an active interest, is situated there, the American Institute of Architects should have a full delegation present at the Congress.

### A GOVERNMENT BUREAU OF THE FINE ARTS.

The efforts of the Institute toward the establishment of a Government Bureau of Fine Arts were effective in securing the presentation of a bill by Senator Newlands to establish such a Bureau in accordance with the suggestions of the Institute. Although the bill failed to pass, so much interest was aroused in the subject, that President Roosevelt appointed a Council of the Fine Arts, and issued an Executive Order, directing all members of the Cabinet and Bureau Chiefs to seek the advice of this Council in all matters pertaining to park improvements, architecture, painting and sculpture, before inaugurating or adopting any scheme or design. The Council was called together and passed judgment on several pieces of sculpture, parks and on the location of the Lincoln Memorial. This Executive Order was revoked on account of a clause in the Sundry Civil Bill which nullified the power of this Council.

### THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The gold medal awarded Mr. Charles Follen McKim at the last Convention has been struck. Mr. McKim was promptly notified of the award and expressed his appreciation, while modestly disclaiming his personal merit, in terms characteristic of him.

Mr. William Rutherford Mead will receive the medal at a Memorial meeting to be held on the 15th of December at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

### PETER CHARLES L'ENFANT.

The remains of Peter Charles L'Enfant were removed from the Diggs farm in Maryland to Arlington Cemetery. Funeral services, attended by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, were held under the auspices of the Columbia Historical Society in the rotunda of the Capitol. The Vice-President of the United States, Commissioner Macfarland of the District of Columbia, Mons. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic, and others made addresses. The Columbia Historical Society, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects and the Architectural League of America, were represented by their officers and directors. The ceremonies were under the charge of the United States Army, in which L'Enfant held a commission as Major. The interment took place at Arlington with military honors. Mr. W. W. Bosworth was selected to prepare the design for the monument, which is now in process of execution.

#### SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

Of the Schedules of Charges adopted at the last Convention about 30,000 copies have been issued.

#### CANONS OF ETHICS.

At the 43d Annual Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to submit to the next Convention for its consideration a draft of such Canons of Ethics as may embody just and well-considered rules of conduct."

The Board of Directors has, through its Judiciary Committee and at its own sessions, given consideration to the duty with which it was thus charged, and submits a document for your consideration.

### COMPETITIONS.

The rule adopted by the 42d Convention, for the regulation of competition has proved difficult of application.

The Board has considered and will present to the Convention, a modification of this rule, which it believes will prove operative.

### RELATIONS TO OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Board has given some consideration to the relation of the Institute to other societies, and a committee has been in conference with Architectural League of America and the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. The results of these deliberations will be placed before you.

## CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

The Board finds a widespread opinion that the word "Associate" as applied to a certain class of our members is open to misunderstanding. It also finds that confusion exists in the classification of Honorary and Corresponding members. It therefore suggests that the Convention instruct the Board to present for the consideration of the next Convention, such amendments to the constitution and by-laws as will assign to Associate members, a more satisfactory name and will establish more distinction between Honorary and Corresponding members.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of Directors.

The President: The report will be referred to the Committee on the Report of the Board of Directors, of which Mr. Allen B. Pond is Chairman.

The President's report is referred to the Committee on the President's Address, of which Mr. John Lawrence Mauran is Chairman.

Mr. Glenn Brown, Secretary, then read the report of the Treasurer and Auditors from September 1, 1908, to September 1, 1909.

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER AND THE AUDITORS.

Treasurer's Report, September 1, 1908, to September 1, 1909.

# SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT.

# Receipts.

Dues and Initiation Fees			\$8,598.20
Rents from Octagon Tenants			332.00
Advertisements in Quarterly Bulletin			1,864.12
Sale of Proceedings and Quarterly Bulletins			17.75
Sale of Schedules, Uniform, Contracts and Symbols .			164.60
Sale of Institute Pins			42.00
Sale of Saint-Gaudens Exhibition Catalogues			313.26
Examination Fees			350.00
Subscription to 42d Annual Convention			850.00
Subscription to Sustaining Fund			380.00
Subscription to Octagon Fund			15.00
Subscription to Annual Dinner			852.00
Subscription to Saint-Gaudens Exhibition Fund			2,218.95
Royalty on Uniform Contract			250.00
Convention Expenses originally charged to Saint-Gaude	ens Fu	nd	603.60
Expressage on Exhibits by Institution, unimbursed .			1.30
To reimburse Institute for personal telephone calls .			2.70
Interest on Octagon Fund deposit			6.76
Interest on Saint-Gaudens Fund deposit			12.53
Balance in Treasury last Convention, Institute Account			929.22
Balance in Treasury last Convention, Octagon Fund .	٠.		337.03
Balance in Treasury last Convention, Saint-Gaudens Fu	nd		1,230.00
			\$19,371.02

# Payments.

·			
Expenses 42d Annual Convention (\$144.35) and	meeting	in	
appreciation of Saint-Gaudens (\$603.60)			\$747.95
Printing Circulars, Stamped Envelopes, Postage S	Stamps a	ınd	
Stationery			1,783.87
Printing and other expenses, Quarterly Bulletin			1,560.44
Salary of Assistant Secretary and office expenses			3,036.75
Carried forward	•		7,129.01

# Payments-Continued.

Brought forward	
Janitor, Fuel and Gas	
Expenses, Meetings Board of Directors and Committees 2,379.98	
Octagon expenses (Repairs, Insurance and Taxes) 621.86	
Expenses of Saint-Gaudens Exhibition 4,343.67	
Annual Dinner	
Expenses especially authorized: International Congress	
Vienna (\$24.21), L'Enfant Ceremonies (\$70.50) 94.71	
Assessment for 1908, National Conference on Standard Elec-	
trical Rules 5.00	
Subscription to Saint-Gaudens Exhibition Fund 200.00	
Investigation office methods by M. L. Cooke 330.00	
Membership Due, National Fire Protection Association . 15.00	
Royalty on Uniform Contract, National Association of	
Builders	
Honorarium, Francis Fisher Kane 200.00	
Return of Annual Dinner Subscription 6.00	
Return of Examination Fee, not required 5.00	
Return of amount for Institute Pin, not desired 3.00	
Balance in Treasury, Institute Account 2,281.71	
Balance in Treasury, Octagon Fund Account	
Balance in Treasury, Saint-Gaudens Fund Account	
\$19,371.02	15

Accounts examined and found correct, October 30, 1909.

(Signed)

JAS. G. HILL, ROBERT STEAD.

Auditors.

The President: Mr. Atterbury will now present the Report of his committee.

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Mr. Atterbury: In view of the fact that the pamphlet entitled "advanced proof" of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications will be in the hands of each member of the Convention, I will not read the introductory note therein. I wish simply to say that the matter was given to the Committee some two years ago for the investigation of standard coefficients of strength materials.

The Committee after some consideration made up its mind that such matter should go into the hands of the American Society for Testing Materials, your Committee has expended about \$250 during the past year, and for three years about \$1,250; this does not include items for legal advice and consultations. We find that your Committee has done its best work in things which were not in this report simply by their elimination.

I wish to mention something that has just crystallized within the last few days—the city of Pittsburgh has appointed a City Commission to place Pittsburgh at the forefront in civic development and to consider the possibility of making a new Pittsburgh building code, with the intention of making it a standardized code. Therefore, after learning that this code would be considered by the city of Pittsburgh, and after consultation with the Chairman of the National Board of Fire Underwriters it was thought that it offered an opportunity for making a standardized code. We find that Mr. Holmes, Chairman of the Interior Department on Testing Materials, has already been investigating the building codes of this country and Europe. While we have not the money to undertake this, we can at least give a good deal of the brain and cooperate in this measure.

The President: The Report of the Committee will be referred to the Committee on Standing Committees.

The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Allied Arts, Mr. Irving K. Pond, Chairman.

Mr. Pond: Mr. President, and Members of the Institute, and Ladies: It is perhaps better that I preface this report with a statement which is in no manner intended as an apology. From the very nature of the conditions under which this report and similar reports are written they must reflect more or less the personal attitude of the Chairman. This particular Chairman will state at the outset that personalities were the fartherest possible from his mind in formulating the report. The document is a study of conditions and of ethics and social laws. If the individual falls under the ban of the law it is in no wise the fault of the law, though your Chairman realizes that there are individual examples which would seem almost to warrant the abrogation of the law. [Applause.] When your Chairman sees the gem of a State House at Providence, the beautiful Capitol at St. Paul, or the dignified Public Library in New York, he feels almost that laws are made to be broken. [Laughter and applause.]

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ALLIED ARTS.

To the American Institute of Architects:

The Committee on Allied Arts, H. Langford Warren, Boston; Howard V. D. Shaw, Chicago; Edward G. Garden, St. Louis; Charles Z. Klauder, Philadelphia; Irving K. Pond, Chicago, Chairman, begs to submit as follows: In its report to the last Convention this Committee sketched very broadly its conception of the relation of architecture to the allied arts and the general relation of art to the life of the people. It is intended in this report to generalize less broadly on the latter topic, to touch less abstractedly on the special subject of architecture, and to make fairly definite the Committee's conception of the relation which should exist between architecture and sculpture.

Sculpture is singled out in this report because of all the allied arts sculpture is most intimately related to architecture; for sculpture and architecture are arts dealing primarily with form, especially with form as giving character to mass. The architect thinks first in terms of homogeneous and rhythmically composed mass. Color as affecting the allied arts and the arts of design and applied as architectural decoration or as mural painting does not intimately affect the structure. Color is really architectural only when as a property of the material of the mass it serves by its qualities, and as adding value to light and shade, to modify general proportions. A closer study of the relations of art, and especially of the art of architecture, to the life of the people is made in this report, that a clear conception of the status of architecture having been established, further studies dealing in detail with the allied arts may have a carefully surveyed field in which to erect their premises.

The intimacy of the domestic arts and even of the arts of design with the characteristics of a people is pretty generally conceded, and in a measure understood; but the monumental arts seem to be conceived as outside—perhaps above—as of another realm. This is not so, however greatly certain workers in these nobler arts may desire, or seem to force, such conclusion. The further any art withdraws itself from the highest in the life of its day, the less effective will be that art in ministering to the particular needs of the time; the less exalted will be its place in history. These particular needs include the needs of the mind, spirit, and heart. Whether in the greater or lesser periods, it is only as one of these factors has been more highly esteemed and more fully developed or has more powerfully influenced the life of the time than have the others, that architecture has taken on its characteristic aspects. The architecture of an age in which no one of these factors is supremely dominant yet which forces one or another of these characteristics, will be viewed with but ephemeral appreciation, certainly not with lasting respect.

A period of existence is not a pin prick in a dotted line, but is an integral increment in the ascending spiral, and an age finds itself only by relating itself to all that has passed.

To comprehend the status of an art, then, it is necessary to study broadly life

and its expression, to view sympathetically that interplay of motive and action which produces the civilization of a period and differentiates that period from another, and to note, if not how, at least that the spirit of a civilization determines the form of the state and at the same time dictates the manner of the art. To comprehend, therefore, the status of architecture, it is necessary to understand the nature of society and the state and to appreciate that the spirit which produced society and which dictated the form of the state dictated also the forms of architecture and that without the guidance of that spirit no worthy enduring architecture was produced.

There seems to be an existing idea that through all the periods man was a fixed star and that styles changed; that throughout the evolution from Egyptian to Greek, from Greek to Roman, from Roman to Romanesque, from Romanesque to Gothic and then to the Renaissance, man was stable, his product alone changing. This is a most erroneous idea, for while the external form of man's body held, his motive and action changed. He was spiritual in this period, intellectual in that, temperamental in another, and true to his animal instincts only, in them all. Through most of them he showed signs of intelligence.

Glance hastily at certain of the sharply differentiated historical periods, and note the forms of government and of architecture and the racial characteristics: Egypt—with its philosophy of immortality; imbued with a zest of life and a poetical love of nature; governed by kings whose will was served by slaves, native and alien; symbolic in its expression of philosophy and art and in all its deeper thought; the great pylons and ranged piers of its architecture, almost too massive for columns, wrought in forms symbolic of terrestrial life, over and above which rested the indestructible canopy of heaven, glistening with stars; heart and sentiment for indestructible beauty everywhere; garb and ceremonials all in consonance. Greecewith a government of changing form but never by the people, although the term "democracy" was used; now a king, now a tyrant, now an oligarchy, never a true republic; an industrialism based on slavery; a unified religious and social philosophy; an intellectual vitality, potent in its logic and definite in its conclusions; a love for nature only as nature could minister to the conventional in literature and art and to a religion which was little but literature and art; a great borrower but transmuting alien facts and forms to the likeness of its own unified and aesthetic spirit. The Arabian—daring, poetical, picturesque, unstable, acting on impulse, careless of life; its art fleeting of form and of color; its religion definite and appealing; touched now and again with the fatalistic philosophy of the Orient, and using the dome to crown the tomb and indicate the finality of all things. The Middle Ages—ascetic, spiritual, giving life and nature a new and higher meaning; aspiring, poetic; the intellect not overworked, perhaps, but the heart filled and the spirit overflowing. And then, and purposely misplaced as to chronological order—Rome, the imperial—powerful, forceful, dominant, domineering—arms, conquest, spoils, greed, slavery; intellectuality not at a premium, spirit and heart below par; the people slaves to the court, the court slaves to power and passion. Imperial Rome pulled down the results of other civilizations or pulled them up by the roots and transplanted, manipulated, applied or discarded them; but as imperial Rome was not an empire of the heart; knew naught of altruism; was not an empire of the spirit, knew naught of faith, was not an empire of the intellect, cared naught for logic; but was temperamental and of the body, in conception and in external expression its architecture naturally was not an expression of sincere motive or of logical achievement but was a superficial application, clothing ofttimes in alluring and impressive garb the massive and bulky expression of a dominant will.

Then the Renaissance—the revival of learning and the forgetting of faith: when people learned the old pieces and spoke them prettily; tried to think like Greeks but could not dress like them, debased the ideal and glorified the idea. The Renaissance was quite as cultured and nearly as learned or knowing as is the Present. The Present—a period of knowledge even to the verge of sophistication! It is questionable if in an age of sophistication any form of sincere art can arise. The art itself will be sophisticated and the thread of sincerity will be snapped. Is not the Present an age of sophistication? Does not the age know overmuch and feel but feebly? Because of its learning and because of its lack of power to feel, this age is imitative, rather than initiative, in art. It would be an age of imitation in science and in philanthropy and reform but that having no precedent to follow in these lines it is forced into new fields and so the age is constructively altruistic while artistically it is imitative. To-day there is an altruism. We do not conquer to make slaves, but to free them. Then why do we, especially we English speaking peoples, strive, against the current, to emulate Rome? Is it because we, in America, by our legislation, by our industrial and commercial systems are making a race of industrial slaves and political underlings, that the hard and domineering spirit of Rome forces itself into our commercial architecture, into railway terminals, banking institutions, department stores and warehouses, into our courthouses and government buildings? Perhaps the charitable interpretation is that, lacking in sincerity and sentiment, we must clothe our spiritual weakness in an expression of physical force and mental overpower. That is human nature. When we cannot sway by ideas, by mentality, or by sympathy, we bully by the display of force or power. The church furnishes a concrete example of this. Its grip on the hearts of the people was lost when the spirituality, the aspiration, the mysticism, the ideality of the Middle Ages died out, and it could hold its power over the masses only by essaying the functions of the State. Then the religious structures of the North gave way to buildings which, like St. Peter's in Rome and St. Paul's in London, embodied the domineering governmental type, the one in a grand manner, as became the direct heirs of imperial Rome, the other in a half-hearted way as must be when state and church or a state church attempts to domineer over a race in whose veins runs the red blood of personal liberty and whose pulses beat to the time of the Magna Charta. The restraints of tradition are hard to throw off, and the social and political life of England as expressed in its real democracy and its constitutional monarchy is clearly echoed in its architecture, its half-hearted and lifeless governmental forms harking back to the Roman Empire and its beautiful homes telling of the life of to-day.

We here in America are not bearing the burden of empire. We are not saddled with a monarchy. We are a people ruled by a people (in our minds) and we are untrue to our environment, to our birthright, when we allow our architectural ideal to be expressed in imperial terms or in terms, indeed, of any other life or civilization than our own. We may make mistakes in our attempts to find ourselves, but such mistakes cannot sum themselves up in so grand a mistake as the huge joke we are perpetrating in our governmental and domestic art.

It is, as already noted, only when a period is vitalized by the potency of at least some one great factor of existence that a characteristic art can arise. As for our nation to-day, have we a vital religion which touches the hearts of the masses? Have we a philosophy of life on which the savants are agreed and with which the people sympathize? Have we a commercial life free from the taint of selfishness altruistic, broad, and liberal? Have we an industrialism which will make men free and not slaves? Have we a domestic life which is pure, where marriage vows are not violated, and sanctity reigns, where one household does not seek to impress another and the whole community with the sense of its wealth, power, and social station? Have we a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, presided over by officials who will not tax the many for the benefit of the few? Have we a Government free from the suspicion of increasingly imperialistic tendencies? If we have all this, we are ripe for a great characteristic architecture which shall hold its own in the halls of history. If we have any of these factors fully developed, we are ripe for an individual and vital architectural expression along that line. Have we all this, or any of it? It seems, rather, that we are a lot of negatively charged individualists rattling around in a universe of positive ideas, unattractive and unattracted, and unified socially and artistically only as we are self-hypnotized by intently gazing on that brilliant spot, the focalized spirit of domineering Rome.

As witness, only one sect in all our religious bodies (and the exalted position of that sect based, in the popular mind, on its social prestige), consistently builds church edifices radiating humility and sincerity and aspiration; the Roman and Christian Science sects, preeminently the two which govern by threat and wield the power of ex-communication, the two which dictate the mental range of their communicants, which permit this reading and place a ban on that—these two churches build in an avowedly Roman type when the style can be formulated at all. The theatre, expressing the domination of the trust, is clothing itself now uniformly in the garb of the Empire. The Government has virtually adopted the style of imperial Rome for its type and its chief executive is housed behind a washed-out reflection of it. The States—witness the procession of pitiable State houses—have aped the General Government, and the municipalities have taken their cue from the State; the county courthouses and jails have followed. What was good enough for the jail was good enough for the judge and he dwells in a Romanized Greek temple; and so with squires, landed proprietors, professional men, captains of industry and artisans, till the Roman temple blisters the surface of the land, and worse, has gnawed into the brain of the people.

How deeply the canker has eaten can well be realized by contemplating the equanimity with which the public has accepted the insincerity and intellectual prostitution manifested in certain commercial and municipal buildings of monumental type. Modern science and ingenuity have given the age a system in the steel construction whereby it is possible to state the architectural problem frankly and solve it with that simplicity and sincerity which make for beauty. But, that the power of empire and the vulgarity and ostentation of misapplied wealth may be enforced, the skeleton has been distorted and the ideal debased. The age artistically is imitative and of the lowest forms. The age is not sincere, but is theatrical in the most puerile sense. We strut about like so many supernumeraries in the garb of Roman soldiers because we are spiritually and intellectually incapable of conceiving and acting the higher and better part. It may not be our fault, but it is our misfortune. It is not the less our misfortune that we of the very Present, being unable physically and mentally to wear the nobler Roman garb, are turning to its more debased forms and are taking our cue from the period of the "periwig and pigtail" which produced the Rococo style of the Renaissance—the character of that period was reflected in its people and in its art! And to-day, when our women, gowned via Paris, crown themselves with domes of false and foolish hair, surmounting all by chopping bowl and peach basket headgear, our architectural creations are reflecting the same spirit, and, Franco-Roman-where once they were frankly Roman-are crowned with monstrously designed and illy proportioned mansard roofs. The individual who assists in this degradation of taste may well take refuge under the protecting wing of the spirit of the age.

Sculpture is taken up in this report because it is, by nature and intention, the allied art most intimately related to architecture-by nature and intention, be it noted, not by art and practice. Outside the realm of strictly architectural decoration, sculpture is as remote from true architecture as is mural painting. Rather than glorifying the structure it tends to belittle it. It makes of architecture only a background or pedestal. Architecture becomes a mantelpiece on which are displayed to some advantage to themselves objects of sculptural bric-a-brac. It matters not that the objects be arranged in such manner as to illustrate pictorially some notable event or to symbolize some noble idea. It matters not that the objects be so composed as to conform to the mass of the pedestal. That does not make them an integral part of the chimneypiece any more than posing the figures in the tympana—prone, crouching, sitting, stooping, standing, to make the composition conform to the rake of the pediment-makes them architecture. That was about as near to architectural sculpture as the Greeks or Romans ever came. The only architectural sculpture about the chimneypiece is the caryatid, and as the carvatid has been used in history it has been rather as an architectural fancy than as an architectural fact. The beautiful caryatids of the Erechtheum are imitations of columns, the fluting being carried into the draperies, the pillow blocks being carved into capitals. Yet however gracefully these maidens may bear the superimposed conditions, however serenely they may smile at their burden, this is philosophy and not architecture, for the neck of the column is never subjected to the bending strain that tasks the necks of more than one of these maidens. In other instances of the Greek use of the carvatid the evidence of strain is thought to be removed by the intervention of the flower basket capital, the distinctive feature of the Corinthian style. This is not logical nor is it good philosophy nor good architectural art, for art does not seek to deny the stress and strain but it recognizes the conditions and meets them with graceful yielding or frank resistance, as the case may be. In the field of sculpture, imperial Rome with its over-elaboration of ornament is dictating to the Present. Our limit in architectural sculpture is reached with the filled pediment and the free standing statue superimposed upon a free standing or engaged column. Is this really our artistic and intellectual limit? Those who have hoped for a future in architecture and in sculpture do not think so. This existing limitation may be due mostly to unimaginativeness and lack of suggestive initiative on the part of the architect; in a lesser degree to the lack of intelligent understanding between sculptor and architect as to the function of sculpture. and in some measure to the attitude of the sculptor whose desire seems to be to create easel pictures and so dispose them that they may be the center of attraction. The sculptor is willing for a consideration to place his product upon the architectural pedestal, well knowing that his work will not suffer eclipse and that great critical praise will be accorded him if his work is "architectonic." That is all it need be in the present age to command praise—"architectonic!" In the age of Pericles that was taken for granted. The modern sculptor does not want to be a stone cutter and lose his identity and perhaps his head on the scaffold.

The last word has not been spoken in architectural sculpture. The Middle Ages gave a hint as to further possibilities. Then the structure was carved and sculpture was not extraneous except in the case of certain superfluous saints and angels who stood around in niches; but the pedestals were supported by lower types or by agonizing sinners who were integral with the structure, and who, doing the work, were in the eyes of modern philosophy the worthier objects. Can one imagine a pier head so wrought that the sculptural lines shall carry the structural strains from arch or wall to the pier? Can one imagine a sculptured console or corbel the lines of which shall indicate the nature of the stress and be harmonious with the character and individuality of the building? Can one imagine the spirit of the marble itself, the spirit of the granite, the spirit of the softer stone, appearing in the sculptured surface of the wall and readjusting themselves to the new conditions? Can one imagine rich sculpture adorning the parapet, crowning the structure, being the frieze and not stuck against it? Can one imagine a unified creation with sculpture and structure blended, instinct with the sincerity of the Middle Ages as to structural principle, mystic as of Egypt in its symbolism, clear and limpid as of Greece in its intellectuality? One who can thus imagine need not be discouraged as to the future possibilities of sculpture in architecture. But these possibilities are not to be realized except inadequately in individual instances if the age is not unified in its characteristic attitude toward the great features of life, for in the expression of social or national ideals the individual cannot far exceed the limitations of his age. But the duty of the individual seems clear, for this spirit which finds an external expression in the State, the church, in society and the social institutions, is not outside of him, it is within him, and it is his duty to express the highest in the attitude of his time and environment; and he is running counter to the laws of life when he conforms himself to the ideals of other and alien times, and does not seek to express that spirit which is within and about him.

Perhaps the architectural profession is thinking too much of itself as a profession and too little of itself as a mouthpiece of civilization and society. As one in love with love and not with the object, it is in love with technique and not with the ideal. It advances the forms, the formalities, and does not enshrine the spirit, the essence. Not that forms and formalities are not on occasion desirable adjuncts and that on such occasion society should not be taught to respect them, but that always truth, integrity, broad comprehension and responsiveness to the ideal should be fundamental in the character and equipment of every member of the profession and certainly of this body, and that the application of these characteristics should be made to his work in architecture.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVING K. POND, Chairman.

The President: I will refer the Committee's report to the Committee on Report of Standing Committees, of which Mr. Walter Cook is Chairman.

The next report is the report of the Committee on Government Architecture, J. Rush Marshall, Chairman. Calling upon Mr. Marshall I wish to say that this is a Committee which is misnamed. It does not so much refer to the Government architecture as to the relations of the Institute to the Government architecture, and as those relations largely consist in maintaining an attitude toward the affairs in which we are interested, the Committee's report is necessarily an exceedingly brief one, and cannot go into all of the details of its activities. I will call Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Marshall: The efforts of the Committee have been confined to furthering the establishment of a Bureau of Fine Arts, the conservation of the Park Commission Plan in Washington, in the placing of the Grant Memorial, and in preventing an improper location of the proposed Lincoln Memorial.

The President: You have heard the Report of the Committee, which will be referred to the Committee on Standing Committees.

In the absence of the Chairman of the House Committee, I will call for the report of the Committee on Education, Ralph Adams Cram, Chairman.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

1909.

The Committee on Education has, for the past three years, dwelt specifically and with some insistence, on the question of architectural education in its higher and most advanced aspects in organized schools of architecture; on a possible graduate school of national scope; on the ideals that should infuse the problem as a whole; on the principles that should control the processes of development. From nothing that has been said in former years, are we disposed to withdraw: with equal conviction we assert our belief in the necessity of a broader cultural basis, a more generous recognition of the humanities, an extension rather than a curtailment of the educational period, the necessity of constant contact between the student and the practicing architect in the relation of master and pupil, the value of the atelier system, the desirability of interscholastic competitions, the prime importance of the distant ideal of a great National School of Fine Arts.

It must be manifest to everyone, however, that in so considering the question of organized education, the preceding reports have covered only one portion of the field; there still remains that great category of what is, technically, unorganized educational activity, numerically greater, and possibly even greater in its potentiality: the work of architectural societies and clubs and ateliers, of trade schools, night schools, and schools of mechanic arts; of Y. M. C. A. classes and schools of correspondence. Here is a vast aggregation of teachers and of taught; innumerable boys ambitious but poor, with few friends and fewer counselors; draughtsmen, apprentices, office boys, who are dependent on their weekly wage for their support, incapable of finding the funds necessary to give them a college education, unable to give their time even if the money could be obtained. It is useless to say that if these boys cannot afford the time and money necessary to obtain for them a liberal education, they had better abandon all thought of so exacting a profession as architecture; they will not take that advice, but they will sturdily continue picking up such crumbs of education and training as they can get in friendly offices, in night classes, and in the specious offerings of correspondence schools. In refusing such advice this Committee believes the boys would be perfectly right; it is the testimony of history—and almost every architect will bear witness to this testimony that efficient draughtsmen and admirable architects are not exclusively the product of the schools, and that in architecture as in other domains of art, in art as in other categories of spiritual and mental activity, talent and genius are no respecters of persons, showing themselves in surroundings apparently unfavorable to their development, paying well in success and accomplishment for every crumb of comfort and sustenance that falls from the master's table. If the profession had been deprived during the last twenty-five years of the architects and draughtsmen whose training has been only that of the draughting board, casual lectures and intermittent classes, it would be greatly the loser thereby, and there is no reason to suppose that the same will not be true of the future.

This being the case, this Committee is of the opinion that the architects of America as a body as well as individuals have clearly before them the duty of looking out for the interests of the boy with ambitions but no money, as well as for those of the boy with money but no ambitions, or with both ambitions and money. We have, therefore, examined with some care the nature of the various agencies that are now trying to do what the schools have not attempted and have taken testimony as to the results; as a consequence we are impelled to make this the subject of our report, convinced as we are of its fundamental importance.

The work now being done is large in bulk, varied in its methods, taking rise in many different sources; good, bad, and indifferent in its results, but always limited in its scope and doing seldom more than one thing well, letting all else go, or doing it badly. Of the various agencies the most efficient and practical, so far as results are concerned, is of course the office of the practicing architect—the office that is neither too large, nor too small, broad in its scope, and under the direction of a man who knows his duty to his men and does it. This is outside the scope of this inquiry, however. Fortunately, the office we have always with us, and it will continue to train and turn out men who, beginning as office boys, end as Fellows of the Institute, but in every case the architect who helps to breed such architects, would be very grateful if what he himself does could be supplemented by the work of other agencies, and of late this has come to be; night classes and lectures and competitions amongst students have done a great work; the question is, how can this be extended and improved.

The work divides itself into two classes; that organized and administered by architects for their own, that carried on by public or private educational agencies and as a small part of their all-embracing activities. In the first class are the clubs and junior societies, where the members or beneficiaries are draughtsmen, the managers architects; the results being obtained through night classes and lectures, work in private ateliers, and the participation in frequent competitions in design. The Beaux Arts Society of New York, the T Square Club of Philadelphia, the Boston Architectural Club, and generally speaking the component parts of the Architectural League of America are examples. In the second class are trade and mechanic arts schools, Y. M. C. A. classes, and schools of correspondence. The work done by the first class is thoroughly good, as far as it goes; in the teaching of design, which is its primary object, it is particularly strong, and here the influence of the several clubs, ateliers and societies cannot be too highly commended. They are, however, constantly cramped for funds, dependent on the bounty of a few generous men, and confined, therefore, almost wholly to the teaching of drawing, rendering and design.

So far as any education in mathematics, construction, history, theory, aesthetics, languages and the humanities are concerned, their influence is negligible. When we come to the other category, the educational agencies proper—or improper, as the case may be-we find the reverse; here their usefulness is confined almost exclusively to the rudiments of those things the architectural agencies do not touch mathematics, construction, and in a very limited and frequently erroneous way, some few of the humanities. When design is taught at all, which is seldom, it is usually taught badly, and there is a general conviction amongst the architectural schools that even the primary drawing that is done is of little value. We have consulted with the heads of the several schools of architecture, and so far as we have been able to obtain a definite expression of opinion on the matter, it is that, so far as the work done by these agencies toward fitting men for courses in the schools is concerned. it is either indifferent, or, in some instances, pernicious. One professor of architecture writes, "The drawing done in the best preparatory schools is hardly more than a makeshift. We have found that six months after we have organized our classes, it is impossible to distinguish between the men who have had two years of preparatory school drawing and the men who have never done any drawing before entering the University. This experience indicates that so far as technical preparation is concerned, the drawing done in our ordinary preparatory schools is of little value.

. . . My observation of and experience with correspondence schools in the matter of courses in architecture has wrought me up to a point of almost violent intolerance, and, while I do not want to be indicted for slander, I am persuaded that it ought to be a criminal offence for any school to attempt instruction in architecture as it is carried out in some of the well known correspondence schools; and that it would be just as profitable (to the school, and as unprofitable to the pupil) to teach voice culture by correspondence with the idea of developing a great singer as it is to teach the aesthetics of architecture or any fine art by correspondence. The stuff that correspondence school pupils present to me with the hope and expectation of receiving University credit is simply pitiful, and in the few cases where we have received correspondence school pupils into our work here, we have been able to find no profit whatever derived from their studies in the correspondence school. There can be no doubt that occasionally a pupil studying in a correspondence school will accomplish something worth while, but I am fully convinced that the accomplishment is due either to environment or to talents that cannot be held down by the correspondence method."

Our own conviction is that with the best intentions in the world these various educational agencies do almost nothing toward effectively preparing boys for college courses. They lack expert, and in some cases even practical, advice and direction in the matter of architectural education, and as a matter of fact few if any of them claim to do this preparatory work. Actually their ostensible aim is to afford a sufficient substitute for organized school training, but here, by their very nature, they are unable to give anything but the most rudimentary instruction; they are practically helpless in the matter of design and the humanities; they do not afford

that most important of all influences—personal contact between teacher and pupil—and therefore they can in no sense be considered as an effective agency for affording that liberal education which is the basis of architectural practice.

What then is to be done to remedy these serious shortcomings in, first, the preparation of men so that they may take advantage of the educational opportunities offered more amply in America than elsewhere in the world; second, the giving to those unable to avail themselves of these opportunities, something of that education which we look upon almost as a prerequisite? It seems to us that two things are possible, both of which are within the province of the Institute, and both promising some possibilities of accomplishment.

In the first place, assuming what we believe to be the fact, the good faith and sincerity of the trade and mechanic arts schools, the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations of a similar nature, and the correspondence schools, we believe the Institute should proffer to them its services in an advisory capacity toward the broadening of their system, the standardization of their curriculum and the improvement of their method. In the second place, we believe the Institute should appeal to all the universities and colleges where there are Faculties of Architecture, to make their teaching forces and their equipment available for educational work, out of regular hours, amongst those who desire something of their privileges yet are not, and cannot be, on their rolls. Let us examine these two propositions a little more in detail.

That the work done in design by such private agencies as the Beaux Arts Society and many of the clubs is of great value and often of the highest order, no one can deny. That it might be standardized more exactly; that, preserving to each organization its entire individuality, something might be gained by official recognition on the part of the Institute with a corresponding standardization on very broad and liberal lines, is conceivable. At all events, nothing would be lost if the Institute in its corporate capacity, or through its several Chapters, or through the League as its active educational agency—should this relationship eventuate—were to come more closely in contact with these volunteer associations now doing such important work.

In the case of the other forms of educational activity, the Mechanic Arts schools, and trade schools, and night classes and correspondence schools, the influence might be more positive. They are all doing the best they can according to their lights—which sometimes need trimming and replenishing with a better grade of oil—and we believe they would all welcome an evidence of interest on the part of the Institute, an offer of friendly cooperation. Were such an offer accepted much might be done; in design they might be dissuaded from any activity whatever, provided facilities for this particular branch of work were offered by other agencies; the material in the shape of plates, models, textbooks might be raised in character, their lists of studies amended and extended, their method of teaching drawing corrected in many ways, and their entire mechanism, when so bettered, given the official approval of the Institute. Such approval would be an asset of no small value, and we are of the opinion that it would serve to render the organizations themselves singularly receptive toward any advances the Institute might make.

With regard to our second recommendation, it will be seen at once that it is simply a project of "university extension." Already this is a movement of broad scope and increasing influence. Thus far it has not extended to architecture, and there seems every possible reason why it should do so. We need not rehearse these reasons, they must be sufficiently apparent, and it seems to us that the matter is so simple that it only needs expression to the several universities to insure their approval and cooperation. Specifically what we recommend is that the Institute should through the proper channels, and strengthened by a vote of this Convention, put the question to the universities where there are schools of architecture, whether or no they are disposed, so far as possible, and within the limits of their resources, to use their admirable corps of professional instructors, their great equipment of books, photographs, lantern slides, apparatus and bureau of registration, together with their unquestioned prestige, toward giving the architectural wage-earners some of the educational advantages now almost exclusively to the well-to-do. Roughly speaking, the method might be the giving of lectures and the maintaining of classes at some easily accessible place in those cities close at hand, charging each student some hardly more than nominal fee—say five dollars a season—and working consistently, 1st, toward preparing students for regular courses in schools of architecture: 2nd, toward giving a general but, so far as it could go, sound education to those for whom a college course is forever an impossibility. All the work would be done at night, the instruction would be at the hands of the college faculty and such practicing architects and specialists as the college authorities might enlist, and would aim to cover so far as possible the same field as that recognized in the college courses themselves. Drawing and design, construction, physics and elementary mechanics, mathematics, history, literature, languages, aesthetics, many, sometimes all of these, might effectively be taught in this fashion, and the boon to the poor student and draughtsman would be incalculable.

Naturally, if any effective agency already existed for the teaching of some one of the many component parts of architecture, the university would make an effort to bring this into line with its own idea, and use it, partially finance it, of paralleling it to the confusion of the student. Naturally, also, the universities would seek to enlist the active cooperation of practicing architects as lecturers and teachers, in carrying out this supplementary work; we believe this would be of benefit not only to the students, but in the end to the universities themselves and the work they do in regular course. Architects volunteering for this "extension" work, and proving their ability, would find themselves taken over for special instruction in the schools of architecture themselves, with all that would mean of a steady flow of outside vitality into that academic system which without it is always in danger of lapsing into routine. A university undertaking this outside work would naturally supplement its own specific training in design by encouraging the forming of private ateliers, groups of students and draughtsmen choosing their own master and working under him; so doing it would initiate and conduct competitions in design, open to all those registered as belonging to ateliers, classes or schools, issuing the programmes itself, and having them judged by a jury on which every master of, say, at least five pupils, should have the right to be represented. From this would grow up of necessity that scheme of intercollegiate competitions this Committee has tried so hard to put in practice, and finally, apart from the benefits that would accrue to the students and draughtsmen themselves, there would develop a closer sympathy between the schools and the architects, a more effective cooperation, a more vital interpenetrating of interests than now exists and that in itself is the best guaranty of effective accomplishment.

It is an interesting fact that, just as this Committee had determined to make this matter of "university extension" in the direction of architecture the chief subject of its report, a letter was received from Professor Lorch of the University of Michigan in which announcement was made that that university had in mind precisely this idea of extension work, and the question was asked whether or no this Committee approved such action. At the same time another letter was received from Professor Laird in which he said that the University of Pennsylvania was preparing to introduce in its Summer School courses in architectural studies aimed toward the preparation of students for the regular courses in schools of architecture. We consider it significant and most encouraging that schools of architecture, of their own initiative, should take steps toward putting into practice so vital a reform, and this action leads us to believe that the other universities will welcome the suggestion of the Institute that they also should join in the same movement.

Hitherto architectural education in the United States, good as it was, and a to degree not matched in any other country, has been somewhat lacking in system, or rather in coordination. Undergraduate work has been admirably handled in many schools of a very desirable variety in impulse and method, but each school has been perhaps unduly independent, even self centered; an individual agency, not a part of a great and efficient system. Until Harvard took its radical action two years ago, graduate work was almost wholly unprovided for, and recourse was had to Paris-still is, in point of fact, except for a very small number of men. As for preparatory work and non-collegiate instruction, it was almost non-existent until local clubs and associations took it up, and, against great odds, succeeded in accomplishing a good deal of very signal value. The present condition of things is a great advance over that of five years ago, but it is still slightly chaotic, episodical, lacking in consistency. It seems to us that for this the Institute is not wholly blameless; gentlemen have taken the position on this floor-and for reasons we do not understand—that the matter of education was not within the field of necessary activity of so august an organization as the Institute. Even were this idea more widely spread than we believe it is, there would seem to be a way out through the Architectural League of America and the rapprochment now being effected between itself and the Institute.

We are disposed to believe that in this League a tendency is at work which, with the encouragement and cooperation of the Institute may in time result in such a development and expansion as will make possible, within certain limits, a relation-

ship similar to that which now exists in England between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Association. Should this come to pass the League might become the executive educational agency of the Institute. Were the latter given proper representation through one or more of its Board of Directors on the governing board of the League, and on its examining committee, it seems to us that the League through its component clubs, as well as in its corporate capacity, might become a valuable agency in making possible, through active cooperation, the realization of the scheme of "extension" to which we have referred above. the whole question of education is of the most vital interest to the whole profession. and its solution and realization in fact a fundamental duty of the Institute, we hold to be a self-evident fact. With the League so reorganized as to become the official educational arm of the Institute, acting under its direction and with its mandate, we should have an agency of good, the efficiency of which might be raised to the highest place. Acting for the Institute, the League itself might become a kind of general clearing house for all the great schools of architecture, cooperating with each, and with all, both for individual and general ends, while through its component parts, the several local leagues and clubs, it might be of inestimable service to the universities in putting into operation the scheme of extension work we have outlined above. The Standing Committee on Education of the Institute would then become the regular means of communication between the Institute and League, and the latter would obtain thereby from the Board of Directors of the Institute, official authority for important actions it might be disposed to take.

Let us recapitulate our specific recommendations. They are as follows:

First, that the Institute should offer to the independent schools and private educational agencies, its advice, assistance and cooperation toward an improvement of their faculties and methods.

Second, that the Institute should carefully consider the possibility of some arrangement with the Architectural League of America, whereby the latter, under proper conditions of organization and administration should in time become its educational arm.

Third, that the Institute should urge upon the several universities through their schools of architecture, effective "university extension" for the benefit of architectural students by means of lectures, classes and ateliers, conducted by the members of their own faculties with the cooperation of practicing architects as masters and lecturers, and the endorsement and recognition, when in their opinion advisable, of such effective teaching agencies that may already exist in their several territories, and all to the end that the preparatory work for actual college courses be more efficiently done and the schools of architecture relieved of their present hampering duties in this direction, whereby the full period of study may be given to more advanced work; and finally that some of the benefits of sound education and culture may be extended to those who, through no fault of their own, are unable to pay the

price for the years of scholastic training that are the sound foundation for the efficient and honorable practice of a great and noble profession.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. CRAM, Chairman, FRANK MILES DAY, WILLIAM M. KENDALL, EDGAR V. SEELER, LLOYD WARREN,

Committee.

The President: This report will be referred to the Committee on Reports of Standing Committees.

The next in order of business is the Report of the Chapters, which constitutes some fifty pages of manuscript, and which we usually print.

Mr. Trowbridge: I move that the Report of the Chapters be printed and the reading be dispensed with.

The President: Would you be kind enough to read the Report of the House Committee, Mr. LaFarge?

Mr. LaFarge then read the report.

### REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1909.

To the President of the American Institute of Architects:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your verbal request, made on the 29th of April, a meeting of the House Committee of the Octagon was held and a personal inspection was made of the grounds and the building (not, however, of the stables or stable yard).

## GROUNDS.

The eastern half of the lot has been used as a dump for general refuse, and is overgrown with weeds. This should be cleaned up and the weeds and wild bushes cut down.

The eastern line of lot 7 (next to the Alley) is about 6 feet above the grade of alley and a retaining wall and fence should be constructed on this line. A diagram showing dimensions of lot is enclosed.

The old wall on the New York Avenue front has been returned approximately 12 feet and from this point to the north line of lot about 118 feet a wall should be built, joining the retaining wall of the next property.

The paving and walls immediately next to and around the building need relaying and regrading.

Some of the trees need trimming and the dead wood removed, and the stumps of trees cut down should be dug up.

#### AREA.

The area walls are constructed of rubble blue stone laid in lime mortar, the coping steps and platform of Aquia Creek sand stone. Owing to defective drainage and other causes the east wall of area is badly sprung and bulged, the area steps have long since collapsed, and on their ruins very dilapidated wooden steps were placed, which are at present not safe.

The area walls should be taken down and rebuilt, the area steps be restored as they were originally and the area paved and properly graded toward trap.

### DRAINAGE.

The entire underground drainage system appears to need a general overhauling, and it is suggested that a new layout be had to meet new conditions; for the present, however, just enough repairs be made to protect the house.

### BUILDING.

Unquestionably the house needs a general and thorough overhauling from bottom to top. Your Committee, however, confined itself to such recommendations as appears to them as needing immediate attention, and this is confined entirely to the cellar.

Owing to the long span of the floor joists it appears to have been necessary to reinforce them by placing posts in the cellar under the parlor and dining room floors.

As far as examination could be made the joists appear to rest on bonding timbers built into the brick walls, and in some instances indicate dry rot at these points.

The window lintels are of wood and appear to have no relieving arches. These lintels, in some cases, are very near bearings of floor joists, and in some instances are broken from the weight of them.

The walls in places have been cut for various purposes, such as plumbing pipes, hot air flues, etc., and have not been repaired.

The window frames, sash, door frames and doors are beyond repair and need not be considered.

The area walls around windows, both on 18th Street and New York Avenue, need a general overhauling and particular attention should be given to their drainage.

It is the opinion of your Committee that a large portion of the damage to the masonry walls of the building is due entirely to dampness, from the earth against the foundation walls, and to imperfect sewerage and we therefore recommend:

First, that the outside walls of the building coming in contact with the ground be uncovered down to and including the footings, and that they be thoroughly cleaned and permitted to dry out, the joints raked out, and walls covered with some approved water-proof cement coating.

Second, that all the plastered ceiling of the cellar be taken down and joists

exposed, for a more careful inspection.

Third, that all the wooden lintels over openings in cellar be taken out and proper iron lintels put in their place.

Fourth, that all the walls in cellar be thoroughly cleaned of the old plaster, and pointed up.

Fifth, it is desirable although not considered absolutely necessary at this time to repave the entire cellar. It is, however, considered wise to defer this portion of the work until the future plans of the building have been definitely settled.

Sixth, all the window and door openings in the outside walls should be replaced with new ones, similar in all respects to the remnants of the originals.

Seventh, new temporary wooden steps from first story to cellar should be built as those now in place are beyond repair and are positively dangerous. These should be inexpensive and made only safe, until final plans of the building are determined upon and the permanent ones built.

Your Committee made no particular recommendations for work above the cellar, and has confined itself to such matters as in their opinion are absolutely necessary for the preservation and protection of the property.

Enclosed herewith is a diagram of the first story plan of the Octagon.

Very respectfully,

LEON E. DESSEZ, Chairman, House Committee.

The President: The report is referred to the proper committee. Although prepared in April, this report has not been acted upon not-withstanding the obvious necessity, for the reason that we had no funds, and that the Board of Directors determined first to get out of debt and then to ask the Convention to take such steps as were necessary to keep them out of debt.

I now call for the report of the Committee on Nominations, Mr. Elzner, Chairman.

Mr. Elzner read the report.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Your Committee on Nominations reports that it has placed the following names in nomination for officers to be elected for the ensuing term, viz:

For President, Irving K. Pond, of Chicago; 1st Vice-President, Walter Cook, of

New York; 2d Vice-President, Edgar V. Seeler, of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, Glenn Brown, of Washington; Directors, Cass Gilbert, of New York, Ralph Adams Cram, of Boston, John G. Howard, of San Francisco; Auditor, Jas. G. Hill, of Washington.

Your Committee deemed it inexpedient and entirely impracticable to place more than one name in nomination for each vacancy.

In view of the constantly recurring agitation and criticism of the method of making nominations, your Committee has applied itself to its work with utmost diligence and at a disproportionate sacrifice of time and attention given not with unwillingness, however, but rather with a sincere determination to arrive at the very best results possible under the existing circumstances.

It was deemed best to avoid involving the Institute in the very considerable expense that would be entailed by calling a meeting of so large a committee with a membership of seventeen from all parts of the land.

All the work was therefore done by the slow, cumbersome and altogether unsatisfactory method of correspondence. To be sure, there was a liberal exchange of letters through the Chairman as a sort of clearing house, but there was and could have been no discussion, which was the more deplorable because it deprived the proceeding of one of the most vital features, notwithstanding the extensive correspondence which would make quite a respectable volume.

The work of the Committee was conducted on the following plan: After organization was effected by letter ballot, the Chairman invited each member to submit a list of available names from which nominations might be prepared. All the names thus received (and there were a great many) were then tabulated and sent to each member. Expressions of opinions and other suggestions were then invited and copies of these transmitted to each member. Finally when all was in readiness for balloting, each vacancy to be filled was considered separately in order that names which failed of nomination in one case might be considered for the next and thereby hopeless confusion avoided. In most cases a number of ballots were required to effect a nomination. Exactly two months were consumed in balloting alone and it was the middle of November before the work was completed. In order not to further delay the report, the Chairman could not wait for the acceptance of the various nominees but in his notification to them stated that their acceptance would be taken for granted unless he received immediate notice to the contrary.

This recital is made with the sole purpose of satisfying the Convention that a different method of making nominations should be adopted; one that will finally meet all criticism and will produce the best results with the utmost expedition and with the least expense to the Institute.

Your Committee gave a great deal of consideration to this problem in the course of correspondence and finally had called a meeting. Unfortunately only a small minority were in attendance, but the discussion was all the more earnest and exhaustive and resulted in the drafting of an addition to the By-Laws and a resolution which are herewith offered as a solution which it is believed will satisfactorily meet all con-

ditions. The Committee is of the opinion that the question should be definitely settled as a By-Law, but inasmuch as action on such an amendment could not be had before next Convention, the resolution referred to is intended to make the proposition applicable at once.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO BY-LAWS, ARTICLE XI, SECTION 4, PAGE 33.

There shall be a nominating committee appointed annually to serve for one term, whose duty it shall be to nominate candidates for offices to fill the vacancies occurring each year.

- 1. The Committee shall be composed of one duly accredited Institute member from each Chapter by whom he shall be appointed, and in case of his inability to serve, his place on the Committee may be filled at any time by a duly accredited substitute.
- 2. The Committee shall meet at a convenient time during Convention at the call of the Chairman of the retiring Nominating Committee, who shall act as temporary chairman until permanent organization shall have been effected, after which he shall retire.
- 3. The Committee shall organize by electing a Chairman, who shall also serve as Secretary, such election to be by ballot without previous nominations, the balloting to continue until one member receives a majority of the votes cast. The Chairman shall send a list of the membership of the Committee to the Secretary of each Chapter, whom he shall also notify of any change occurring in the membership, either by the substitution or by the addition of Chapters that were not represented at the organization.
- 4. The Committee shall make it its duty during the course of the year to study carefully the availability of possible candidates for office and to interchange views upon, and engage in discussion of the work, either by correspondence or by meeting together or both, and in every possible way prepare themselves for the most efficient execution of their task, and to this end shall establish their own rules of procedure.
- 5. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman on the day before the Convention for which the report is intended, and shall proceed to nominate the required candidates in the following manner, viz:
  - a. Each office shall be considered separately, beginning with the highest.
- b. Each member may place one name in nomination by ballot, and the ballots shall be counted by tellers duly appointed by the Chair, and the nominee receiving a majority of the votes shall be declared the candidate.
- c. Balloting shall continue in this manner until one candidate has been chosen for each vacancy.
- 6. The Committee shall present its report to the Secretary, who shall announce the names of the candidates on the first day of Convention, and shall post them in a conspicuous place for the convenience of the delegates.
  - 7. After the report of the Committee has been presented any additional name

may be placed in nomination from the floor for any vacancy, provided that such nomination be seconded by at least five members of the Institute, or they may be submitted in writing endorsed by any twelve members.

8. These names and no others shall be printed on the official ballot, but the elector may substitute in writing another name for any one thus printed.

The following resolution is recommended to make this method of making nominations effective at once and so give it a fair trial before its final incorporation in the By-Laws:

Resolved, that the President be and hereby is instructed to name a nominating committee for the ensuing year in the following manner, such Committee to be governed by the following rules, viz.:

- 1. The Committee shall be composed of one Institute member from each Chapter represented at this Convention and nominated by the respective delegations and chosen from those in attendance and the Committee shall be augmented as promptly as possible by similar appointments to be made by the President for names to be proposed by all remaining Chapters, so that finally each Chapter may be represented on the Committee.
  - 2. No. 8, same as above in proposed By-Law.

These recommendations were unanimously approved by the members in attendance at this Committee meeting they being D. Knickerbacker Boyd, of Philadelphia; Arthur Everett, of Boston; J. R. Marshall, of Washington; Arthur Woltersdorf, of Chicago, D. E. Waid, of New York, and the Chairman; the remaining members of the Committee being L. W. Briggs, Worcester Chapter; J. H. Pierce, Central New York Chapter; A. F. Rosenheim, Southern California Chapter; H. Osgood Holland, Buffalo Chapter; Hugh Roberts, New Jersey Chapter; Mason Maury, Louisville Chapter; Howard Hoppin, Rhode Island Chapter; T. H. Morgan, Atlanta Chapter; Arthur H. Scott, Michigan Chapter; Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., Baltimore Chapter; Charles T. Mott, Brooklyn Chapter.

The President: The report will be referred to the proper committee. Mr. Day: As there appears to be no proper committee to which a report of the Committee of which we have just heard may be referred, I would move its reference to a Special Committee to be appointed by the Chair, and if you will permit the suggestion I would suggest that Mr. Carrère, who has definite ideas on the subject, be made a member of the Committee.

The President: If there is no objection, and I hear none, I will refer the report of the Committee on Nominations to a Special Committee. I will appoint Mr. John M. Carrère, Chairman; George B. Post, and Mr. Nimmons.

Mr. Day: Since we have now reached a definite point in the order of business, I move that we do now take an adjournment for luncheon until 2 o'clock.

The motion was seconded, and upon being put was duly carried. Thereupon at 1 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned for luncheon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

# TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1909.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at 2 P. M. with President Cass Gilbert in the chair.

The President: The next business in order is the report of the Committee to Consider Relations to Other Societies, Frank C. Baldwin, Chairman.

Mr. Baldwin then read the report of the Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE RELATION OF THE OTHER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES TO THE INSTITUTE.

The Committee to Consider the Relations of other Architectural Societies to the Institute submits the following report, in the full knowledge that whatever it can record of actual accomplishment during the past year is quite insignificant in comparison with the importance of the work entrusted to it. Owing to the very wise and necessary policy of the Board of Directors to keep the expenses of conducting the affairs of the Institute this year within certain definite limits, the members of the Committee have not been able to travel and hold meetings and, consequently, they have been compelled to transact the business of the Committee through the unsatisfactory medium of correspondence.

The able and exhaustive report of the Committee of the previous year, which was presented at the last Convention, prompted the hope that subsequent events would mark the rapid progress of a well ordered movement tending toward a uniform educational system among the junior architectural societies and meeting with the approval and cooperation of the Institute.

Our investigation of the subject committed to us has brought into our hands a great deal of interesting information concerning the work of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. The admirable system which that Society has adopted for Architectural Education and the great interest which the students of the country have taken in the work offered, lead us to believe that a closer alliance with that Society, in the development of a possible educational system, would be of the greatest benefit to the Institute. We feel that the society should have the hearty recognition and support of the Institute.

We also learn that the Architectural League of America through its Board of Directors and its Committee on Education, has during the past year given earnest consideration to a scheme whereby it is proposed that its entire membership of over 1,700 students and practicing architects shall be grouped into three or more grades, according to certain definite educational standards. It is the aim and hope of the League, when this system shall have been put into practical operation, that a member of its highest grade presenting a certificate from the League setting forth such fact will be deemed by the Institute eligible for admission forthwith to this body, provided, that he shall also satisfy all other proper and usual requirements.

Under existing conditions, however, it may be seriously doubted that such a course would be a wise one for the Institute to adopt for, assuming that one of the chief purposes of the Institute is to unite all American architects who possess satisfactory educational qualifications, combined with proper ideals concerning the principles and functions as well as the practice of Architecture as a profession, it must still be admitted that an increase in numerical membership will not necessarily strengthen the organization. Therefore, while it is proper that candidates for membership in the Institute should be expected to have received that academic training, without which a true understanding of the functions of an architect must be impossible, it should be remembered that the Institute is an association of practicing architects and, after all, a candidate's professional attainment should constitute the chief requisite for admission.

Setting aside, for the present, a consideration of this second and most important requirement, it appears to your Committee that the Institute should be most seriously concerned with the efforts which other organizations are putting forth to stimulate and encourage self-development on the part of the draughtsmen of to-day who may be the architects of to-morrow and who, by reason of meritorious work, may seek admission to the Institute.

The predecessors of this Committee, in their report to the last Convention, recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this Convention that the A. I. A. consider the advisability of the establishing of a group or section similar to that of the R. I. B. A., and that the Institute provide for representation upon its Board of Directors of those societies which shall have shown themselves useful in the cause of architectural education.

The Committee appointed to consider this report found as follows:

"While we approve in principle the first clause of this resolution advising the establishing of a student group associated with the Institute, we feel that much still remains to be considered in this connection and still more in regard to the second part of the resolution providing for representation on the Board of Directors of certain societies. We therefore recommend the continuance of the Committee with instructions to report to the next Convention."

Your present Committee, through its knowledge of the excellent though incomplete work now being carried on by the educational societies, is of the opinion that it will be difficult, because of the looseness of their organization, to insure a satis-

factory and uniform elevation of standard and a fulfilling of all requirements unless the movement be dominated by some central board of control. As the Institute is primarily and vitally interested in the character and qualifications of the candidates who apply for admission to membership, it would follow that the Institute should be equally interested in the means and methods whereby such character is formed and qualifications obtained.

The suggestion in the resolution that representation be provided upon the Board of Directors of the Institute of certain societies commends itself to your Committee, not so much for the purpose of enabling the societies in question to have a voice in the conduct of the affairs of the Institute as to enable the Institute to direct and, in a measure, control the workings of the societies in matters of importance to the Institute. This Committee therefore recommends that the Convention give serious consideration to the resolution offered in the report of the previous Committee.

This Committee also recommends the adoption by this Convention of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Board of Directors be requested to seriously consider the advisability of cooperation, by appointment of special committees or otherwise as may be most expedient, with junior architectural societies to the end that a satisfactory educational system may be adopted, the fulfillment of which will be acceptable to the Institute as a prerequisite for admission to its membership, and that the junior societies may have some direct means of reaching the attention of the Institute on all matters mutually concerning them.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK C. BALDWIN, Chairman, LOUIS C. NEWHALL, HOWARD SHAW, LLOYD WARREN, CLARENCE C. ZANTZINGER,

Committee.

At the request of the President, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, First Vice-President, at this point took the chair.

The Acting Chairman: The report will be referred to the Committee on Special Committees.

The next in order of business is the report of the Advisory Board for Testing Materials, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, George B. Post and John Hall Rankin.

Mr. Post That Committee has not met during the year; for various reasons, which are well known, the various advisory boards recently

appointed have not been called together this year. Therefore, as far as I know, there is nothing to report.

The Acting Chairman: Committee on Memorial to Augustus Saint-Gaudens, D. H. Burnham, Chairman. Mr. Burnham is not present, but has sent a short letter which the Secretary will read.

Secretary Brown then read a letter from Mr. Burnham.

The Acting Chairman: Next in order is the report for the Committee on the Proposed Bureau of Fine Arts?

Mr. Trowbridge then read the report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.

As Chairman of the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts, I have the honor to report as follows:

During and immediately after the last convention your committee had several conferences with President Roosevelt, at which the facts brought forth in the last report of this Committee were presented to him and discussed. President Roosevelt being much impressed with the great importance to the country of placing the expenditure of vast sums of public money for works of art under the supervision of a body of men of recognized standing and of trained ability in the arts; and being convinced of the improbability of obtaining from Congress, at that time, favorable action toward this desirable end, decided, in response to a letter written to him by your committee, at his suggestion, to establish by Executive Order such a body, to be known as a Council of the Fine Arts.

On January 19, 1909, the President issued an Executive Order, a copy of which is annexed hereto, embodying the letter of your committee and his reply, in which he states that he cordially agrees with the letter of your committee and approves the recommendation made therein. The President thanks the Committee for "its wise and patriotic action, which will secure to the American public what is literally priceless advice from the best men in the several artistic professions throughout the country at large."

In response to the request of the President your committee conferred with the Executive Committee of the Institute, and after a number of meetings and the consideration of many names, submitted to the President the following list:

### ARCHITECTS.

Cass Gilbert.
C. Grant LaFarge.
Walter Cook.
William A. Boring.

George B. Post. Arnold W. Brunner. Robert S. Peabody. Charles F. McKim.

# ARCHITECTS-CONTINUED.

Breck Trowbridge.
John G. Howard.
Glenn Brown.
Thomas R. Kimball.
John L. Mauran.
D. H. Burnham.
John M. Donaldson,

William S. Eames.
James Rush Marshall.
Abram Garfield.
Frank Miles Day.
William B. Mundie.
C. Howard Walker.

#### PAINTERS.

John LaFarge. F. D. Millet.

E. H. Blashfield. Kenyon Cox.

### SCULPTORS.

Daniel C. French. Herbert Adams. H. A. MacNeil. K. T. Bitter.

### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

# Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

These gentlemen were nominated by the President to compose the Council of Fine Arts, and on January 19, 1909, the President issued the following order (1010), embodying his correspondence with your committee and concluding—

"I direct that the heads of the Executive Departments, Bureaus and Commissions govern themselves accordingly. Hereafter, before any plans are formulated for any buildings or grounds, or for the location or erection of any statue, the matter must be submitted to the Council I have named and their advice followed unless for good and sufficient reasons the President directs that it be not followed. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury will act as the Executive Officer for carrying out the recommendations of the Council.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 19, 1909."

Immediately after this order a meeting of the Council was called, to be held in Washington, for the purpose of organization. The Council met at the Octagon, twenty-seven members being present, and the following officers were elected:

Breck Trowbridge, Chairman; James Rush Marshall, Secretary; Executive Committee: Walter Cook, Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, Frank Millet, Glenn Brown.

At the invitation of the President the Council then proceeded to the White House and were received by the President, who expressed his great pleasure and gratification at the success of the meeting, and requested the Council to report immediately upon the character and location of the Lincoln Memorial. Through the action which was taken by the Council upon this matter, the project for placing the Lincoln Memorial between the Capitol and the Union Railroad Station was defeated, and the bill dropped from Congress, thus preventing a serious divergence from the L'Enfant plan of Washington.

The Council then adjourned.

On May 21, 1909, President Taft issued the following Executive Order (1074):
By reason of the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1909 (Sundry Civil), Executive Order issued under date of January 19, 1909, appointing the Council of Fine Arts, and requiring plans to be submitted to such Council, etc. is hereby revoked.

"(Signed) WM, H. Taft.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 21, 1909.

By this order the Council of Fine Arts ceased to exist.

Your Committee has been given to understand that the revoking of the order appointing the Council of Fine Arts was not due to want of sympathy with the object of the Council, but to the well known opinion of President Taft that such bodies should be created by Legislative action, rather than by the act of the President.

It is the opinion of your Committee that it is now more necessary than ever before that the subject should be given the greatest publicity possible in all parts of the country, to the end that Congress may be brought to see the necessity of creating a body with powers corresponding to those which President Roosevelt thought it wise to endow the Council of Fine Arts.

A collection of newspaper clippings and newspaper comments was made by your Committee after the appointment of the Council by the President, and among the several hundred clippings collected, from all parts of the country, you will be pleased to learn that there was only one unfavorable editorial.

It is therefore the opinion of your Committee that, as the action of President Roosevelt received such universal support throughout the country, the Institute should endeavor in every possible way to influence Congress to create a Bureau of Fine Arts. Indiscriminate and ill-considered appropriations by Congress for works of art continue to increase. The lack of systematized control or supervision is now more evident than ever. The means which we suggested to President Roosevelt, and which he approved so highly, were found adequate to meet the situation. The only objection urged against it was the fact that it was not authorized by Congress.

It is therefore the duty of this Institute, and the duty of every member, to use

every effort to urge the passage of the bill which Senator Newlands introduced at the last Congress, to create a Bureau of Fine Arts with an advisory council of artists.

Respectfully submitted.

Breck Trowbridge,

Chairman.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

I hereby call the attention of the heads of Executive Departments, Bureaus and Commissions to the following correspondence between the American Institute of Architects and myself:

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1909.

To the President of the United States:

Frank Frank

SIR: In the rapid advancement which our country had made in all other phases of civilization, the arts have been denied that governmental consideration which is so universally accorded by other nations.

This is not due to lack of appreciation on the part of the people, nor can it be said that the Government has withheld financial support, for, since the formation of the Government, over five hundred million dollars have been expended for public buildings, monuments and other works of art. About ninety per cent. of this amount has been spent during the last quarter century, while present appropriations contemplate the expenditure of over forty millions more.

The expenditure of these vast sums signifies that we are establishing, at a rate never before exceeded, lasting monuments to our civilization. Under our lack of system, and in the absence of proper management, the results do not adequately and properly represent or express the state of enlightenment and cultivation which our people have attained.

The works of art of a nation are the documents by which it is judged, and their permanence is sufficient reason for extraordinary care in their design and execution. When such works are undertaken by a government, a high standard of excellence becomes a national obligation.

Whenever the Government proposes any great project of public utility, such as irrigation or reclamation of land, the improvement of rivers or harbors, the Panama Canal, or any great engineering work, it is taken as a matter of course that the plans must receive the fullest measure of expert advice and criticism from men of eminence in the profession concerned, but such is not the case in works which relate to the arts.

The only department which has achieved any success in this direction is the Treasury Department, through the Supervising Architect's Office, since the passage of the Tarsney Act.

In the early days of the republic, President Washington and his immediate successors sought trained experts in the arts and called to the service of the country those of the highest skill, and employed them in a consistent effort toward the building of the nation's capital. Even in that formative period of the nation, with the continent undeveloped and the finances at a low ebb, the Government saw to it that these matters were handled with no less intelligence and far-sightedness than the other projects which engaged its attention, and as a result, the earliest buildings of the Government, not only in the capital, but elsewhere, rank among the great architectural triumphs of their period. The several States and their growing cities were influenced accordingly.

With the rapid growth of the country, this systematic method of procedure was lost sight of. L'Enfant's beautiful plan of Washington suffered through the power of each department to choose the site for its own building, and the fact that such a plan existed was almost, if not entirely, forgotten. The White House itself, within recent years, has been threatened with mutilation through the efforts of misguided enthusiasm for supposed improvement. Wise action by the present Executive alone saved this monument, but there is no assurance for its future.

Existing public buildings are largely subject to modification due to the caprice or supposed convenience of temporary officials. New buildings are located without proper regard for their convenience or dignity and without a view to the inevitable requirement for increasing dimensions, resulting in additional expense. Frequently, they are found inadequate even before they are completed. Our statues, paintings and other works of art are treated with like indifference to the dictates of common sense. Our coinage and our engraved notes have been equally neglected.

The revival of L'Enfant's plan of the city of Washington through the efforts of the American Institute of Architects, has awakened the public to a consciousness of its importance and made possible the realization of its essential features, but the necessity of some adequate safeguard for the future is made evident by the fact that ever since the plan was revived there have been serious attempts to encroach upon it. We believe that a permanent and definite authority should be established to which shall be referred for approval or disapproval, the plans and designs of all future public works of architecture, paintings, sculpture, parks, bridges, or other works of which the art of design forms an integral part; that to its care should be entrusted the conservation of historic monuments; and that this authority should be vested in a Bureau of Fine Arts, as a part of a Division of Public Instruction, which could itself be under the Secretary of the Interior, and could include Bureaus of Education, Science and the Fine Arts.

Under present conditions we suggest that, as an initiatory step, the President designates a Council of the Fine Arts, which could exercise advisory functions when called upon, and could also make recommendations upon its own initiative.

We suggest:

1. That the council should consist of architects, painters, sculptors, landscape Architects and laymen, appointed by the President, from nominations made by the Directors of the American Institute of Architects.

- 2. That the Supervising Architect of the Treasury should be the executive.
- 3. That the object should be to have the Council advise upon the character and design of all public works of architecture, painting, sculpture; all monuments, parks, bridges, and other works of which the art of design forms an integral part; and to make recommendations for the conservation of all historic monuments.
- 4. That the details of carrying out this arrangement should be left to the direction of the American Institute of Architects, in collaboration with the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Yours very respectfully,

For the Committee,
GLENN BROWN,
Secretary.

# Committee:

CASS GILBERT,
S. B. P. TROWBRIDGE,
WM. A. BORING,
GLENN BROWN,
C. GRANT LA FARGE,
GEORGE B. POST,
ROBERT S. PEABODY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, January 11, 1909.

#### GENTLEMEN:

I cordially agree with your letter of January 11, 1909, and approve the recommendations you make. I request you to designate the names of thirty men representing all parts of the country to compose such a Council as you suggest. I understand, of course, that men representing the West are often found in New York and other large cities, simply because their work is done in such cities.

I shall direct all my Cabinet officers to refer to the Council, for their expert advice, all matters in their charge embracing architecture, selection of sites, and landscape work, sculpture and painting. Moreover, I shall request the Council to watch legislation and on its own initiative to make public recommendations to the Executive and to Congress with regard to proposed changes in existing monuments, or with regard to any new project. I earnestly advise your body to take immediate steps to secure the enactment of a law giving permanent effect to what I am directing to be done. The course you advocate, and which I approve, should not be permissive with the Executive; it should be made mandatory upon him, by act of Congress.

I shall request the Council immediately to report and give their opinion on the character and location of the Lincoln Memorial, as suggested in the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects.

I heartily thank your body for this wise and patriotic action, which will secure

to the American public what is literally priceless advice from the best men in the several artistic professions throughout the country at large.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Messis. Cass Gilbert,
S. B. P. Trowbridge,
Wm. A. Boring,
Glenn Brown,
C. Grant La Farge,
George B. Post,
Robert S. Peabody,

Committee, American Institute of Architects.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1909.

To the President:

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January II, 1909, addressed to the Committee of the American Institute of Architects, requesting the designation of a Council of the Fine Arts, thirty in number. That Committee has referred the matter to the Executive Committee of the Institute, which accordingly submits to you herewith the names of that number of experts in the Arts of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Landscape work, who are hereby recommended for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

GLENN BROWN, Secretary,

For the Committee.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1909.

To the President:

SIR: Referring to the letter of this date relative to the Council of the Fine Arts, it may not be amiss to inform you of the method adopted and reasons for making the selection of the names appearing upon the list submitted.

The Institute "Committee on the Bureau of the Fine Arts" conferred with the Executive Committee of the Institute and requested the Executive Committee to make the selection. A large number of names were considered with a view to the eminence, availability, special experience and geographical location of the men to be designated.

As your letter of January 11th advises the Committee to take immediate steps to secure the enactment of a law, giving permanent effect to what you are directing to be done, and as the members of our Committee on the Bureau of the Fine Arts have given the subject most serious study for several years, and as they are highly

qualified in other respects to act on the Council, they have been designated among the thirty.

The number of architectural questions involving not only buildings, but the selection of sites, treatment of grounds and landscape accessories will largely predominate all other problems likely to come before the Council, therefore the Committee has designated a larger number of architects than of representatives of the other arts.

We understand that it is your intention to direct the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department to act as the executive officer for carrying out the instructions of the Council, and therefore his name has not been included in the list of thirty as it otherwise would have been.

The Committee desires to express to you, Mr. President, its hearty appreciation of the very great service you are rendering to the country and to the arts.

Very respectfully,

GLENN BROWN, Secretary,
For the Committee.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1909.

My DEAR MR. BROWN:

I have received your letters of January 16th and I nominate the following persons to compose the Council of Fine Arts:

#### ARCHITECTS.

Cass Gilbert,
C. Grant La Farge,
Walter Cook,
William A. Boring,
S. B. P. Trowbridge,
John G. Howard,
Glenn Brown,
Thomas R. Kimball,
John L. Mauran,
D. H. Burnham,
John M. Donaldson,

George B. Post,
Arnold W. Brunner,
Robert S. Peabody,
Charles F. McKim,
William S. Eames,
James Rush Marshall,
Abram Garfield,
Frank Miles Day,
William B. Mundie,
C. Howard Walker.

#### PAINTERS.

John La Farge, F. D. Millet, E. H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox.

#### SCULPTORS.

Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, H. A. MacNeil, K. T. Bitter.

#### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

# Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

and have issued an Executive order of which I enclose a copy. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MR. GLENN BROWN, Secretary,

American Institute of Architects.

I direct that the heads of Executive Departments, Bureaus and Commissions govern themselves accordingly. Hereafter, before any plans are formulated for any buildings or grounds, or for the location or erection of any statue, the matter must be submitted to the Council I have named and their advice followed unless for good and sufficient reasons the President directs that it be not followed. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury will act as the executive officer for carrying out the recommendations of the Council.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 19, 1909.

[No. 1010.]

At this point the President, Mr. Cass Gilbert, resumed the chair. Mr. Day: I am now called by the Chair to lay before you the ideas to which the Board has given its sanction and which it commends to you for its adoption. The Institute has labored, as you know, for many years to improve competition, and with marked success. It has from time to time taken a firmer and firmer position. It has very thoroughly thrashed out the proprieties in the conduct of competition and has assembled a volume of results, on which I believe we are all practically agreed. We know how competitions ought to be conducted. There would be little difficulty in assembling these ideas in a single paper which would set forth the mind of the Institute. The scheme which we adopted last year was an advance over any other scheme and showed a firmer attitude on the part of the Institute than it had ever adopted before, in that it said participation in any competition, the terms of which the Institute had disapproved, was unprofessional conduct. It delegated to its Committee on Competition, in passing upon such programmes as might be sent to that Committee,

the power to state whether they were in harmony with the principles of the Institute or not. That procedure has been found very difficult. In the first place a mere trifle of programmes has ever reached this Committee, because it depends upon some interested person to send the programme to the Committee, and very often there is a lack of interest on the part of competitors, and in some places they desire to shirk question of bringing up the excellence of the programme, and at last the procedure is off in the precipitation of a most unfortunate situation. because the competition is already launched while the Institute is considering whether it is a proper one or not, and if found improper notice has to be sent to all members of the Institute or all probable competitors. The whole affair has resulted in a tangle, not merely in the sense I have represented it, but in other minor details, makes the Board think it is necessary to take serious consideration of an improved method; and the Board, therefore, charges me to inform you of the method which it thinks is a distinct improvement and a great step in advance, one calling for still further firmness and courage on your part. The method which the Board proposes is the converse of the present method. Under our present method, we, after the competition is started, try to discover whether it is right or not. The Board proposes for the future that Institute members should not take part in a competition until the programme has received the approval of the Institute. [Applause.] This would appear to throw a great burden of work upon a certain committee, but the words of certain resolutions which I will shortly read to you indicate that the Board shall have this power to sanction competitions not merely lodged in itself, but the power to delegate this authority to such a committee or committees throughout the country as may seem wise to it, so that a competition on the Pacific Coast would not need to have a programme sent to the East for approval, but it might be approved on the spot. The procedure, as you see, involves pretty careful pondulation on the part of the Institute of what it considers good practice in respect to competitions, and, as I say, we already apparently have practically one mind on that subject. The preparation of such a document is obviously not a thing that the Convention could attend to. Such a preparation would have to be delegated to some other authority.

I will read the resolutions, which, if adopted by this Convention, would put this whole arrangement into operation:

Be it Resolved. First, that it is unprofessional conduct for any member of the American Institute of Architects to take part as a competitor or juror (not as a professional advisor, you will notice, but as a competitor or juror) in any competition unless its programme shall have received the formal approval (a) of the Institute, if the competition be to members of more than one Chapter; (b) of the Chapter, if the competition be open to members of only one Chapter. Second, that the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorized to give such approval in the name of the Institute and to delegate this authority. Third, that the Board be and it is hereby instructed to formulate rules of practice for competition containing advisory and mandatory provisions and serving as a guide to the giving or withholding of such approval. Fourth, that the Board be and is hereby authorized and instructed to take such action as may be necessary to render effective the intention of these resolutions. Fifth, that these resolutions shall go into effect immediately on the issuance to each member of the Institute of a copy of them, together with the rules of practice called for in the third resolution.

It is a very singular thing that after the many discussions the Institute and its Board have had upon this subject, the proposals herein contained should have commended themselves to every member of the Board present at the meeting at which they were considered, and with perhaps one or two exceptions every member of the Board was there present. Therefore, by mandate of the Board, I submit them for your consideration. [Applause.]

The President: The resolution presented by Mr. Day will be referred, along with the report of the Committee on Competitions, to the Committee reporting on the reports of Special Committees.

Mr. Baldwin: I attempted this morning to offer a resolution, intending that it should be referred to the committee which was to consider the report of the Committee on Education. It appears that I was out of order at that time, and I would like to offer that resolution now.

The President: The Chair wishes to say that at the time he was in some doubt as to whether Mr. Baldwin was out of order or not, and feels that perhaps the ruling made was too technical and possibly not in accordance with correct parliamentary law.

Mr. Baldwin: My desire is that if the Convention shall accept this resolution it shall be referred to that Committee.

The President: I would say, Mr. Baldwin, that I would have to act upon the resolution as I did upon the other resolutions—refer it to the committee dealing with special reports and take up this discussion and action later.

Mr. Baldwin (reading):

Whereas, the Architectural League of America desires to co-operate with the American Institute of Architects in educational matters, and in considering the adoption of an educational plan for its members which aims particularly to help those who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of an architectural school.

Be it Resolved, that the Board of Directors be requested to instruct the Committee on Education to confer with and assist the Architectural League of America to the end that an educational system may be devised which will meet with the approval and endorsement of the American Institute of Architects.

The President: I will ask Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Day in each of these two instances to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions and also present them to the committee appointed to consider the reports of Special Committees.

Mr. Baldwin: You wish them referred to both committees?

The President: To be referred to the Committee on Resolutions as a sort of clearing house and to the Committee on Education as to relations.

The next business is the report of Delegates to National Conference Electrical Code, and to National Fire Protection, G. H. Blackall and Walter Smedley. Mr. Kohn will read the report of the Committee on Fire Protection.

Mr. Kohn then read the report.

# REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The President having requested the writer, as Delegate, and Mr. Robert D. Kohn, as Alternate, to represent the American Institute of Architects at the meeting of the National Fire Protection Association Convention, held May 25, 26 and 27 last in the city of New York, we attended the meeting and the writer begs to submit the following report:

My lamented predecessor, our late Associate, Mr. Alfred Stone, has at various times outlined the objects of the Association in such a careful manner that the members of the Institute are doubtless familiar with its aims, and I will, therefore, not take up your time with iterations.

The proceedings of this, the Seventh Annual Meeting, were replete with matters of interest, naturally and especially so for the Underwriters. But no one attending these meetings could fail to observe the serious work the Association is handling and the amount of valuable data being collected. The essential object of the association being the checking of the enormous waste caused by fire, reports and discussions accordingly were mainly upon that subject.

One of the subjects of discussion, reinforced concrete construction, brought out a series of comments of great value and led finally to questions directly concerning the American Institute. One of the officers asked the representatives of the American Institute to state in what way the National Fire Protection Association could best bring before the members of the architectural profession in America certain essential and primary elements of fire protection. It was recognized by the speakers that with some architects the work of propaganda was not necessary, but a great deal of work was designed in comparative ignorance of what the Fire Protection Association considers essential to good practice, such as the restriction in area of unprotected floor space, the enclosure of staircases and elevators, and the reduction of exposure hazards, and points of similar nature. After considerable discussion the Convention voted that a committee be appointed to confer with the representatives of the American Institute to carry out a programme of propaganda in the interest of fire protection and consequently of the conservation of our national resources.

Your Delegate and Alternate to the National Fire Protection Association cordially recommend this propaganda to the American Institute.

Very respectfully submitted.

A. F. D'OENCH,

Delegate.

OCTOBER 22, 1909.

CASS GILBERT, ESQ.,

President American Institute of Architects,

DEAR SIR:

At your request Mr. Albert F. D'Oench and I, as delegates from the American Institute of Architects, attend the 13th Annual Meeting of the National Fire Protection Association on May 25, 1909. Mr. D'Oench will, I believe, make a formal report to be presented at the next Convention of the Institute.

Since this Convention we have had a conference with a Special Committee of the Association which has asked the cooperation of the Institute in a number of matters of considerable importance. This Committee, consisting of Mr. Franklin C. Wentworth and Mr. H. E. Cairns, has asked me to find out whether or not the American Institute has acted on a suggestion presented through the late Mr. Stone of the Institute some years ago; namely, one with regard to a Uniform Building Code. I told these gentlemen that I believed there was a committee of the Institute on this subject and that I saw no reason why such a committee should not confer with a similar committee of the National Fire Protection Association.

The second point which they wish me to bring up before the Institute is with regard to the question of spreading among the members of the architectural profession in some practical form documents containing the very valuable information and the latest data now in the possession of the Fire Protection Association on the subject of desirable types of fire-resisting construction, simple but standard types of fire walls, fire doors, elevator enclosures, staircase enclosures, sprinkler and hose equipment, and matters of that kind.

Perhaps our Institute Committee on the work we are trying to do on "Conservation" might work along this line; that is to say, include the subject of the avoidance of the great loss by fire each year. It could well include some effort to spread the material now in the hands of the Fire Protection Association.

If you deem it wise would you present this matter to the Executive Committee of the Institute so that it might in some form come before the Convention? If the members were likely to be really interested in the subject the National Fire Protection Association would be glad to send an able representative speaker to our Convention to make a brief address outlining in their policy of propaganda against the enormous waste each year in this country by loss from fire.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT D. KOHN.

The President: The report of the Committee will be referred to the Committee on Reports of Special Committees.

Mr. Woltersdorf read the list of delegates.

# DELEGATES TO THE FORTY-THIRD CONVENTION, A. I. A. DELEGATES—Ex-officio.

		D HHHOITING		Officero:		
CASS GILBERT, .					President.	
RALPH ADAMS CRAM,					First Vice-President,	
IRVING K. POND,					Second Vice-President,	
GLENN BROWN, .					Secretary and Treasurer	
Directors.						
Walter Cook,					John Lawrence Mauran,	
		Edgar V	. Seel	er.		
Frank Miles Day,				(	George Cary,	
		R. Clipsto	n Stu	rgis.		
Frank C. Baldwin,					S. B. P. Trowbridge,	
		John M.	Carr	ère.		

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Thomas Barnett,

Edward G. Garden.

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER.

Delegate:

Hugh Roberts.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER.

Delegates:

C. Kotting, E. Lorch, Henry J. Meier, H. J. M. Grylls.

COLORADO CHAPTER.

Delegate:

Thomas MacLaren.

WORCESTER CHAPTER.

Delegate:

George H. Clemence.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Wilfred E. Griggs,

Warren R. Briggs.

MINNESOTA CHAPTER.

No Delegates.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER.

Delegates:

D. H. Perkins, Richard E. Schmidt, Joseph C. Llewellyn, Robert C. Spencer, Allen B. Pond, Arthur Woltersdorf, Geo. C. Nimmons. CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER.

Delegate:

J. Foster Warner, Rochester.

BOSTON CHAPTER.

### Delegates:

Henry E. Bigelow, H. Langford Warren, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Arthur G. Everett, Henry H. Kendall, Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., Charles D. Maginnis, Louis G. Newhall, William S. Parker, C. Howard Walker.

#### PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

# Delegates:

D. Knickerbacker Boyd, John Hall Rankin, C. L. Borie, Jr., E. A. Crane, Wm. L. Plack, Albert Kelsey, Wm. D. Hewitt, W. L. Baily.

#### CLEVELAND CHAPTER.

# Delegates:

W. D. Benes, Alber E. Skeel, B. S. Hubbell.

#### SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER.

#### Delegates:

John A. Dempwolf,

B. F. Willis.

#### DAYTON CHAPTER.

No Delegates.

#### WASHINGTON CHAPTER.

# Delegates:

James R. Marshall, Edward W. Donn, Jr., Louis A. Simon, Leon E. Dessez. BUFFALO CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Edward B. Green, George Cary, C. Paxton Cody.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Sumner P. Hunt,

John Parkinson.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Henry Clay Carrel, A. G. Thomson, John J. Petit, Frank H. Quinby, Isaac E. Ditmars.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.

Delegate:

H. T. E. Wendell.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Levi T. Scofield,

A. O. Elzner.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Edward Stotz, C. A. MacClure R. M. Trimble.

IOWA CHAPTER.

Delegate:

Eugene H. Taylor.

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER.

No Delegates.

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER.

Delegate:

E. B. Homer.

NEW YORK CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Chester H. Aldrich, Grosvenor Atterbury, Henry Bacon, Donn Barber, Arnold W. Brunner, Frank H. Holden, Robert D. Kohn, C. Grant LaFarge,
H. V. B. Magonigle,
Wm. Rutherford Mead,
Benj. Wistar Morris,
Geo. B. Post,
Philip Sawyer,
D. Everett Waid.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER.

Delegate:

W. R. B. Willcox.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., Thomas C. Kennedy, William W. Emmart.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER.

Delegates:

John Galen Howard,

William Curlett.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER.

Delegate:

V. P. Collins.

The President: The question is now the nomination of officers from the floor, and the Convention is organized for business.

Mr. Elzner read the nominations for officers-

For President, Irving K. Pond, Chicago; First Vice-President,

Walter Cook, New York; Second Vice-President, Edgar V. Seeler, Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C.; Directors, Cass Gilbert, New York; Ralph Adams Cram, Boston; John G. Howard, San Francisco; Auditor, Jas. G. Hill, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Elzner: Mr. President, it is the thought of the Committee on Nominations that promiscuous nominations from the floor should be avoided in the future, and by that is meant nominations made and seconded by only one other member for obvious reasons. It is felt that there should be a wider approval of the nominations than that—that there should be at least five seconds. The point that I raised about nominations being permitted in writing if endorsed by any ten members is intended to apply in the future, in which case any ten members from anywhere in the country, whether they be present at the Convention or not, may present a nomination. That, of course, would not be applicable to-day, so that I will not repeat that part of the motion, therefore the motion is that nominations made from the floor must receive at least five seconds to be enforced.

The President: You have heard the motion, which has been seconded by Mr. Curlett and Mr. Carrère. Are there any remarks?

The motion was then put, carried, and declared to be so ordered.

The President: Are there any nominations? (After a pause): Is it the pleasure of the Convention that the nominations shall be closed?

It was moved and seconded that the nominations be closed.

The President: Is there any question for a division? If not, all in favor of the motion that the nominations be now closed will please signify by saying Aye, the contrary No. The Ayes have it unanimously. The nominations are now closed.

The next is nominations of Honorary and Corresponding Members. I will explain that the nominations for honorary and corresponding membership under our present By-Laws are required to be made by the Board of Directors, that the Board of Directors have requested me to make this report on its behalf, and that the Board has given the subject very careful and thoughtful attention at several meetings since last June. Good and sufficient reasons appeared for the nomination of each person, and I believe that full consideration thereof on the part of the Convention will justify the choice of the Board. At the last

Convention there were no nominations for honorary or for corresponding membership. Hence, the list this year is somewhat larger than it has been in some previous years.

Honorary Membership:

Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.]

J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, and man of letters. [Applause.]

James Bryce, British Ambassador and Historian. [Applause.]
J. Pierpoint Morgan, President Metropolitan Museum of Art,
Patron of the Arts. [Applause.]

Henry Walters, Patron of the Arts and donor of the Villa Mirafiore to the American Academy at Rome. [Applause.]

Chas. L. Freer, Connoisseur. Donor of works of art to the National Government. [Applause.]

Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University. [Applause.]

J. J. Albright, Donor of the Albright Art Gallery at Buffalo, N. Y. [Applause.]

Daniel Chester French, Sculptor. [Applause.]

Sir Laurens Alma-Tadema, Master of Painting of Architectural and Classical Subjects. [Applause.]

Geo. B. McClellan, for encouragement of fine arts while in public office. [Applause.]

That closes the list of names for Honorary Membership, there being eleven names in all. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Cram: If it is in order, I should move that the Secretary cast one ballot for the names.

The President: It has been moved by Mr. Cram and seconded by Mr. Mauran that the Secretary cast a ballot for the names as read. All in favor of that motion will please say Aye; the contrary No. It is unanimous, and the Secretary will cast the ballot. They are elected.

Nominations for Corresponding Membership:

W. J. Locke, Author; sometime Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects. [Applause.]

A. J. Parsons, Amateur and Curator of Prints, Library of Congress. [Applause.]

George Dudley Seymour, Amateur and Advocate of Civic Improvement. [Applause.]

John W. Alexander, Painter and President of the National Academy of Design. [Applause.]

Edward P. Warren, Architect; distinguished for collegiate work in England. [Applause.]

Frederick Dielman, Painter; former President of the National Academy of Design. [Applause.]

H. Siddons Mowbray, Mural Painter; former director of the American Academy in Rome. [Applause.]

Theodore Marburg, Amateur and Advocate of Civic Improvement. [Applause.]

Violet Oakley, Illustrator and Mural Painter. [Applause.]

You have heard the list as read. What is your pleasure? Is there a motion?

Mr. Barber: I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the names as read.

The President: It has been moved by Mr. Barber and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the names as read.

The Secretary cast a ballot and the corresponding members were declared elected.

The President: The reports of committees not reached at the morning session is the next order of business. The committees as required by the morning session were all reached and covered and no further report is to be expected.

The introduction of new business at this period of the programme gives the opportunity for the introduction of any new business that any member may choose to present for the consideration of the Convention, whether in the nature of resolution or otherwise.

Mr. Post: I move, sir, that the Board of Directors be requested to consider the matter as to whether a change cannot be made in the order of business at the conventions which will permit debate upon a report without waiting for a day or two—for a day at least—after being referred to a committee and receiving the report of the committee, during which time the interest in the subject-matter of the report, unless it is entirely read again de nova, has passed. I think

that the debates of the Institute since this plan has been in vogue, have very largely lost their interest. [Applause.]

The President: You make that as a motion, Mr. Post?

Mr. Post: I make a motion, sir, that the Board of Directors of the Institute be requested to consider the matter as to whether a change in the ordinary process of procedure of the Convention may not be made by which the debate on a report may follow the report itself instead of waiting for a day until the subject has passed from the minds of those who have heard the report.

The President: You have heard the motion. The motion was seconded, put and carried.

The President: Is there other new business? Has the Committee on Resolutions any report to make?—J. Rush Marshall, E. A. Crane and Hugh Roberts—Have any resolutions been referred to that Committee which they desire to bring forward now?

Mr. Crane presented the following report in the absence of Mr. Marshall.

#### Mr. President:

At the request of Mr. Marshall I read the following report for the "Committee on Resolutions."

Two resolutions have been referred to this Committee.

The first presented to the Convention by Mr. Day is as follows:

Be it resolved, First, that it is unprofessional conduct for any member of the American Institute of Architects to take part as a competitor or juror in any competition unless its programme shall have received the formal approval (a) of the Institute, if the competition be to members of more than one Chapter; (b) of the Chapter, if the competition be open to members of only one Chapter. Second, that the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorized to give such approval in the name of the Institute and to delegate this authority. Third, that the Board be and it is hereby instructed to formulate rules of practice for competition containing advisory and mandatory provisions and serving as a guide to the giving or withholding of such approval. Fourth, that the Board be and is hereby authorized and instructed to take such action as may be necessary to render effective the intention of these resolutions. Fifth, that these resolutions shall go into effect immediately on the issuance to each member of the Institute of a copy of them, together with the rules of practice called for in the third resolution.

The second presented to the Convention by Mr. Baldwin is as follows:

Be it resolved, that the Board of Directors be requested to instruct the Committee on Education to confer with and assist the Architectural League of America to the end that an educational system may be devised which will meet with the approval and endorsement of the American Institute of Architects.

It is recommended by the Committee on Resolutions that these resolutions be adopted by the Convention as read.

J. RUSH MARSHALL, Chairman, HUGH ROBERTS, EDWARD A. CRANE,

Committee.

Mr. Curlett arose.

The President: Will you kindly come forward, so that the delegates can hear you?

Mr. Curlett: Mr. President and gentlemen, as a delegate from San Francisco Chapter I would like to say a few words to you with reference to extending an invitation to you to have your next Convention in San Francisco. [Applause.] We believe that now is one of the best times in the entire history of the State of California for the architects of the country to visit that section. San Francisco has been swept off the map as you know, pretty nearly, and has started on a successful career of rebuilding. It has advanced very rapidly along, and we feel that we require encouragement. We would like to have you gentlemen come out to see us. We had the distinguished pleasure of a visit from the President, Mr. Cass Gilbert, who delivered an address to us which has done more for the architects of the Pacific coast than anything we have ever had before. [Applause.] We also had a most charming address from your Vice-President, Mr. Pond [Applause]: and in California and all along the Pacific coast the people regard you gentlemen as Michel Angelos [Laughter and applause], and would be glad to have you—every one of you—visit us so that the citizens may have a good view of what the architectural profession is represented by.

As to the seasons and time of visit, it makes no difference what time. We have no snow out there; we have a little rain; everything is sunshine and it is pleasant at all seasons of the year to visit us. I do not know whether the San Francisco Chapter can give you the good time that you all deserve, but I assure you we will do everything in our power to entertain you and show you everything that we have in the way of

improvements, attractive scenery, and so forth, and we not only ask the architects, but we extend an invitation to the architects' wives, their daughters and their sweethearts [Applause and laughter], which will mean that we are not only capable to entertain the architects but we are also capable of entertaining the ladies [Laughter and applause] and I wish that you do not refer this to any committee but take hold of it now and give us encouragement by voting to have the next Convention in San Francisco. I thank you very cordially, gentlemen. [Applause.]

The President: I recognize Mr. Parkinson, of Los Angeles.

Mr. Parkinson: Mr. President and gentlemen, about five hundred miles south of San Francisco there is also another city on the Pacific coast. It is located between the ocean and the mountains and the people of that city believe it to be the most beautiful place in the world. [Laughter and applause.] There is a Chapter in that city of Los Angeles—a small Chapter needing encouragement—and they have instructed me to invite the next Convention to meet in the city of Los Angeles. [Applause.]

Mr. Howard: While I want to say a few words on this point I feel as if I am "Neither flesh nor fowl." In San Francisco I am a New Yorker, and in New York and Washington I hope, from the way I am received, that I am a San Franciscan. I must think that the essence of the Pacific coast is more concentrated in the center of the coast, that is to say, in and around San Francisco. It seems to me that there are a number of points in favor of San Francisco at the present time as the meeting ground for the Institute, and I sincerely hope that the decision is made that the next meeting is on the Pacific coast and that it be at San Francisco. First and foremost, San Francisco is, of course, numerically the largest city on the coast; second, because in proportion to its largeness and consequent importance it has the largest Chapter of the Institute, the ranking Chapter on the coast. Another reason that appeals to me, and I think will appeal to every member of the Institute, is the fact that to-day San Francisco is resuscitated from a shock such as has never come to an American community before, and that in a peculiar degree the architectural profession represents and is identified with every resuscitation. Our profession, gentlemen,

has stood for more in the recovery of San Francisco from its great catastrophe nearly four years ago, than any other single influence. San Francisco wants the Institute to meet there in convention, and I use that word "want" in several different senses. It desires it, it needs it, and it feels that it must have it. It needs it not for its own sake. but for the sake of the profession at large in the great territory reaching from San Diego to Seattle. The influence of the Institute will make itself felt by meeting in that great center, that new, that old, that romantic center of the Pacific coast civilization—San Francisco. Our public in California differs in certain respects from the public in such places as New York, Philadelphia, Boston or any of our older, larger centers, centers which have come already socially to recognize the need of the architect, the value of his services, and his just social existence. We need aid in deciding as to just what the architect is. Is he half contractor, is he half gentleman, is he promoter—just what is he? We hardly know ourselves. We need to have the fact of the architect's value, position, worthiness in general brought home to that great region of the country which still has to wake up to the fact that he exists. not that we have not a great many excellent practitioners on the Pacific coast. We have. We have some of the most brilliant men in the country. I do not hestitate to say that, but they cannot stand together for the best interests of the profession, for the best interests of the community, for the two are one, inseparable—in the degree that they should, simply because the fact of the dignity, the power, the influence, the immense influence of this Institute of Architects has not been brought home to the men in the street. Now, we want you for the benefit of the profession and we want you for the benefit of our public. We want to give you a good time; and we feel that the natural advantages and the artificial advantages are hand in hand in combining to promise not only a good time but a most valuable time to the profession at large and the American public. [Applause.]

Mr. Atterbury: Mr. President and gentlemen, as an outsider, I want to add a word to what has already been said about the meaning of this. Whatever you may think about the art of architecture there is no question but what the art of hospitality is found at its acme on the Pacific coast and I very much deprecate the modesty with which these

gentlemen have alluded to their own professional attainments. I venture to say that the bulk of the good work that is being done in this country to-day is being done very much farther west than we realize. [Applause.] It is very nice of them to say what they do about the eastern architects, and I only wish it were possible to clear ourselves of a certain consciousness of provincialism, which I think we will be more cognizant of after we have been to the Pacific coast. I hope very much that the Convention will accept one of these invitations, it matters very little, in one sense, which.

Mr. Magonigle: Mr. President, in order to crystallize the sentiment of this Convention, I move that it is the sense of this Convention that the next Convention be held on the Pacific coast.

The motion was duly seconded.

The President: It is moved and seconded, and it is therefore before the Convention for discussion.

Mr. Wilcox: I am very glad of the opportunity to favor this motion. I would say of Seattle that we stand with the Southern Pacific coast cities in making the invitation to come to our "neck of the woods." I infer from Mr. Curlett's remarks that every architect is a Michel Angelo. I will say that as far as the extreme northwest is concerned I wish that they were familiar enough with the Institute to regard them in that light, and I hope the Institute will come so that all may know, as I am sure that it will prove to be, that the Institute is composed of Michel Angelos.

Mr. Pond: I want to second the motion, too. I have but recently tasted of the sweets of California and the coast locality, and I want to see the Convention go out there and enjoy the same hospitality, and I am sure they will. As between Los Angeles and San Francisco, "I could be happy with either, were t'other dear charmer away." [Laughter.] I do feel that we would be getting into another atmosphere if we go to San Francisco. We feel very much the atmosphere of the East. North of San Francisco, and also south of it, but in San Francisco, to my mind, there was something appealing—something, as Mr. Howard has said, of the past, of the far past, that is impressive; something of the future and of the present which is brilliant—and it matters not whether the Convention goes to Los Angeles or to San Francisco, I shall have to bathe in the sunshine of San Francisco again.

Mr. Schofield: I do not know whether it would be impracticable to have the Convention held in two cities of California, say San Francisco and Los Angeles, but that would not be unprecedented. I remember, as some of you do, a few years ago we had a convention held in two different cities. That would not be unprecedented. We started in at Providence, and then we took a short walk, after breakfast, over to Newport, and had a convention there the next day. It is a long trip, of course, out to California, but while we are there and right near San Francisco and Los Angeles, one night's ride, we might accomplish that. I have been there; it is a pleasant country, and Los Angeles has certainly been doing wonders. San Francisco has been building up, and I should like to see the Convention held in both cities on one trip.

The President: Before putting Mr. Magonigle's motion I would like to ask if there are any further remarks.

Mr. Morris: The State of Oregon has not been heard from, and I do not know whether I am the only one here or not from that State, but I want to urge that the Convention be held on the Pacific coast, that the eastern members may taste of the delights of the Pacific coast, which I have so regretfully abandoned.

The President: You have heard the remarks of Mr. Morris "of Oregon." If there are any further remarks I would like to hear them before putting the motion. If there are none I would like to take this opportunity to respond to what Mr. Curlett and the other gentlemen from the Pacific coast have kindly said of the visit made by Mr. Pond and myself to their Chapters within the last few months, to express here publicly before the Convention of the Institute our appreciation (and I am sure I can speak for Mr. Pond as well as myself) of their hospitality. which was unbounded, and our admiration of what they are doing and what they are—what they are in themselves as men and how they are meeting the conditions of the country in which they are practicing. It has opened my eyes to a new condition of affairs, and I believe that the Institute would make a very grave mistake not to respond heartily to this invitation to go to the Pacific coast. The difficulty that arises is a practical one, which I think can be overcome if you see fit to adopt one of the amendments of the By-Laws which will be presented at the next session of the Convention relative to delegates having proxies; this, however, we need not dispose of at this moment.

While on the Pacific coast I was asked to speak before a number of Chapters and Architectural Societies, and I think on each occasion, whether it was at Seattle or Portland, or San Francisco, or Los Angeles, or Chicago—I will class Chicago as on the Pacific coast, now, to be comprehensive—I think I promised any little influence that I might have toward holding the Convention in the particular locality in which I was speaking and I am now going to say that Mr. Schofield's suggestion is the only possible way out of it, for me. The practicability of it you may debate, but as a matter of fact if I had the right to make a motion I could only get out of the difficulty of the many promises I have made by urging Mr. Schofield's motion, but I will let that rest as it is.

I call for the vote upon Mr. Magonigle's motion as seconded, to-wit, that the next Convention of the Institute shall be held on the Pacific Coast. Understand, it is not defining the locality, and if you wish to specify the exact locality you will have to do so by a second motion or by reference to the Board of Directors. All in favor——

Mr. Cram (interrupting): I would like to refer to Mr. Magonigle's motion and ask if it was not the sense of the Convention that the Convention be held on the Pacific coast. As I understood the President, the vote was that it should absolutely be held on the coast.

The President: I so understood Mr. Magonigle that it should be on the Pacific coast. I would inquire whether he stated it should be "the sense of the Convention" or whether it should be voted that the next Convention should be held on the coast, which is a very different thing. If it is the sense of the Convention it is then referred to the Board of Directors, who would take into account the sense of the Convention, but not necessarily be bound thereby.

Mr. Magonigle: My motion was that it was the sense of the Convention, but as you have outlined it, I will ask those who seconded my motion to revise to this effect that the next Convention of the American Institute of Architects be held on the Pacific coast.

The President: Is there a second to Mr. Magonigle's motion? Mr. Magonigle's motion is that the next Convention of the Institute shall be held on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Cram: As a representative of the Chapter which is farthest distant geographically from the Pacific, I hope absolutely that the Conven-

tion may be on the Pacific coast—the next Convention—at the same time I should deplore any action that would absolutely bind the Board of Directors to have that Convention on the Pacific coast regardless of such considerations, and they might be weighty ones, as would come up in the meantime. It seems to me the motion as it first stood as it was the sense of the Convention, is a better form. If that is passed unanimously, as I trust it may be, there can be no question that the Board of Directors would abide by that expressed idea of the Convention, unless some absolutely insuperable difficulty arose in the meantime. Under the vote, if taken on the motion as amended, they would not be able, as I understand it, to exercise any discretion whatever, but the Convention would have to be on the Pacific coast.

The President: That is the correct interpretation of Mr. Magonigle's motion as it now stands. Mr. Carvel is in order.

Mr. Carvel: The Brooklyn Chapter some few months ago passed a resolution that the next Convention of the American Institute be recommended to be held on the Pacific coast, following out the line and invitation of the San Francisco Chapter. We are just as sensible that the distance is great as any other Chapter, but we think for the good of the Institute it should be held out there. [Applause.]

The President: The question is on Mr. Magonigle's motion. You have heard Mr. Cram's statement of the difficulties that would prevail if Mr. Magonigle's motion is adopted. In other words, Mr. Magonigle's motion, if adopted, would then make it obligatory upon the Institute to hold its next Convention on the Pacific coast. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Coolidge: Mr. President, I want to urge one important consideration which it seems to me should cause the Convention to express its opinion, but not give its mandate, upon this question. It is this: whereas I think it will be a great pleasure to us to meet on the Pacific coast next year, nevertheless, the purpose of our meeting in Washington must always be kept in mind. It is that at this time next year legislation may be proposed or in progress that we should influence—that we should be glad to be able to influence by our presence in Washington. I do not mean that I think it will be necessary, but it is possible. If we hold our Convention on the Pacific coast we shall be a long way removed

from the seat of our influence, and whereas I approve distinctly of the practice of the Institute in holding its conventions, generally speaking, in Washington, but every third year somewhere else, and hope it will be decided by the Board of Directors next year that we meet upon the Pacific coast, I should not like to instruct them. I would rather that this meeting express its sense that the next Convention be held on the Pacific coast, but still leave the Board of Directors free to meet any contingency that might arise in deciding the exact place. I hope that Mr. Magonigle will modify his motion to express the sense of the Convention in which I most heartily join, and I want most heartily to thank the representatives of the Pacific coast for their very cordial and very welcome invitation for us to go out there.

Mr. Baldwin: I heartily concur in what Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Cram have said, and while I hope to see the next Convention held on the Pacific coast, and shall use my small influence to that end, I think it would be a most unwise precedent to establish. In recent years it has proven that it has been absolutely necessary for the Board of Directors to have power to determine where the Convention is to be held, and for the best interest of the Convention and for the country at large I think Mr. Magonigle will see the point and modify the form of his last resolution.

Mr. Coolidge: Is it possible for Mr. Magonigle to reamend the motion which he has already amended? If some one else will make the amendment after listening to the discussion, I am perfectly willing to vote for that amendment.

Mr. Cram: I move that Mr. Magonigle's motion be amended to this effect, that it is the sense of the Convention that the next Convention be held on the Pacific coast, the place to be determined by the Board of Directors, and that this expression of opinion be considered binding by the Board of Directors unless in their opinion there are the most weighty reasons against their carrying out the expressed desires of the Convention.

Mr. Atterbury: I second the motion.

The President: Mr. Atterbury seconds Mr. Cram's motion, which you have heard. Does Mr. Magonigle accept the amendment?

Mr. Magonigle: Yes.

The President: Mr. Magonigle accepts the amendment and the

amendment therefore takes the place of the original motion. Mr. Spencer accepts the amendment, and Mr. Pond, as a seconder, accepts the amendment. Therefore, the original motion is merged in the amendment and the amendment stands as the motion. All in favor of the motion as amended will please signify by saying Aye; the contrary No. The Ayes have it. It is a unanimous vote. [Applause.]

It nowremains for the various representatives of the Chapters on the Pacific coast to present in such effective form the peculiar advantages of their own special cities that the Board of Directors will feel more inclined to hold the Convention in their particular cities than in any other of their rival cities; and I anticipate a very eloquent and satisfactory statement of the advantages of Los Angeles, and Seattle, and last, but not least—expressing no preference, however—San Francisco. [Laughter.]

At five o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

# MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1909.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M., with President Cass Gilbert in the Chair.

The President: The Convention is now in session. I call in the regular order of business for the report of the Committee on the Report of the Board of Directors, Mr. Allen B. Pond.

Mr. Pond then read the report of the Committee on the Report of the Board of Directors.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

#### 1. As to Institute Finances.

In view of the difficulty under which the Institute labors by reason of the inadequacy of its income and by reason of the fact that its officers and friends have been frequently called on to contribute heavily from their own private resources to enable the Institute to prosecute its work in the past—such private contributions in the past year, for example, having approximated the sum of four thousand dollars—your Committee recommends the adoption of the amendments proposed by the Board of Directors to Sections 1 and 2 of Article V, of the By-Laws, fixing the initiation fee of incoming members, except Honorary and Corresponding Members, at twenty-five dollars and the annual dues of Associates at fifteen dollars and of Fellows at twenty dollars per annum.

Your Committee further recommends the adoption of an additional section, to be entitled Section 5 of Article V of the Py-Laws, to the effect that:

"Not less than fifteen per cent. of the annual income from initiation fees and dues shall be set aside as a special or emergency fund, which fund shall be disbursed only for purposes authorized by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present at an annual convention and consequent upon a proposal from the Board mailed to all members of the Institute not less than sixty days prior to the date of the annual convention at which action on such proposed disbursement is sought to be taken.

# 2. As to the Canons of Ethics.

Your Committee recommends the adoption by the Institute of the "Circular of Advice relative to Principles of Professional Practice and Canons of Ethics," proposed by the Board of Directors, in the form as proposed by the Board of Directors, except for the following specific amendments:

- a. The omission of the last sentence in Principle No. 1, viz., "The architects should not, etc."
- b. The omission of the third sentence in Principle No. 2, viz., "If, on the basis of approved, etc."
- c. The modification of Principle No. 11 to read as follows: "The seeking out of a possible client and the offering to him of professional services on approval and without compensation, unless warranted by personal or previous business relations, tends to lower the dignity and standing of the profession and is to be condemned."
- d. The modification of Principle No. 12 to read as follows: "Paid advertising tends to lower the dignity of the profession and is therefore to be condemned."
- e. The amendment of Principle No. 16 by inserting the words: "Or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally" after the word law and before the semicolon.
- f. The amendment of Principle No. 17 by the insertion of the words "as far as practicable" after "should" in the first line.
- g. The omission of the last sentence in Principle No. 19 and the insertion in lieu thereof of the sentence: "Such qualifications alone justify the assumption of the title of architect."
  - h. The amendment of Canon No. 4 to read: "To pay for advertising."
- i. The amendment of Canon No. 10 by the addition, before the period at the end, of the words: "or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally."

#### 3. As to Classification of Members.

Your Committee recommends the adoption by the Convention of the following resolution suggested by the Board of Directors:

Be it resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby instructed to present for the consideration of the next Convention, such amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws as will assign to Associate Members a more satisfactory name and will establish a more reasonable distinction between Honorary and Corresponding Members.

ALLEN B. POND, Chairman, JOHN A. DEMPWOLF, DWIGHT H. PERKINS, GEO. B. POST,

Committee.

Mr. Allen B. Pond: Before reading these amendments, I will say that the first of them and one of the most important simply omits a sentence and avoids a discussion on a very much debated point. It does not commit the Institute one way or the other. The second one meets the objection made from many directions that the statement made might be employed to the disadvantage of architects by captious clients and that further thought should be given before such a sentence is put in. You have in your hands the documents giving the principles, the amendments to which are as follows: First, the omission of the last sentence in principle No. 1, namely, the sentence "The architect should not, without authority, assume to act as the owner's agent." This is omitted to avoid discussion on this debated point. The omission does not commit the Institute in this document to one side or the other of that debated subject. Second, the omission of the third sentence in principle No. 2. which reads: "If, on the basis of approved preliminary sketches and specifications, definite expenditure has been mutually determined, the architect should bring his working drawings and specifications to meet such cost, provided that the client has requested no departure from the original basis of estimate, and that conditions beyond the architect's control have not arisen." Every one of us in our practice endeavors to meet this requirement, and yet we know that when bids from final and completed drawings and specifications vary anywhere from ten to forty per cent. it is impossible that an architect should from his preliminary sketches give an estimate which shall hold invariably. It has been suggested of the form originally proposed that to make a statement like this in a formal document would give captious and unjust clients a chance to deny to the architect remuneration on the ground that he had not performed the service in the way in which he should have performed it in accordance with the principles set forth by the Institute, and that this paragraph should be reshaped somewhat in detail, but that for the present the omission of this sentence would answer the purpose.

Next, "The modification of principle No. 11 to read as follows: on offering services gratuitously." The paragraph as proposed by the original Committee read: "The offering of professional services on approval and without compensation unless warranted by personal or previous business relations, tends to lower the dignity and standing of the profession

and is to be condemned." I think we—all of us—agree with the principle here set forth, the question being whether there is or is not an ambiguity in the form of statement; in discussion last evening your Committee decided to obviate any possibility of ambiguity by inserting the following phrase: "Seeking out of a possible client and the" In other words that the principle does not apply to this situation: Suppose a member of some charitable organization comes to you and says. "We desire to raise money to build a certain building. We desire a sketch plan and a sketch perspective to aid us in raising the money. If we get the money you get the commission. Will you help us?" We all do that sort of thing occasionally, not with the idea of competing, but because we wish to further the interest of these people so that they may become our clients, if anybody's clients. It was thought that such practice might come under the ban of the Institute by the principle as first proposed. The amended principles now reads: "The seeking out of a possible client and the offering to him of professional services on approval without compensation."

The modification of principle 12, as follows: Prefix the word "paid," so that the paragraph shall read—"Paid advertising tends to lower the dignity of the profession, and is therefore condemned." There appears to be a good deal of discussion as to whether all forms of advertising, business cards, etc., are *ipso facto* objectionable and undignified, and the charge is often made that architects who profess not to advertise, seek advertising through professional journals that praise their work or publish gratuitously their photographs or drawings. Logically this is not advertising and it was to meet that situation that the word "paid" is suggested.

The amendment of principle 16, by the insertion of the bracketed phrase. I will read it as it would be amended: "Principle 16. An architect should not undertake a commission while the just claim of a fellow architect, who had previously undertaken it, remains unsatisfied, unless such claim has been referred to arbitration or issue has been joined at law [or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally]; nor should he attempt to supplant a fellow architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment." We might have a situation in which the architect whose services have been discon-

tinued, instead of appealing to arbitration or to law, simply sat back and waited, and under the application of principle 16 one who had with justice discharged an architect for inefficiency or corrupt practice would be estopped from employing a new architect, and the whole matter would be at a standstill. There should be a time when it is proper to go ahead, and we have therefore recommended the insertion of the phrase, "Or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally."

The amendment of principle 17 by the insertion after "should" in the first line of the words: "As far as practicable," making the sentence read, "The architect should, as far as practicable, advise and assist those who intend making architecture their career." The point involved is of small importance, but the question was raised by one of your Committee that in an office employing anywhere from 40 to 100 men, personal talk with the men was practically out of the question under the conditions of modern architectural practice; and while one might wish to aid, nobody would say that he would or could look after individual draughtsmen, whose faces he might not even know.

The amendment of paragraph 19 by the omission of the last sentence and the insertion of the following: "Such qualifications alone justify the assumption of the title of architect."

An amendment, in conformity to the above amendment, of No. 4 of the Canons of Ethics to read: "To pay for advertising."

The amendment of No. 10 so as to insert after "at law," the lines previously referred to: "or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the Board of Directors and its Committee have done admirable work in formulating these principles, and the canons consequent upon them, and it has undertaken in these amendments merely to remove a few ambiguities and to remove one or two mooted and troublesome questions.

Turning now to another point, as to the qualification of members, your Committee recommends the adoption by the Convention of the following resolution, suggested by the Board of Directors: "Be it resolved, that the Board of Directors be and they are hereby instructed to present for the consideration of the next Convention such amendments to the Constitution

and By-Laws as will assign to Associate Members a more satisfactory name, and will establish a more reasonable distinction between Honorary and Corresponding Members."

There are, Mr. President, other matters in connection with the Board of Directors' report which might properly be dealt with by this Committee, but which are being dealt with by the Committee on the Report of the Address of the President, in part by the report of the Committee on Standing Committees, and in part by the report of Special Committees, and are therefore not referred to and duplicated here.

The President: As to those matters, I would inquire whether the committees have agreed among themselves as to how they can be brought before the Convention.

Mr. Pond: They can be brought before the Convention by the Report of the Committee on the Report of Special Committees, in the form of resolutions, and in the Report of the President's Address, when they will come formally for the ratification of the Convention, and are omitted solely because they will come with the recommendations from other committees.

The President: The report of the Committee has been presented. What is your pleasure? That the report be received?

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the report be received.

Mr. Day: The report appears to contain two matters which need action by the Convention. The first is the Canons of Ethics, the second the Resolution Relative to a Change in the Name of Members. In regard to the first, namely, the Circular of Advice Relative to Principles of Professional Practice, we are not authorized to speak on behalf of the Board, which has had no opportunity to consider the reports of Mr. Pond's Committee. I am, however, authorized to speak on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, the Committee which was immediately charged with the preparation of these principles and canons. The amendment proposed by the Committee appeared to the Judiciary Committee to be wise and advisable, and I therefore move the adoption of the Circular of Advice Relative to Principles of Professional Practice and the Canons of Professional Ethics, as amended by the report of the Committee on the Report of the Board.

The motion was duly seconded.

The President: You have heard Mr. Day's motion, which has been seconded.

Mr. Litchfield: I rise to a point of information. In paragraph 16, or Article 16, with respect to undertaking the work of others: "An architect should not undertake a commission while the just claim of a fellow architect, who had previously undertaken it, remains unsatisfied, unless such claim has been referred to arbitration." I would like to ask the chairman of that committee to suppose an instance where an architect has a certain commission, and that his claim to it has been referred to arbitration. Is it correct for another architect to undertake the same commission until the arbitration shall be determined? Instances have occurred in the past where important commissions were at stake, where an issue was joined by the matter referred to arbitration and the work undertaken by a second architect before the arbitration was complete.

Mr. Day: The Committee felt and the Board itself felt that if the thing had gotten into condition where arbitration was necessary the client and his architect were quite too far apart ever to hope to join them together, and the mere fact that they had joined issue at arbitration ought to liberate the whole procedure, so that another architect could be employed. The owner will have to pay, in any case, whatever damages are arrived at to the architect by means of this arbitration, and there seems no particular point in holding up the procedure until the arbitration has finally been settled.

Mr. Kohn: Some of us feel that the addition of the words "to pay" for advertising is unwise.

Mr. Waid: I move in substitution that we adopt the motion by taking a vote on each section and then on the report as a whole without any further motion.

The Chairman: The motion before the house is the adoption of yester-day's motion, that this Circular of Advice relating to the Principles of Professional Practice and Canons of Professional Ethics be adopted as amended by the report of the Committee. Now Mr. Waid moves as a substitute that the Convention consider the Circular of Advice item by item. Is that correct?

The motion was seconded by Mr. Curlett.

Mr. Day: This, I believe, is an amendment to my proposal. Not

in the least wishing to cut off debate upon this subject, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to accept Mr. Waid's proposed amendment, at the same time moving that we go into a committee as a whole if we are going to consider this paragraph by paragraph it is obviously right that we should consider ourselves in Committee of the Whole, and I therefore move, if Mr. Waid will withdraw his motion and offer a new motion, that the Convention do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Principles of Practice and Canons of Ethics.

The President: Mr. Waid and Mr. I. K. Pond withdrew their motion and the motion is clear that we do now go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering this report.

All in favor of the Convention resolving itself into Committee of the Whole say Aye; contrary No. It is carried.

The Convention then went into a committee session and discussed the subject more than an hour.

When the Committee of the Whole adjourned the President, Mr. Cass Gilbert, resumed the chair.

Mr. Post: I move that the Committee of the Whole report progress and ask that a time be fixed this afternoon for receiving its report.

The President: You have heard the motion; is it seconded?

The motion was duly put and declared carried.

The next order of business is the Report of the Committee on the President's address. Is the Committee ready to report?

Mr. Allen B. Pond: I wish to make a resolution with regard to referring to the Board a suggestion of a change of the name of Associates and the clearing up of the distinction between Honorary and Corresponding Members.

The Board suggests that this action be taken and the Committee approves the action of the Board and offers the resolution that the Board do take such action to be presented at the coming Convention. The resolution is in the hands of the Secretary in the form of our report.

Mr. Day: I have a copy of the resolution here, Mr. Chairman-

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby instructed to present for the consideration of the next Convention such amendments to the

Constitution and By-Laws as will assign to Associate Members a more satisfactory name, and will establish a more reasonable distinction between Honorary and Corresponding Members.

Mr. Allen B. Pond: If it is in order I move this resolution.

The President: It is in order.

The motion was duly seconded, put and carried.

The President: Is there any further matter in the report of the Committee?

Mr. Allen B. Pond: No further matter.

The President: We will now proceed to the next order of business, which is the report of the Committee on the President's Address.

Mr. A. L. Mauran then read the report of the Committee on the President's address.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In commenting on the scholarly address of the President, it seems outside the province of this Committee to do more than emphatically endorse the general principles therein set forth, to specifically commend for your earnest consideration each particular subject dealt with and to advance toward fulfillment through resolutions herein preserted those vital recommendations which require the endorsement of this Convention.

First: The President calls attention to the general approval expressed in favor of such a body as the Council of the Fine Arts called into existence by the Executive Order of President Roosevelt. With popular approval and the sympathy of officials the present moment seems auspicious for securing either a permanent Council or a Department of Public Works. We therefore, offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to take such steps as may seem to it proper and effective, looking to the establishment by the Government of a permanent, organized, expert management of its architectural, monumental and decorative projects."

Second: Contracting System. The President calls attention to the abuses arising where contracting organizations usurp the function of the architect, and he points out the very simple remedy which lies within the reach of all and your Committee thoroughly endorses your President's views, both as to the evil and its correction.

Third: Competition. That the machinery of the Institute is inefficient in the conduct of competitions is apparent. The difficulties are clearly set forth in the President's report and his suggestion as to the next step to be taken leads us to present the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Board of Directors to enlarge the number as well as the scope of the Committee on Competition to provide for the approval of programmes by Committee members with full power to act in the various Chapters or sections of the country and to make such new and additional rules as shall be necessary to make the work of the Committee effective."

Fourth: Schedule of Charges. It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that a schedule of charges not mandatory in character is something which should be ideal in its relation to practice. Just as the old schedule became standardized so the new schedule is coming to be recognized and accepted. Your Committee throughly endorses the President's view as to the necessity of having but one recognized schedule and to this end presents the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to call the attention of Chapters to those provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws which require that the Constitution and By-Laws of Chapters shall be consistent with those of the national body and to take such action as will unify the schedule of charges of all Chapters with that of our federal organization.

Fifth: Codes. The suggestions of the President referring to codes presents very clearly the same danger as that of separate schedules of charges. The fact cannot be too forcibly brought out that this is the American Institute of Architects. The Code as a statement of fundamental and commonly held ideals is to be commended as a standard of endeavor for both the practitioner and the student.

Sixth: Finances. After a careful investigation of the financial condition, the source of supply, and the enforced curtailed activities of the Institute under our present dues, there can be no question that the proposed increase is imperative. The establishment of a sinking fund as proposed will undoubtedly render future increases in the dues unnecessary. We, therefore, offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Convention adopts the changes in the By-Laws proposed by the Board of Directors relating to initiation fees and dues and the establishment of a sinking fund as outlined with the proper safeguards to render it inviolate."

Seventh: Conventions. No word of this Convention need be added to emphasize the desirability of carrying out the President's recommendations as to conventions and the amendment to By-Laws concerning delegates.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN, Chairman, DWIGHT H. PERKINS, JOHN HALL RANKIN,

Committee.

The President: What is your pleasure? Shall we take up the recommendation of the Committee item by item?

Mr. Day: I so move.

The motion was duly put and carried.

The President: We will so proceed. Mr. Mauran (reading):

Resolved, that this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to take such steps as may seem to it proper and effective, looking to the establishment by the Government of a permanent, expert management of its Architectural, Monumental, and Decorative projects.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Mauran (reading):

Resolved, that this Convention instruct the Board of Directors to enlarge the number as well as the scope of the Committee on Competitions to provide for the approval of programmes by Committee members in the various Chapters or sections of the country, with full power to act.

Mr. Day: As this matter is directly cognate to a similar matter which this Convention has already referred to two other committees, whose reports we will presumably have this afternoon, and as it would seem important to open the discussion on the entire subject as based on certain details contained in this resolution, I therefore move that the consideration of this resolution be deferred until the cognate resolutions are presented.

The motion was adopted.

The President: I will ask the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Mauran, to please confer with the chairman of the committees referred to by Mr. Day, and that the three chairmen should be as near together as possible in their recommendations.

Mr. Mauran: Under the fourth heading, that is, the Schedule of Charges, we present this resolution:

Resolved, that this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to call the attention of Chapters to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute which require that the Constitution and By-Laws of Chapters shall be consistent with those of the national body and to take such action as will unify the Schedule of Charges of all Chapters with that of our Federal organization.

Mr. Carrère: I move its adoption.

The President: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation—

Mr. Morris (interrupting): I rise to a point of information as to the import of the word "unify," whether that means to make it identical or be consistent with. It is used in both senses, and I desire that information.

Mr. Mauran: The idea of the Committee was that they should be identical; if they were to have Chapter schedules as well as Institute schedules, they should not conflict——

Mr. Carrère: That they should not conflict and that they be identical are quite different.

Mr. Mauran: Unification would indicate that they were consistent, and the Committee, I think, feels with me that they should be identical.

Mr. Cook: Mr. President and gentlemen, I realize entirely the intention of this resolution, which would be a very desirable and perfectly possible of realization if the conditions in the different communities, in the different Chapters which make up this Institute, were, as it is proposed to make the Schedule, identical. I do not believe that is the case. I believe as far as any Schedule of Charges is concerned, inasmuch as this is a federated body, a body made up of Chapters and of architectural communities in the same way that the United States is made up of different States with different laws, that it is neither practicable nor desirable that the more favored communities should force upon the less favored communities a standard of professional charges which they would consider onerous and being only recommendatory they would not exceptionally but universally not live up to them; on the other hand, the less favored communities should not dictate to the more favored communities the charges which, under entirely different conditions they shall make to their client. I therefore desire to speak in opposition to this recommendation. [Applause.]

Mr. Mauran: The Committee, in framing this resolution, thought it hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that the Schedule of Charges is not mandatory in character but something which should be ideal in its relation to practice. Just as the old Schedule became standardized so the new Schedule is coming to be recognized and accepted; and I would say what I have learned concerning the new Schedule from

parts of the country where it is impossible at the present time to get six per cent. is of great value and I do not think the distinction between the less favored and more favored parts of the country maintain.

Mr. La Farge: As supplementary to the remarks that Mr. Cook has made, I should like to call the attention to Section 4 of the Circular of Advice, on which we have already acted, which says "That the Schedule of Charges, etc., is recognized as a proper minimum of payment. The locality or the nature of the work, the quality of service to be rendered, the skill of the practitioner or other circumstances frequently justify a higher charge than that indicated by the Schedule." That is to say, we have already recognized the fact that for various causes, diversity is not only necessary but desirable and if we, then, on the other hand, attempt to limit this thing to absolute uniformity we would deny the action we have already taken.

Mr. Mauran: As the committees see that point, it is a matter of individual practice and not the concerted action of a Chapter.

Mr. Atterbury: I should like to move an amendment to that resolution, and instead of saying, "To take such action as will unify the Schedule of Charges of all Chapters with that of our Federal Organization," let it read "To take such action as shall make the Schedules of all Chapters consistent with the Schedules of the Institute."

The President: I will have to say that the amendment, having been moved and seconded, it will be necessary now to speak to the amendment.

Mr. Carrère: The Schedule of Charges and these instructions which we have just passed upon not only state that it is permissible but that it is desirable, encourages individual architects according to their practice, and the locality in which they practice, to make their own personal schedules. We, in New York, have found that there is a great diversity among the schedules enforced in the different offices, and we have taken the ground that we would attempt to unify those private schedules so that instead of two or three individuals getting together and agreeing on what their personal charges should be, the Chapter as a whole has undertaken to do that and out of that effort the Chapter has produced a Schedule and practically adopted a schedule of charges entirely consistent with the charges of the American Institute of Architects, but which

applies to local factors and which unifies the charges in that locality. I should not wish to have a resolution passed here that would prevent such action on the part of the Chapter. It seems to me most desirable, and I therefore rise to support Mr. Atterbury's motion.

Mr. Cram: With your permission I am going to ask the Chairman of this Committee to read once more the resolution, and at the point where I would suggest that a stop be made, that everything else be omitted.

Mr. Mauran (reading): "That this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to call the attention of Chapters to those provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws which require that the Constitution and By-Laws of Chapters shall be consistent with those of the national body"—

Mr. Cram: I should like to move to amend the amendment that everything following this sentence that has been read by the Chairman of the Committee on the President's Address be stricken out. The result would be that then the Board of Directors is instructed to call the attention of the several Chapters through the provisions of our law and effect that local laws shall not be inconsistent with our federal law; and that, as I take it, sir, is all that we need to do.

The President: May I interrupt you long enough to ask him to read the paragraph as proposed to Mr. Cram's amendment to the amendment?

Mr. Mauran: Then the resolution would be simply this—"That this Convention instruct the Board of Directors to call the attention of Chapters to those provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws which require that the Constitution and By-Laws of Chapters shall be consistent with those of the national body." That does not apply to the President's recommendation, however, Mr. Cram. That does not carry out the idea expressed in the President's report; that is to say, he calls attention to the desirability of having no inconsistency.

The President: I will have to rule that Mr. Cram's motion is out of order, because it will, if adopted, defeat the intention of the original mover, and to be fair to the original mover it is necessary that an amendment to the motion be considered and not an amendment pending to its elimination.

Mr. Post: At a recent meeting of the New York Chapter of the Institute where the Schedules of Charges for the Chapter were under

discussion, I urged upon the Chapter as a means of recognizing the Schedule prominently, that if published as a Chapter Schedule it should be published specifically and so stated in the heading as a schedule supplemental to the Schedule of Charges of the American Institute of Architects. I believe that our ends would be best accomplished if the Convention should pass the resolution that if Schedules of Charges are published by the different Chapters, that they should be expressly stated to be schedules supplemental to the Schedules of Charges of the American Institute of Architects, by this means recognizing in the article itself, in the heading of the Schedule, the fact that the general Schedule existed and was in full force, supplemental to and not inconsistent with. I would therefore move that Mr. Mauran be requested to add the words, "Supplemental to and not inconsistent with the Schedule of Professional Practice and Minimum Charges of the American Institute of Architects."

The President: We are debating Mr. Atterbury's amendment to the original motion. Mr. Post moves, as I understand it, to amend Mr. Atterbury's motion, adding the words "Supplemental to and not inconsistent with." Do you accept Mr. Post's amendment to your amendment, Mr. Atterbury?

Mr. Atterbury: I accept that if it reads "Consistent with and supplemental to."

The President: Does its seconder accept?

Mr. Carrère: I do.

Mr. Wilcox: I take it that that would mean that a schedule of a Chapter which named a lower rate would be inconsistent with this measure, and I want to say in just that connection, here in the East you have come to the 6 per cent. rate; in the far northwest we will arrive after a while, I think. If the 6 per cent. rate is published it will create confusion. At present we use the 5 per cent. but we will want the 6 per cent. eventually. It is difficult to get 5 per cent. at present in the lower communities, and it will prevent Chapters from using any rates which would tend to educate the public to higher rates from time to time.

Mr. Atterbury: In answer to the question raised, it seems to me that until such time as local practitioners and Chapters can get at least the minimum rate of the Institute's Schedule, it is questionable whether it is wise to circulate a printed Schedule. It occurs to me that the circu-

lation of a Chapter schedule that is under the 6 per cent. rate, while it may possibly help the man who is getting 2 per cent., does infinitely more damage to the profession in general than it would do not to publish any Chapter schedule at all, until at such time as you can publish one at least equal to the Institute Schedule.

Mr. Magonigle: I would also point out that the Schedule of the American Institute of Architects is not mandatory, and therefore it could not be mandatory upon a Chapter.

Mr. Wilcox: I simply call attention to the point that it is going to create confusion. We have just educated our public to a 5 per cent. rate, Many of us have been getting that and more for work of a certain character. The fact is that the printed Schedule is an educative measure and it familiarizes the public with a certain rate. Not allowing a Chapter to publish a 5 per cent. rate, prevents them from issuing the thing which is educative to their public, and assist them to make a higher rate. At present, I think it adds to the confusion of the public rather than to help the situation in our territory.

Mr. Post: My suggestions is that if each Chapter issues a schedule of Charges, the heading of the schedule should not be blank Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, but Schedule of Charges of the blank Chapter, supplemental to the Schedule of the American Institute of Architects. I do not care anything about the consistency or inconsistency, because the schedule is not mandatory; but the Schedule of the American Institute of Architects which has obtained recognition in the courts throughout the land and which is accepted almost everywhere as the ultimate proof of what is proper and right as the compensation of the architect, and should not be disturbed by the presence of various other schedules issued by various sub-societies; but that each society should recognize in the heading of its own schedule the dominance and existence of the Schedule of Charges of the American Institute of Architects, even if it is not mandatory.

Mr. Mauran: I would like to have the privilege of quoting from the President's address, as perhaps the wording of it has been lost sight of in the discussion of the Committee's report thereon. Under the heading "Schedule of Charges" the address reads (Mr. Mauran read entire portion of President's address under heading "Schedule of Charges").

Before the matter is carried very much farther I should like to have the resolution as amended by the various gentlemen read in its definite form.

The President: I wish, Mr. Mauran, that you would read the original recommendation of your Committee, and then, in order to clearly understand it, Mr. Atterbury should state his amendment and then Mr. Post should state his amendment to Mr. Atterbury's amendment. Then, we can take that up in series, as they have been unified.

Mr. Mauran: "That this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to call the attention of Chapters to those provisions of Constitution and By-Laws which require that the Constitution and By-Laws of Chapters shall be consistent with those of the national body, and to take such action as will unify the Schedule of Charges of all Chapters with that of the federal organization."

Mr. Atterbury: I present the resolution modified as follows:

Resolved, that this Convention instructs the Board of Directors to call the attention of Chapters to those provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws which require that the Constitution and By-Laws of Chapters shall be consistent with those of the national body, and to take such action as will render, or make, the Schedules of Charges of all Chapters consistent with and supplemental to the Schedule of Charges of the Institute.

The President: The Board wishes to give every member of the Institute fullest possible chance to discuss this matter.

Mr. Seeler: I would like to inquire in what way or to what extent the duties involve upon the Board of Directors—in what way the Board of Directors can be expected to see that the Chapters issue or take measure to supplement the instructions of this Convention or to supplement the Constitution and By-Laws or to supplement the Schedule of Charges. That must be defined or else the Board of Directors surely cannot undertake to see that the Chapters supplement them.

Mr. Mauran: It would not appear to me that the resolution required that the Board of Directors issue any directions to the Chapters that they issue so-and-so. It is only in the case if they so desire, as in the case of the New York Chapter, if it appears to be necessary and desirable, to issue a schedule conforming with the needs of that Chapter. Again, in the case

of Seattle, which I believe is represented by Mr. Wilcox, it would not be necessary for them to issue any Schedule if they should consider the use of the Institute's Schedule sufficient, until such time has arrived when it is wise for them to issue a Schedule supplemental to the Institute's Schedule of Charges, which shall be on a higher basis.

Mr. Wilcox: I would like to say just a word. Would it be considered an act of insubordination on the part of the Chapter if they supplemented the rate which we stand for, with the expression, "For the time being it seems best to educate the public to a higher rate; but we adhere to the former rate for the time being—one or two, or three or five years." Is that supplemental?

The President: The Chair feels some doubts of the propriety of presiding over a discussion on the President's address, or upon recommendations made therein, and, while endeavoring to give the fullest opportunity for expression, and desiring to be entirely fair in the discussion, I hold a special point of view myself and I do not think it is proper for me to continue to preside. I will therefore ask Mr. Perkins, the President of the Chicago Chapter, to take the Chair.

The question, Mr. Perkins, is on the adoption of the resolution presented by the Committee on the President's Address as amended by Mr. Atterbury.

At this point Mr. Perkins took the chair.

The Chairman: I will merely repeat what President Gilbert has said, that the question before the house is the amendment offered by Mr. Atterbury, and duly seconded.

Mr. Barber: In reference to Mr. Wilcox's remarks, it would seem that nothing would be more educational to the public of his locality than to issue and display a schedule which has been generally accepted and adopted by the American Institute of Architects as being the right and proper charge, because if that same public forces these local architects to take a lower rate they can only show them with a reasonable amount of assurance that the architects all over the country are getting what the schedule calls for. It don't seem to me that the education of the public can be accomplished by making a schedule satisfactory to the public, and then jumping up as the occasion demands, and therefore it seems to me that in the case of the objection made by Mr. Wilcox it will be

taken care of by not having a Chapter schedule, but by continually keeping before their clients and prospective clients this Institute Schedule, which is the thing that they are trying and very properly to live up to. [Applause.]

Mr. Allen B. Pond: I wish to ask whether the difficulty, which is a very real one, that Mr. Wilcox mentioned, cannot be equally well met by procedure of this sort: Let the Chapter put forth the Institute Schedule with such additional amendments, as they may please, but let the members individually of the Chapter, if they desire to issue individual schedules, get together and agree individually that they will issue the same schedule that the Chapter has been issuing, provided the Chapter has now one. That will accomplish this result; and leave the Institute Schedule as the schedule of the Chapter and the schedule which the Chapter believes is right. Individually they will say, this is the proper minimum of charges. We have found that we cannot quite come to that although we believe it to be the proper schedule, but I have a personal schedule. Now, if all the members of the Chapter agree on that smaller schedule, they would still hold the other up, and can change their individual schedules as rapidly as possible. Would not that relieve the difficulty?

Mr. Moore, of Providence: While the Rhode Island Chapter, Mr. Chairman, has not adopted the new schedule as separate from the regular schedule of the Institute, because many of the members felt that because of the well known conservatism in Rhode Island it would be impossible to start it, yet when the new building law of the city of Providence was published last July we saw to it that the new 6 per cent. schedule was inserted as a whole [Applause]; since that time we have found that it is not at all difficult to get the 6 per cent. schedule.

Mr. Wilcox: I think that my position possibly has been misunderstood. The thing is: Is this ruling to prevent the Chapter issuing the schedule of lower rates for certain work? Now, we are getting 6 per cent., and more than 6 per cent.—even as much as 10 and 15 per cent. on different classes of work this 6 per cent. makes a new situation. If we publish that possibly the public will come in on us and create confusion. Will it be an act of insubordination to publish a schedule with this qualification? The Chairman: The Chair will here state that the real answer to Mr. Wilcox's question is in the discretion of the Board of Directors, presumably, after the Convention has acted upon this question. It appears to the Chair that in answering the last natural and legitimate question of Mr. Wilcox that we are diverting somewhat from the discussion of Mr. Atterbury's motion. The Chair will be corrected if that is in error, but Mr. Atterbury's motion, inserting the words "Supplemental and consistent," the acting Chairman rules to be the question before the house.

Mr. Morris: In view of the resignation of the Chair by the President, it seems to me that it would be for the benefit of the Convention if President Gilbert were to express his views on this matter. I would request that Mr. Gilbert speak.

The Chairman: There is a request from Mr. Morris that Mr. Gilbert express his views. Unless objection is heard, the acting Chairman will call upon Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert: In answer to the request I would say that the views which I hold are given in my annual address. I am in some sense at a loss to further express myself upon the subject. I feel, however, personally that it would be unwise and undesirable for the Chapters to have any individual schedules. It may be doubtful as to whether it is the best policy, but it is entirely competent that every member have his own schedule, provided it is consistent with the schedule of the Institute. That may seem like an inconsistency; but it is not. The public constantly confuses Chapters with the Institute; the newspapers do it all the time. There is no Chapter action that does not convey to the public the impression, however strongly you state it in the headlines, that it is the action of the American Institute of Architects. You can put in all the words you choose about "Supplemental to" but you cannot change that public impression; and that is what we are dealing with. I believe that if any member of the Institute desires to avail himself of the expressed provision in our Schedule of Charges, that he consider this as absolutely the minimum basis, and if he wishes to raise his rates on the general proposition, or on any item, that it is proper that he should do so; and there is nothing inconsistent in the schedule with that position. There is nothing inconsistent in this Committee's

report with that provision. But, as a question of the public policy of the Institute as a whole, as a national organization, dealing with public bodies all over the country, who look at these things casually and act definitely, I say it is impolit—not in the ugly sense of the word "Impolitic," but in the wise sense of the word—it is impolitic for each Chapter to have a schedule or for any Chapter to have a schedule, because it confuses the public mind and in so far as it does confuse it, it weakens the original document of the Institute and makes it of less force and effect in the Courts and elsewhere. [Applause.] Those are my principal reasons, and I hope they will prevail. There are other reasons. Suppose a Chapter has its own schedule of rates, relating to interior decoration—furniture, equipment, tapestry, curtains, and any other matter that we do not deal with as a definite proposition. Well, that Chapter, if it chooses, can within its own body make mandatory as to its own members, and there is nothing in our Constitution that forbids its doing so. Suppose that a member of the Institute, a member of that Chapter and of other Chapters—I am a member myself of more than one Chapter, and yet I do not argue for myself—suppose that a member of another Chapter, or of that Chapter, chooses to adopt for the benefit of himself and his clients the Institute Schedule, which is not specific on that point, and assuming that he adopts the rate on the separate items lower than the Chapter's mandatory rates, or the Chapter's rate as established and is in competition with some other member, thereby taking the work at a lower rate, that member of that Chapter can be disciplined by that Chapter, and under the Institute's organization, if a man is dismissed from the Chapter he thereby automatically ceases to be a member of the Institute itself, although he has abided absolutely by the schedule of the American Institute of Architects as adopted after years of discussion in its national body. [Applause.] I stand for this: That when we have had committees discussing these questions carefully, that whenever we have a difference of opinion—and we have many differences and they are honest and wise, and all that—that if there is a real difference of opinion, unless there is an overwhelming majority in favor of it, I should let matters stand and go slow; I should not try to go too fast; it is not progress if we go too fast and have to step back all the time. The Institute's Schedule is new; it is less than one year since we put it

into effect. Are we going to destroy its effectiveness by 29 Chapters issuing 29 schedules, or one Chapter issuing one other schedule? I submit the question for your consideration. I am definitely opposed to Chapters issuing any schedules at all. [Applause.]

Mr. Cook: Mr. Chairman, after all the applause that has greeted the words that our President has spoken, it is not a grateful task for me to rise and speak on the other side, but I am very much indeed a partisan of what we call in politics home rule. I believe that it is right and proper that each Chapter, provided it does not under-bid the Institute, so to manage its own affairs; and I have regretted to find the word "mandatory" used by our President, inasmuch, as far as I have present knowledge, there is no such thing as a mandatory schedule anywhere, and only desire to say that in New York and many other places there have been a very large number of individual schedulesthe only thing which it is desirable to do, if it be found practicable, and that must be absolutely in the discretion of every community and of every Chapter—and what each Chapter may consider to be the just and reasonable demand which we may make upon the public, are better served by a series of individual encyclopedias of Chapters, or whether they are best served by an encyclopedia of charges in no case mandatory, which is proposed by a unit and not by an individual. As far as the question of confusion in the press, or in any of the bodies mentioned on the subject, it seems to me that will be amply answered, as Mr. Post has said, by citing the Institute's Schedule in regard to every community, that schedule stating specifically that under certain circumstances higher charges are justifiable and proper, and simply and concisely designating in the opinion of that community is the proper interpretation of that clause, to what extent they believe that in their own case certain charges are justifiable and proper, and it does not seem to me that we are gaining anything by assuming before the public a unity of conditions which does not exist.

Mr. Sturgis: Speaking to the amendment, the Seattle Chapter is practically asking the Convention if it is willing to endorse the issuance of a schedule which is below the Institute's Schedule. I ask for the question.

Mr. Howard: As a member of one rather distant Chapter of the

Institute, I want to speak in corrobation of the statements made by our President a few moments ago, which seemed to me admirable. What our President has said in regard to our schedules of charges brings home to my memory certain anomalies, very undesirable anomalies, which exist, while inherent in the present organization of the Institute—the difficulty of making local publics understand the relation—the very peculiar relations which exist between the Chapters and the Institute as a whole—is very great, if not impossible. I have rather given up the task of attempting to bring a realization of that peculiar state of things to the attention of persons with regard to certain principles for which we all stand as members of the Institute at large. They say, "So-and-so practices on an entirely different basis." I say, "Very likely, but he is not a member of the Institute; you know he is not a Fellow of the Institute." "Why, yes, he is a member of the San Francisco Chapter. He is so-and-so." I reply, "Very well, he is a member of the Chapter, but he is not a member of the Institute. You must recognize there is a difference." But they do not recognize it; they cannot recognize it, and in fact there is absolutely a great inconsistency in our organization which must be rooted out before we really are in a way of accomplishing what is our professional end. How that eradication can be brought about is another question. I do not pretend to know, but I feel very positive the course of procedure in the Institute, the development of the influence throughout the country, and the bringing it to a full recognition by the public at large must be be in the direction of eradicating those anomalies.

The Chairman: Just for the sake of clearing up, are you speaking for or against Mr. Atterbury's amendment?

Mr. Howard: I am speaking contrary to Mr. Atterbury's amendment, and I am speaking to the point which was raised or commented upon by the President. I merely mentioned these things as an illustration of what we actually have in hand. The anomaly which is before us now is the possibility of different Chapters issuing the schedules which are either consistent or inconsistent, but different from—consistent with or inconsistent with, but different from the schedule of the Institute at large. I think that the essential of this matter is that the Institute Schedule should be the only one which is issued as an

Institute Schedule or as a Chapter schedule. Individual members might print their own individual schedules, perhaps. I leave that as an open point from my point of view, but the Institute Schedule as the sense of the central body is of inestimable benefit to the practitioner in the remotest parts of the country, and anything which tends to break down the integrity of your schedule militates against the interests of the profession and of the public. [Applause.]

Mr. Day: What I am about to say leads to a resolution which will be in order. [Laughter.] In sitting here and trying not to be a partisan in this matter, and calmly analyzing the debate that is going on, I presume that while we think we are dealing with other fundamental things we are not really doing so. The question is ultimately that of the relation of the Institute and its Chapters—what power the Institute has over its Chapters. We here assume ourselves to be a legislative body. We have no Supreme Court. The questions that we are considering to-day are of a nature which would need interpretation by the Supreme Court, and a Convention of the Institute has to supply the relation of Supreme Court for the Institute. Suppose we were to do as certain gentlemen here appear to wish to do, and it may be wise action, namely, to forbid our Chapters from issuing a schedule supplemental to and consistent with the Institute Schedule. We do not know now whether it is within our power to issue such an order; and on the question whether we can forbid a Chapter to issue a schedule higher than the Institute Schedule we may have to think twice, but we are on the edge of a very much larger subject, and one, I feel sure, we cannot wisely clear up to-day. Therefore, I move that the resolution that Mr. Mauran has read be referred to the Board of Directors, with instructions to fully consider the relations between the Institute and its Chapters, and to take such action as may appear necessary to the Board, whether that be proposing amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws or otherwise, as the Board may see fit. And I make this motion with more certainty because members of the Board have recently been saying it is time now that we should get down to these fundamental things and consider this whole affair of the relation of the Institute and its Chapters. That, I think, cannot be wisely done here to-day. Therefore I offer my motion.

The Chairman: Mr. Sturgis seconds Mr. Day's motion.

Mr. Atterbury: I think that there was a motion before the house. I will say I was prepared to accept the amendment or substitute motion made by Mr. Day. I would like to call attention to the fact that the inconsistencies which would develop by reason of a Chapter's publication of any schedule whatsoever supplemental to the Institute's Schedule, exists ibso facto in the schedule which the New York Chapter has published, in the fact that we say in that that there shall be the possibility and the probability of higher rates on certain items. It is not in the operation, therefore, of any such motion as it stands before the house, before amendments by Mr. Day, but in the previous action of our Institute in promulgating a schedule permitting and providing for inconsistencies throughout the country; in other words, it does come down to a fundamental proposition and comes right back to the original schedule of the Institute, which provides that in certain cases and under certain conditions higher rates can be charged. That means that inconsistent rates can be charged. In other words, the question comes down to a fundamental one, and I heartily agree with Mr. Day in referring this whole matter to the Board of Directors for consideration, because it deals with the organization of the parent body and its fundamental relations with the Chapter.

Mr. Carrère: I want to rise in support of Mr. Day's motion. I think that the discussion which has developed here shows very clearly the differences of opinion or apparent differences of opinion must be considered carefully, and at length, and I hope that the whole matter will be referred to the Board for its consideration and action, and that no action will be taken at this Convention on a matter about which we seem to differ so greatly at the present time.

Mr. Seeler: May I ask whether this refers to every possible relation between the Institute and the Chapters in respect to authority or only to the subject in question?

The Chairman: The Chair would rule that it did not; that Mr. Day's motion referred to the question before the House, which is the resolution submitted by Mr. Mauran's Committee.

Mr. Day: I intended in my motion and I think it will be found that the Board was instructed to study the relations of the Institute to the Chapter, and I think it very important that this should be studied broadly and fundamentally.

Mr. Elzner: I want to offer an amendment to Mr. Day's motion, adding the words that in the meantime the Chapters be requested not to issue any individual schedules.

The amendment was duly seconded.

Mr. Carrère: I rise to suggest that some of the Chapters have issued schedules that would place them in most embarrassing positions, which, it seems, to me, the Convention will not be justified in doing.

Mr. Elzner: I did not mean to imply that the existing schedules are to be withdrawn, but simply that no further schedules be issued pending this action of the Board.

The Chairman: The amendment is before you, an amendment to Mr. Day's resolution, requesting or suggesting that no further schedules be issued by any Chapter pending the action of the Board of Directors at some future Convention. That is the motion before you for amendment.

Mr. Seeler: I feel distinctly opposed to such an amendment, inasmuch as it restricts or prevents other Chapters from doing what some Chapters not only have done but are continuing to do.

Mr. Day: I cannot accept the amendment, because in the first place we do not know that we have the right to say this thing to the Chapters—forbid them, and, therefore, I do not think we ought to go to the length of accepting that.

The Chairman: The amendment can be very readily decided by the Convention by a vote.

Mr. Elzner: I consider the motion merely a request and certainly the Institute has a right to make such a request. It seems obvious that if further schedules are issued in the meanwhile it will only increase the confusion.

It was moved that the Convention adjourn until half past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Carrère: That is not seconded. It is an expression of opinion,
and I object to it on that ground.

The question was called for.

The Chairman: The question is now before you. Those in favor of the amendment offered by Mr. Elzner please say Aye—

Mr. Gilbert (interrupting): I rise to a point of order. The motion was made and seconded that we do now adjourn until half past 2 o'clock P. M.

The Chairman: The Chair did not hear a second.

Mr. Pond: The motion was made while Mr. Carrère was on the floor and is therefore out of order.

The Chairman: The Chair at that time and before he made the announcement did not hear a second. He listened for it quite carefully, and, therefore, the motion is before the House. Those in favor—

Mr. Sturgis (interrupting): Please state the motion.

The Chairman: The motion is to request Chapters to issue no further schedules until the Convention and the directors have taken further action on this subject. That is duly seconded and the question is before you. All those in favor will please say Aye. [After a pause]: The Chair is in doubt. The Ayes will please raise their hands. [After counting the raised hands of the Ayes and Noes]: The Ayes are 22 and the Noes 24. The Noes have it. The motion is lost.

We, therefore, come back to Mr. Day's resolution, which is before the House. Are you ready for the question?

The question was called for.

The Chairman: The resolution offered by Mr. Day, speaking briefly, is that this and other matters relating to the relations of the Institute and the Chapters be submitted to the Board of Directors for future action. Do I state you correctly, Mr. Day?

Mr. Day: It was that Mr. Mauran's resolution be referred to the Board of Directors for consideration, together with a general consideration of the relation of the Institute and its Chapters; or the Board to take such action in the matter as they may deem wise.

The Chairman: The motion you have heard stated by Mr. Day has been seconded by Mr. Trowbridge. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Post: Before this question is closed, as it is by amendment, I would like to offer a very simple resolution that if Chapters do issue schedules of charges they shall be distinctly stated in quotation to be the schedules of Chapters, supplemental to the minimum charges of the Institute.

Mr. Magonigle: That is an instruction to the Chapters, and we have no right to make a request.

The question was called for.

The Chairman: Mr. Post's motion was seconded by Mr. Trowbridge. It is before you. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Day: I move that we take a recess until 2.15 o'clock.

Thereupon at 1.15 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned to meet in the afternoon at 2.15 o'clock P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

# Wednesday, December 15, 1909.

The Convention was called to order by First Vice-President Ralph Adams Cram at 2.15 o'clock P. M.

The Chairman: What is your pleasure with reference to the order of business?

Mr. Day: I move that we now proceed to the special order of business, which was the consideration by the Committee of the Whole of a report relating to certain items in the Circular of Advice and Canons of Professional Ethics and I therefore move that we now go into session as Committee of the Whole with Mr. D. K. Boyd in the chair.

At this point Mr. Boyd took the chair.

The Chairman: We are now ready to receive the report of Mr. Allen B. Pond, as Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Pond: With regard to Principle 16 in the Principles of Practice, your Committee submits the following: "An architect should not undertake a commission while the claim for compensation or damages, or both, of an architect previously employed and whose employment has been terminated remains unsatisfied, unless such claim has been referred to arbitration or issue has been joined at law; or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally; nor should he attempt to supplant a fellow architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment."

The Chairman: That seems to meet all the issues that were raised at the Convention this morning.

It was duly moved and seconded that Section 16 be adopted as read, which was duly put and carried.

Mr. Pond: The next item referred to the Committee was No. I of the Canon of Ethics: "It has seemed to the Committee wise to suggest no change. It appears that all of the points raised are points which may be left to the Judiciary Committee and the Board for the

determination of details; that it is impossible to state here concisely a principle which shall cover in detail all cases that may arise, but that the principle as stated in general and the canon as stated in brief are a sufficient guide." We therefore move that No. 1 be retained as formerly written: "It is unprofessional for an architect to engage directly or indirectly in any of the building trades."

The Chairman: What is your pleasure in regard to this report of the Committee?

It was moved and seconded that item No. 1 be adopted, which was duly put and carried.

Mr. Pond: The final item referred to the Committee was No. 10 of the canon, which goes with No. 16 above. No. 10 as revised would read: "To undertake a commission while the claim for compensation, or damages, or both, of an architect previously employed and whose employment has terminated remains unsatisfied, or until such claim has been referred to arbitration or issue has been joined at law, or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally."

The Chairman: What is your pleasure in regard to No. 10?

It was moved and seconded that item No. 10 be adopted, which motion was duly put and carried.

Mr. Day: I move that the Committee of the Whole do now rise, and that the Committee do now report to the Convention.

The motion was duly seconded, put and carried.

The Chairman: I will, therefore, give up the chair.

Thereupon Mr. Ralph Adams Cram took the chair.

Mr. Boyd: As the presiding officer of the Committee of the Whole I refer to you this document as having been passed by the Committee of the Whole and recommend its adoption by Convention.

Mr. Day: I move its adoption by the Convention without reading.

# AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

A CIRCULAR OF ADVICE RELATIVE TO

### PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

AND

#### THE CANONS OF ETHICS.

The American Institute of Architects, seeking to maintain a high standard of practice and conduct on the part of its members as a safeguard of the important financial, technical and esthetic interests entrusted to them, offers the following advice relative to professional practice:

The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity and artistic ability. The architect is entrusted with financial undertakings in which his honesty of purpose must be above suspicion; he acts as professional adviser to his client and his advice must be absolutely disinterested; he is charged with the exercise of judicial functions as between client and contractors and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; finally, he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibility to the public. These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct and ability are such as to command respect and confidence.

No set of rules can be framed which will particularize all the duties of the architect in his various relations to his clients, to contractors, to his professional brethren, and to the public. The following principles should, however, govern the conduct of members of the profession and should serve as a guide in circumstances other than those enumerated:

#### T. On the Architect's Status.

The architect's relation to his client is primarily that of professional adviser; this relation continues throughout the entire course of his service. When, however, a contract has been executed between his client and a contractor by the terms of which the architect becomes the official interpreter of its conditions and the judge of its performance, an additional relation is created under which it is incumbent upon the architect to side neither with client nor contractor, but to use his powers under the contract to enforce its faithful performance by both parties. The fact that the architect's payment comes from the client does not invalidate his obligation to act with impartiality to both parties.

### 2. On Preliminary Drawings and Estimates.

The architect at the outset should impress upon the client the importance of sufficient time for the preparation of drawings and specifications. It is the duty of the architect to make or secure preliminary estimates when requested, but he

should acquaint the client with their conditional character and inform him that complete and final figures can be had only from complete and final drawings and specifications. If an unconditional limit of cost be imposed before such drawings are made and estimated, the architect must be free to make such adjustments as seem to him necessary. Since the architect should assume no responsibility that may prevent him from giving his client disinterested advice, he should not, by bond or otherwise, guarantee any estimate or contract.

### 3. On Superintendence and Expert Services.

On all work except the simplest, it is to the interest of the owner to employ a superintendent or clerk of the works. In many engineering problems and in certain specialized esthetic problems, it is to his interest to have the services of special experts and the architect should so inform him. The experience and special knowledge of the architect make it to the advantage of the owner that these persons, although paid by the owner, should be selected by the architect under whose direction they are to work.

### 4. On the Architect's Charges.

The Schedule of Charges of the American Institute of Architects is recognized as a proper minimum of payment. The locality or the nature of the work, the quality of services to be rendered, the skill of the practitioner or other circumstances frequently justify a higher charge than that indicated by the schedule.

## 5. On Payment for Expert Service.

The architect when retained as an expert, whether in connection with competitions or otherwise, should receive a compensation proportionate to the responsibility and difficulty of the service. No duty of the architect is more exacting than such service, and the honor of the profession is involved in it. Under no circumstances should experts knowingly name prices in competition with each other.

#### 6. On Selection of Bidders or Contractors.

The architect should advise the client in the selection of bidders and in the award of the contract. In advising that none but trustworthy bidders be invited and that the award be made only to contractors who are reliable and competent, the architect protects the interests of his client.

#### 7. On Duties to the Contractor.

As the architect decides whether or not the intent of his plans and specifications is properly carried out, he should take special care to see that these drawings and specifications are complete and accurate, and he should never call upon the contractor to make good oversights or errors in them nor attempt to shirk responsibility by indefinite clauses in the contract or specifications.

### 8. On Engaging in the Building Trades.

The architect should not directly or indirectly engage in any of the building trades. If he has any financial interest in any building material or device, he should not specify or use it without the knowledge and approval of his client.

### 9. On Accepting Commissions or Favors.

The architect should not receive any commission or any substantial service from a contractor or from any interested person other than his client.

## 10. On Encouraging Good Workmanship.

The large powers with which the architect is invested should be used with judgment. While he must condemn bad work, he should commend good work. Intelligent initiative on the part of craftsmen and workmen should be recognized and encouraged and the architect should make evident his appreciation of the dignity of the artisan's function.

#### 11. On Offering Services Gratuitously.

The seeking out of a possible client and the offering to him of professional services on approval and without compensation, unless warranted by personal or previous business relations, tends to lower the dignity and standing of the profession and is to be condemned.

#### 12. On Advertising.

Advertising tends to lower the dignity of the profession.

## 13. On Signing Buildings and Use of Titles.

The display of the architect's name upon a building under construction is condemned, but the unobtrusive signature of buildings after completion has the approval of the Institute. The use of initials designating membership in the Institute is proper in connection with any professional service and is to be encouraged as helping to make known the nature of the honor they imply.

#### 14. On Competitions.

An architect should not take part in a competition as competitor or professional adviser or juror unless the competition is to be conducted according to the best practice and usage of the profession as formulated by the Institute. Except as an authorized competitor, he may not attempt to secure work for which a competition has been instituted. He may not attempt to influence the award in a competition in which he has submitted drawings. He may not accept the commission to do the work for which a competition has been instituted if he has acted in an advisory capacity either in drawing the programme or in making the award.

#### 15. On Injuring Others.

An architect should not falsely or maliciously injure, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects or business of a fellow architect.

#### 16. On Undertaking the Work of Others.

An architect should not undertake a commission while the just claim of a fellow architect, who had previously undertaken it, remains unsatisfied, unless such claim has been referred to arbitration or issue has been joined at law or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally; nor should be attempt to supplant a fellow architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

### 17. On Duties to Students and Draughtsmen.

The architect should as far as practicable advise and assist those who intend making architecture their career. If the beginner must get his training solely in the office of an architect, the latter should assist him to the best of his ability by instruction and advice. An architect should urge his draughtsmen to avail themselves of educational opportunities. He should give encouragement to all worthy agencies and institutions for architectural education. While a thorough technical preparation is essential for the practice of architecture, architects cannot too strongly insist that it should rest upon a broad foundation of general culture.

## 18. On Duties to the Public and to Building Authorities.

An architect should be mindful of the public welfare and should participate in those movements for public betterment in which his special training and experience qualify him to act. He should not, even under his client's instructions, engage in or encourage any practices contrary to law or hostile to the public interest; for as he is not obliged to accept a given piece of work, he cannot by urging that he has but followed his client's instructions, escape the condemnation attaching to his acts, An architect should support all public officials who have charge of building in the rightful performance of their legal duties. He should carefully comply with all building laws and regulations and if any such appear to him unwise or unfair, he should endeavor to have then altered.

### 19. On Professional Qualifications.

The public has the right to expect that he who bears the title of architect has the knowledge and ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake. Such qualifications alone justify the assumption of the title of architect.

#### THE CANONS OF ETHICS.

The following canons are adopted by the American Institute of Architects as a general guide, yet the enumeration of particular duties should not be construed as a denial of the existence of others equally imperative although not specifically mentioned. It should also be noted that the several sections indicate offences of greatly varying degrees of gravity.

It is unprofessional for an architect:

- 1. To engage directly or indirectly in any of the building trades.
- 2. To guarantee an estimate or contract by bond or otherwise.
- To accept any commission or substantial service from a contractor or from any interested party other than the owner.
  - 4. To pay for advertising.
- 5. To take part in any competition the terms of which are not in harmony with the principles approved by the Institute.
- 6. To attempt in any way, except as a duly authorized competitor, to secure work for which a competition is in progress.

- 7. To attempt to influence, either directly or indirectly, the award of a competition in which he is a competitor.
- 8. To accept the commission to do thework for which a competition has been instituted if he has acted in an advisory capacity, either in drawing the programme or in making the award.
- 9. To injure falsely or maliciously, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects or business of a fellow architect.
- 10. To undertake a commission while the just claim of another architect who has previously undertaken it, remains unsatisfied, or until such claim has been referred to arbitration or issue has been joined at law, or unless the architect previously employed neglects to press his claim legally.
- 11. To attempt to supplant a fellow architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.
- 12. To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on the basis of professional charges.

The motion was duly seconded, put and carried.

The Chairman: We will continue the report on the President's address.

Mr. Mauran: Under the sixth heading, that of finances, is the following resolution:

Be it resolved, that this Convention adopts the changes in the By-Laws proposed by the Board of Directors relating to initiation fees and dues and the establishment of a sinking fund as outlined with the proper safeguards to render inviolate.

The Chairman: The Chair would call attention to the fact that the adoption of this clause of the report of the Committee on the President's Address would enforce the increase in the initiation fees and dues of members of the Institute and that, therefore, no further discussion on the subject would be allowable.

Mr. Day: In order to clear away the ambiguity, I move that the order of business be now changed to the By-Law relating to the initiation fees and dues be now considered.

The Chairman: Is that motion moved and seconded?

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Briggs: I move that the clause in relation to By-Laws of the increase of dues and the increase of initiation fees be and hereby is adopted by the Convention.

The motion was duly seconded.

The Chairman: The motion has been made and seconded, and is now open for discussion.

Mr. Day: I suggest that instead of adopting certain resolutions about the By-Laws, if we adopted the proposed change in the By-Laws we would get at it more directly; and I hereby move that in Article 5, Section 1, the change shown on the printed sheet be adopted, so that the By-Laws would then read: "Section 1. Initiation Fee. The initiation fee of all incoming members, except Honorary and Corresponding Members, shall be \$25."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Day: Section 2, as amended, if we adopt the amendment, would be "the annual dues of an Associate fee fifteen dollars, and of a Fellow twenty dollars, payable within the month of January. The first annual due of an Associate shall be seven dollars and fifty cents, and of a Fellow ten dollars, if the date of election is July 1, or later."

I believe Mr. Pond's Committee has an amendment to this, and Mr. Pond's amendment will come in as a separately numbered item germane to this previous matter.

Mr. Spencer: I would like to amend the wording of that clause, by substituting "The first annual installment of dues," or "First installment of dues," for the "First dues." I think that would be a little better thing.

Mr. Seeler: If it be made to read, "The annual due of an Associate for the first year, if elected in July or later, shall be seven dollars and a half, and of a Fellow ten dollars."

The Chairman: Is that change satisfactory? The Chair calls attention to the fact that there would be no certain installment or annual payment for that year. The Chair waits to some extent on Mr. Day, who made the original motion.

Mr. Day: Mr. Seeler is right, and I think that we will be able to accept his amendment.

Mr. Benes: While waiting for discussion I would suggest that the raise of a hundred per cent. on your associate dues and of only thirty-three and a third on your fellowship dues is hardly a fair proposition. Personally, I come under the fellowship clause, so that I am not talking

from a personal point of view, but I had the pleasure of a visit from Professor Martin of Ithaca, who could not come to the Convention, and he said that in their Chapter if the dues of the Associates were raised to fifteen dollars, one—possibly two—of five members was surely going to drop out. There is a question in the Cleveland Chapter's mind if it would not be much wiser to try to increase the number of Associates rather than to increase the dues of the present members. I know the Board has been through it, but it is a point of view that I would like to bring before the Convention. The men that come to the Convention, with almost no exception, are the members who are the best able to pay the dues, and it is a little hardship for a man to pay five dollars or ten dollars a year more, but if you go through the Chapters, especially the Chapters of smaller communities, the small Chapters, you will find it is hard to collect the dues in the Chapter. I should suggest that, from my knowledge of Cleveland, instead of getting more members in you would block some of the members that are intending to come in.

Mr. Carrère: It does not seem to me it is a question of wisdom, it is a question of imperative necessity. The Institute must have funds. It is not doing the work that it should do, and the committees are paying their own expenses which they should not be allowed to do, and if the Institute is to progress we must have the funds. It would be most unfortunate to lose a few members, but I think that the sacrifice is perhaps worth the making for the greater result we are striving for, and I am in favor of the increase.

Mr. Day: Do you want the members of the Institute and friends of the Institute to be paying four thousand dollars for the pleasure of serving the Institute?

Mr. Briggs: I do not think that question should be raised at all. I think if it is worth anything it is worth fifteen dollars to an Associate and twenty dollars for a Fellow to belong to the Institute. I think that they can stand it, and I further think that the higher we raise the dues the more we will get into it. If you cannot collect ten dollars you cannot collect fifteen. I am heartily in favor of carrying it through the way it is.

Mr. Brown: I wish to answer Mr. Benes' remarks in relation to the fellowship due, and give the reason why it was put at twenty dollars. A large number of our Fellows—I do not know just what percentage—are men that are considerably past middle age, and who find it more of a hardship to pay twenty dollars than the Associates will to pay fifteen dollars. That was the reason. I know a number of our Fellows who find it a hardship to pay the fifteen dollars.

A word as to the information received from members of the Institute: We sent circulars asking every member to give his opinion on the subject. We had about four hundred replies. Three hundred of those replies were for the raising of dues; about fifty to sixty of those replies were that they were willing to pay the dues if they were raised—they did not want them raised, but were willing to pay them; there were about fifty that protested positively against raising the dues.

Mr. Seeler: As an amendment to the proposed amendment to Section 2, that the last paragraph be made to read, "The dues of an Associate, if elected in July or later, shall be seven dollars and fifty cents, and of a Fellow ten dollars for the balance of the first year."

Mr. Day: As the mover, I will accept that amendment.

The Chairman: The question is on the amendment. Is there any discussion?

Adopted.

The Chairman: The question is now on the original motion of the acceptance of this clause. Is it your pleasure that this clause be read again, or are you ready to vote?

Mr. Rankin: As a delegate from the Philadelphia Chapter, I feel called upon to say that the question of what the dues of Fellows and Associates should be, was discussed at considerable length at a recent meeting of the Chapter, and while it was the sense of the Chapter that the dues should be raised, it was the general feeling that as the management and control of the Institute, as well as the expenditure of its funds, rests entirely with the Fellows, the proposed increase of 100 per cent. in the dues of the Associates, and of 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. in the dues of Fellows, is not an equitable one.

Mr. Waid, of New York: As acting Secretary of the New York Chapter at the meeting where this same matter was discussed, I want to report that as a result of the discussion of this particular item or amendment, it was moved that the Chapter approves of such increase of dues and initiation fees as may be necessary to meet the proper expenditure of the Institute. The sense of that meeting seems to me that they wanted to know what the increase was to be used for. They were not prepared to say that fifteen dollars and twenty dollars respectively was not the proper amount, but they were anxious to know if those amounts were necessary to the proper conduct of the work of the Institute, and in that case they would favor them. I think it might be proper if one of the members of the Board would be willing to report on that and to say what is the amount received for such dues and is that absolutely necessary.

Mr. Carrère: That has been reported so repeatedly and so fully, but I can see no objection for reporting it again. As I remember, it means that we have not done half the things that we ought to have done, and the things that we have done have been very largely paid for out of the private subscriptions, and I think that answers the question fully.

Mr. Waid: May I ask for information, Mr. Chairman? What is the amount received as at present provided for?

Mr. Briggs: That is contained in the Treasurer's report.

Mr. Cook: I was asked to look over the summary of the year and the result of that summary was, generally speaking, that we had, over and above expenses during the year, a little over two hundred dollars. If there had been no voluntary contributions made of any kind I presume we would have a deficit. This is more or less of a guess, but is based upon certain specific information, and upon certain general information, there probably would have been a deficit of not less than four thousand dollars. I would therefore say that if the Institute members had paid the expenses of those gentlemen whom they are kind enough to ask to do their work, if they had paid for it there would probably have to be an increase in the neighborhood of four thousand dollars in order to meet expenses.

The Chairman: Is Mr. Cook's statement satisfactory to the members of the New York Chapter?

Mr. Waid: It is satisfactory; the desire was to be able to report back to the Chapter.

Mr. Day: The new dues would bring in about eight thousand dollars

additional, and if the expense of committees were properly paid, four thousand dollars of that would be necessary to make up the deficit, and that would only leave us four thousand dollars for increasing the work. We have done our work this year in a beggarly way, and, besides, this will enable us to create a sinking fund, which Mr. A. B. Pond will speak of in a moment.

The question was called for.

The Chairman: The Chair will put the question on the adoption of this second clause.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. A. B. Pond: I offer the following amendment in accordance with the desire of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors thought it was desirable to build up a fund for the use of the Institute, the particular use for that fund to be determined, and to take for that purpose a certain percentage of the annual income of the Institute. The amendment to the By-Laws which I now offer could not very well be yoked with either of the sections just acted upon by our body, because it applies to a matter belonging to both of those sections. Your Committee has, therefore, prepared Section 5 of the same article. There were originally four sections in Article 5 of the By-Laws. The Committee reports a By-Law to be known as Section 5 of Article 5, reading as follows:

Not less than fifteen per cent. of the annual income from initiation fees and dues shall be set aside as a special or emergency fund, which fund shall be disbursed only for purposes authorized by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at an annual convention, and consequent from a proposal from the Board to all members of the Institute not less than sixty days prior to the annual convention at which action on such proposed disbursement is thought to be taken.

Mr. Day: I second that and I also suggest a change from the word "Members" to "Delegates" at a Convention. It is the delegates who ought to vote on this and not the members.

Mr. Pond: It should be that the vote is at the Convention and by two-thirds of the "Delegates" present.

The Chairman: The Chair understands it is germane to the amendment already advertised. This is the understanding of the Chair but

the Chair is subject to correction. You have heard the motion, which has been duly seconded—the motion of Mr. A. B. Pond. Is there any discussion?

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Day: In order that we may clear up this present paper with which we are now dealing, I will offer an amendment to Article 7, "Delegates," to head a third paragraph, which reads as printed here, "Chapters more than a thousand miles from the place of a Convention may be represented by one Delegate, who will be entitled to cast the number of which the Chapter is entitled."

The wording was thrown out hastily by the Board, in order that the matter might be before the Convention for its consideration, and after due study an entirely different wording has been offered as a substitute for the words which I have read; and before reaching this substitute I will explain the Board's purpose in offering such amendments. It is felt that it is a great burden on Chapters at a great distance from the city of the Convention; for instance, for the Pacific coast Chapters to have to send a delegation to Washington in order to get a full representation, and similarly, if the Convention were held upon the Pacific coast, it would be a great burden upon a Chapter which has fifteen delegates if it had to pay the expenses of all those delegates it would come to maybe four thousand dollars—and that would practically bankrupt the Chapter. Therefore, it was felt a proper arrangement that certain delegates being present should have the right to cast the vote of proxies of others that they might carry, but it was felt that it was not proper that a single man could go from a Chapter where there were fifteen delegates and cast fifteen votes. So the Board inserted the idea that one-third of the delegates should be necessary in order to exercise the full proxy. In studying the map with a view to the determination of what distance ought to be named, it was found that a thousand miles was rather a meaningless distance, and that fifteen hundred was a distance which produced confusion, but that if we were to name fourteen hundred miles it would result in the condition if the Convention were held in Washington all the Chapters in the Mississippi valley and the Missouri valley and east thereof would have to send their quota, while Denver and the Pacific coast could be represented by proxy; conversely if the meeting were held on the Pacific all the delegates in the Mississippi and east thereof could be represented by proxies, while Denver and the Pacific coast would have to have full representation. Therefore the amendment has taken this form: "Should any Chapter, the headquarters of which is more than fourteen hundred miles from the meeting place of any Convention, be represented thereat by not less than one-third of its full quota of delegates, then each of its delegates so present shall at any division or election be entitled to cast, in addition to his own vote, the vote or votes of any delegate or delegates of his own Chapter whose proxy or proxies he may hold." In other words, by the mere *viva voce* vote his voice calls for one, but if he calls for a division he can then be counted for himself and as many proxies as he carries. Therefore, Mr. President, I offer this as a substitute for the printed amendment.

The adoption of the substitute was moved and seconded.

The Chairman: Those who are in favor of the amendment as substituted by Mr. Day will signify by saying Aye; the contraryminded, No. It is carried.

Mr. Day: Article 1, Section 3. I move to strike out in the fifth line, "Not less than six hours." We have it in the By-Laws that the polls for officers may remain open such length of time as the Convention may direct, but that the poll for Fellows must stay open six hours. There does not seem to be any sense in that, and so the Board suggests that you strike out the words, "Not less than six hours." I so move.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Day: At the last Convention the Convention instructed the Board to offer an amendment which would place the Committee on Competitions as one of the standing committees of the Institute, and in accordance with that mandate the Board proposes that to Article 11, Section 1, there should be added the words, "Committee on Competitions," and I so move.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Day: I move now that we return to the regular order of business.

The Chairman: The Chair understands that the regular order of business would be the unfinished business pertaining to the report of the President's address.

Mr. Mauran: The last resolution, which was deferred until the passage of the amendment to the By-Laws covering dues and initiation fees—this resolution is now to be placed before the Convention:

Resolved, that the Convention adopt the change in the By-Laws proposed by the Board of Directors relating to fees and dues and the establishment of a sinking fund outlined, with a proper safeguard to render it inviolate. I move its adoption.

The motion was adopted.

The Chairman: The next report is the report of the Committee on the Reports of Chapters.

Mr. Seeler then read the report.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REPORTS OF CHAPTERS.

Your Committee, in scanning the condensed reports of Chapters furnished to it, finds little of unusual interest in the statements of work done during the past year, not that the Chapters have been inactive or their efforts ineffective, but the work done has apparently followed closely along the lines of previous years, that is to say, participation in projects of city planning, reformation of building codes, educational courses and what may in general be termed routine.

Of the twenty-nine Chapters comprising the Institute, two have failed to make any report whatsoever, a dereliction of duty which speaks sadly for the state of affairs in those two Chapters.

We note among the statistics that Boston still leads in point of general membership and average numerical attendance at meetings; in proportional attendance the average does not vary much throughout the Chapters. The percentage of Institute members in the Chapters ranges from about thirty per cent., the lowest, to slightly over sixty-five per cent., the highest. We believe that in respect of attendance at meetings, and of Institute membership, these percentages should and can with special effort be materially increased.

Attention has already been called in previous papers presented to the Convention to the formation of the first State Association, namely, that in Pennsylvania. The value of such an organization is indicated by the first report of this Association, which includes among its activities, committees on registration, legislation, and revision of building laws; it has accomplished the organization of a new Chapter in the State and has defined the territory controlled by the three Chapters involved.

Several of the Chapter reports mention the fact that licensing of architects has come up for consideration in their several States. In Colorado, a license bill has been passed and is now in force.

Your Committee regrets to find little or no evidence in the reports of Chapters

that the excellent recommendations of the Committee of last year's Convention, charged with the same duties as our own, have been put into effect, if indeed considered. It will be recalled that these recommendations were offered with the purpose of increasing intercourse between the Chapters for their mutual advantage. It appears to your Committee that personal contact between the membership of the various Chapters at times other than the annual Conventions would greatly facilitate the accomplishment of the recommendations and we, therefore, suggest the desirability of voluntary groupings of the Chapters within reasonable distance of each other for the purpose of holding such meetings, the representation of each Chapter being limited, if so desired, to its principal officers. We believe that in this way valuable and timely advice on pending matters in the district of one Chapter may be secured for the correlated Chapters, that knowledge of desirable exhibition material will be secured, conflict in dates of exhibitions avoided and opportunities seized which might otherwise be unavailable.

Edgar V. Seeler, Chairman, Arthur G. Everett, Thomas MacLaren, W. D. Benes, Colbert A. McClure,

Committee.

The Chairman: You have heard the report of the Committee on Chapters. What is your pleasure?

It was moved that the report be received.

# SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER REPORTS. 1909.

By GLENN BROWN, Secretary.

NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1867.

ARNOLD W. BRUNNER, President.

D. EVERETT WAID, Secretary.

This Chapter has held seven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of thirty-one. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: An effort was made to secure the passage by the State Legislature of a bill regulating architectural competitions for State buildings. This Bill was introduced at the 1908 session of the Legislature, was passed by the Assembly, but defeated in the Senate. It was reintroduced in the 1909 Legislature, and was not reported out of committee. The Chapter, through its Committee on Revision of the Building Code of New York city, did most valuable work in attempting to secure the adoption of a satisfactory code. In this it was not successful, but it is believed that the Chapter's influence had great weight in securing the rejection by the Mayor of the very imperfect code

passed by the Board of Aldermen. Appointment of Committee on City Departments; adoption of code governing the conduct of competitions; and consideration of a revision of schedule of charges. A paper on competitions was read by Mr. J. Stewart Barney. The Chapter has two hundred and five Institute and Chapter members, twenty-two having been elected, one resigned, one dropped and five died since last year's report. The Chapter has one hundred and thirty-one Institute members, ten having been elected and five died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to fifteen delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER. 1869.

WM. D. HEWITT, President.

ARNOLD B. Moses, Secretary.

This Chapter has held eleven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of thirty. Business transacted at these meetings was routine and as follows: The Chapter acted favorably upon the formation of a State Association of Architects and transferred to this Association the work now being undertaken by the Chapter Committees on Legislation and Registration of Architects; appointed a committee to arrange for a fitting celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the formation of the Chapter, making application to the Board of Directors of the Institute for authority to include in the territory of the Philadelphia Chapter all other territory in Pennsylvania not granted to any other Chapter, under such restrictions as the Board may deem advisable; endorsing the action of certain architects in the southern counties of Pennsylvania toward the formation of a Southern Pennsylvania Chapter, A. I. A.; urging the Directors of the Institute to appoint a Committee on Publicity to give the affairs of the Institute generally, where such action meets with the approval of the Board, all publicity possible; through its Committee on Competitions, assisting the State of Delaware to secure an architect through a well regulated competition for the new State House at Dover; also rendering valuable advice and assistance in respect to other competitions; through its Committee on Drawing and Specifications, acting upon the General Conditions proposed for the Institute Standard Specifications, and also conferring with a committee from the Master House Painters' and Decorators' Association on the subject of standardizing specifications for painting and glazing; receiving the report of the Committee on Revision of By-Laws and acting favorably upon this report and directing that the Charter, the new By-Laws and a brief history of the Chapter be printed for distribution; the Chapter in its previous work of the previous year, through its Committee on Drawings and Specifications, acted upon several questions that had been raised by the members of the Builders' Exchange; the Committee on Education also did good work in bringing into closer relation the different ateliers which have done so much to make Philadelphia a center of architectural education; the Chapter was also instrumental in having the law passed, appointing an art jury and in cooperating with the Fairmont Park Association in reference to the parkway and other plans for beautifying the

city; it also united with the T Square Club and Academy of Fine Arts in an Architectural Exhibition. Papers on the following topics were read: The Skyscraper and the Street, by Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd; The Architecture of the Prehistoric Peoples of America, by Dr. C. B. Gordon; The Work of the Convention of the American A. I. A., by Mr. Frank Miles Day; Acoustics, by Mr. Tallant; Architectural Education, by Professor Laird; The Training of the Designer, by Professor Cret; and Modern Bridge Construction, by Mr. H. R. Hornbostel. The Chapter has ninety-six Institute and Chapter members, sixteen having been elected and one died. The Chapter has sixty Institute members, one having died. The Chapter is entitled to eight delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## ILLINOIS CHAPTER. 1869.

GEORGE C. NIMMONS, President.

PETER B. WIGHT, Secretary.

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-four. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Election of officers; re-establishment of the Gold Medal of Honor; report of delegate to the Eighth International Congress of Architects; adoption of a Code of Practice. Two lectures were delivered by Mr. Charles R. Ashbee, on "The Arts and Crafts Movement in England" and "Arts and Crafts and Architecture." Mr. Walter Scott Perry delivered a lecture on "The Architecture of India." A lecture on "Small Houses and their Gardens in England" was delivered by Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis. The Chapter has eighty-two Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has fifty-six Institute members, eight having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to seven delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BOSTON CHAPTER. 1870.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM, President.

EDWIN J. LEWIS, JR., Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings with an average attendance of fifty-six. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Report of returned Rotch scholar; adoption of revised By-Laws; report of delegate to the Eighth International Convention; appointment of delegates to the 42d Convention of the American Institute of Architects; annual meeting, report of officers, election; New Year Book authorized; resolutions as to the new Custom House; resolutions In rethe late Walter F. Winslow; discussion of revised building law; appropriation for restoration Paul Revere House; reports of Executive Committee on new schedule and certain advertising abuses; award of prizes to Massachusetts Institute of Technology architectural students; resolutions on the death of the late Theodore M. Clark; annual excursion; appropriation for prizes architectural club. Papers were read at the meetings as follows: "Work of Wm. G. Rantoul," by R.C. Sturgis; Anne

Hibbs Cottage at Haddon, England," by A. A. Shurtleff; "Work of the American Institute of Architects," by Cass Gilbert; "Work of the World for the Past Year," by Guy Lowell; "Architectural Work for the Past Year in Greater Boston," by C. Howard Walker; "The Six Per Cent. Schedule," by H. J. Carlson, followed by discussion; "Old Boston," by Edwin D. Mead; Visit to Paul Revere House and Italian Theatre; "Report of Metropolitan Improvements Commission," by R. S. Peabody. A. A. Shurtleff and Robert P. Bellows; "The Education of the Designer," by Prof. Paul Cret; "Washington Conference on City Planning," by Arthur A. Shurtleff, The Chapter has two hundred and thirty-one members, twenty-one having been elected, four resigned, two dropped and three died since last year's report. The Chapter has ninety-four Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to eleven delegates in the Convention.

# CINCINNATI CHAPTER. 1870.

JOHN ZETTEL, President.

RUDOLPH TIETIG, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter was in favor of and worked for the appointment of a Park Commission for Cincinnati. Various committees of the Chapter did much work in connection with the Smoke Abatement Society of Cincinnati, the new Building Code Commission, and the local organization of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. The Chapter expressed its approval of the location of the Lincoln Memorial and the adoption of the plans of the Washington Park Commission. The appointment of an Art Commission by the President of the United States was urged by the Chapter. Papers on the following topics were read: Smoke Abatement, by Mathew Nelson; Sewerage System of Cincinnati, by E. F. Layman; Ancient Architecture of the Mediterranean, by Prof. J. W. Harry; Civic Parks and Playgrounds, by Albert Morrill; Mound Builders, by Fred Hinkle; and Architecture of the Nile Valley, by Gustav W. Drach. The Chapter has ninety-five Institute and Chapter members, four having been elected, three resigned and two died since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-four Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BALTIMORE CHAPTER. 1870.

J. B. Noel Wyatt, President. Douglas B. Thomas, Jr., Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of sixteen. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Discussion of an ordinance before the City Council on "Abolishing the City Architectural Commissions." The Chapter made an appeal to the Mayor and gave publicity to the matter in the daily press. The Chapter formulated a new form of ordinance, and submitted it to the City Council.

The Committee made a final report on new Constitution and By-Laws, which was adopted by the Chapter.

The Chapter has appointed a committee to consider the clauses in the new city charter, relative to the Art and Architectural Commission, and to suggest modifications in the existing charter provisions.

The President and Vice-President of the Chapter forwarded to Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maryland, resolutions endorsing the Council of the Fine Arts.

The Chapter has thirty-two members, six having been elected since last report, an increase of 24 per cent. over 1908. The Chapter has fifteen Institute members, one having been elected since the last year's report. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention.

## RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER. 1875.

Franklin J. Sawtelle, President. Norman M. Isham, Secretary.

The Rhode Island Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the following: Treasurer's report; election of new members; voted to make a collection of portraits of former Chapter members and other Rhode Island architects; a committee appointed to confer with National Society for the promotion of industrial education, and voted to send plans of civic improvement for exhibition in New York; a competition for model village; requested Rhode Island House of Representatives to reconsider action refusing to submit Metropolitan Park System bond issue to vote of people; competition in laying out suburban plat on given location; at annual meeting officers of the Chapter were elected, treasurer's report submitted; a special meeting held to attend the memorial services for Mr. H. K. Hilton. The Chapter has a total membership of twenty-five, four having been elected, one died and none resigned since the last convention. The Chapter has twelve Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER. 1881.

WILLIAM MOOSER, President. SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held twelve regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: State lien law discussed and committee appointed to report suggestions for modifying same. A committee was appointed to look into the matter of State and municipal buildings being designed by private practicing architects. Chapter joined membership of American Federation of Art. Park Commission's plan for the location of Lincoln Memorial at Washington endorsed. Chapter also endorsed the action of

the President of the United States in appointing a Council of Fine Arts, and a committee from the Chapter was appointed to promote public sentiment in regard to same. Committee appointed in regard to City Hall competition and to submit Rules of Competition. Revised Schedule of Charges of American Institute of Architects adopted. Resolutions adopted on death of Mr. Newton J. Tharp. Acquirement of a civic center endorsed. Committee appointed to suggest a Code of Ethics and a code adopted. Committee appointed to look into effect of Burnett law upon apartment houses. Committee appointed to report on tenement house legislation. Amendment to By-Laws of American Institute to the end that smaller Chapters be given better representation on Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects endorsed. Mr. Chas. C. Allom, of London, addressed the Chapter. Mr. C. R. Ashbee, also of London, favored the Chapter with an interesting address on "Arts and Crafts Movement." Mr. Wm. Chas. Hays gave an interesting talk on the Annual Convention at Washington, D. C. Mr. Guernsey delivered an address on "Heating and Ventilation." Mr. Otto Kleemann of Portland, Ore., spoke of the work done in the north. Mr. Clay Paul Goodding addressed the Chapter on "Waterproofing."

The Chapter has ninety-seven Institute and Chapter members, twenty-one having been elected, two resigned and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute members, three having been elected, and one died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# MICHIGAN CHAPTER. 1887.

H. J. MAXWELL GRYLLS, President. ARTHUR H. Scott, Secretary.

This Chapter has held five regular meetings during the year with an average of twelve members. The business transacted was the regular routine, at the Annual Meeting the election of delegates to the American Institute of Architects Convention was deferred, and the President of the Chapter was empowered to act in making selection of delegates. A paper was read by Mr. William Reed-Hill on "The Education of an Architect." The Chapter has thirty-three members, two having been elected since last year's report; none have died or resigned. The Chapter has twenty Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# WASHINGTON (D. C.) CHAPTER. 1887.

I. RUSH MARSHALL, President.

Louis A. Simon, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eight. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Arranged a competition for the treatment of Pennsylvania Avenue during Inauguration, 1909; took up questions of local importance as they arose, e. g.: Means for the improvement

of Municipal Architecture in the District of Columbia; means for the regulation of Domestic Architecture in the District of Columbia; recommendations to the Commissioners of the District, in regard to the appointment to fill the position of Municipal Architect of the District; committee appointed to cooperate in the work of the Architectural School, George Washington University; and general discussions of matters of local importance. The Chapter has thirty-eight Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-five Institute members, one having died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# CENTRAL NEW YORK. 1887.

ARTHUR N. GIBB, President.

ALBERT C. PHELPS, Secretary.

This Chapter held one meeting during the year with an attendance of fifteen. Business transacted at this meeting was the election of officers of the Chapter for the ensuing year, and the election of delegates to the 43d Convention of the Institute. A paper, "A Visit to Palmyra and Baalbek," by Professor Jean Hebard, was read. The Chapter has a total membership of thirty-one, none having been elected, died or resigned since last year's report. The Chapter has eighteen Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BUFFALO CHAPTER. 1890.

H. OSGOOD HOLLAND, President.

ELLICOTT A. COLSON, Secretary.

This Chapter has held six regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eleven. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Action taken looking to the correction of Article VII of the uniform contract so as to have it conform to said section in the 1905 edition.

Action was taken in regard to asking Senators and Representatives in Congress from Buffalo to use their influence to secure the passage of the Newlands Bill on the location of a Lincoln Memorial.

Action was taken in reference to building ordinances of Buffalo, and resulted in the use of hollow terra cotta walls for residences.

Action taken, recommending the members to refrain from entering the competition for proposed railroad stations at Baltimore.

Action was taken looking toward the award of municipal architectural work by competition rather than by a Bureau of Architecture. This action resulted in the inauguration of a plan of competition which is in the main satisfactory.

Action was taken toward revising the present building ordinances of the city of Buffalo, and completely reconstructing them on new and modern lines. The following papers were read: Ornamental Iron in its Relation to Architectural Designing and Construction, by Mr. August Feine; Interior Illumination in its Relation to

Architectural Design, by Mr. H. M. Lauritzen; Decorative Wall Design in Paper and Leather, illustrated by lantern slides, etc., by Mr. Robt. W. Mackintosh; The Desirability of Closer Relations between the Architect and the Decorator, by Mr. John G. Eppendorff.

The Chapter has a total membership of forty-eight members, two having resigned since the last Convention. The Chapter has eighteen Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention.

# ST. LOUIS CHAPTER. 1890.

T. C. YOUNG, President.

G. F. A. BRUEGGEMAN, Secretary.

This Chapter has held six regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings was routine and as follows: Appointment of Committee In re Legislation on State License Bill for Architects; report of Committee on State License Bill for Architects; reply to Pres. B. P. I. of St. Louis, Mo., to suggestion in regard to services of a consulting architect in connection with the designing of the Kingshighway Viaduct; and election of officers for 1909. This Chapter has forty-five Institute and Chapter members, one having resigned. The Chapter has thirty-four Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to five delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# KANSAS CITY CHAPTER. 1890.

ADRIANCE VAN BRUNT, President.

RUDOLF MARKGRAF, Secretary.

This Chapter has held five regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of five. The Chapter has twenty-six Institute and Chapter members, four having been elected and two died since last year's report. The Chapter has seven Institute members, one having died since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## PITTSBURGH CHAPTER. 1891.

EDWARD STOTZ, President.

R. M. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

This Chapter has held seven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of fifteen. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the reports of committees and election of officers and committees; discussion of National Convention; discussion and adoption of resolution passed by the Directors of the A. I. A. on the location of the Lincoln Monument; report of delegates to National Convention; reports of Committee on Entertainment; discussion of revision of Constitution and By-Laws; report on foundation of Pennsylvania State Board of Architects; discussion of question of holding the National Conven-

tion of the A. I. A. for 1909 in California; and discussion and adoption of revised Constitution and By-Laws. A paper on "The Architect and his Problems" was read by Mr. Edward Stotz. An illustrated lecture on "Civic Improvement relating particularly to the City of Washington" was delivered by Mr. Glenn Brown. The Chapter has seventy-two Institute and Chapter members, eighteen having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute members, one having been dropped since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## WORCESTER CHAPTER. 1892.

STEPHEN C. EARLE, President.

Lucius W. Briggs, Secretary.

This Chapter has held four regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Election of officers; resolutions relative to the Lincoln Memorial; discussion of revised schedule of charges; election of member to serve on Nominating Committee, A. I. A.; and election of delegates to the Annual Convention. The Chapter has thirteen Institute and Chapter members. The Chapter has three Institute members, one having been dropped since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### COLORADO CHAPTER. 1892.

R. S. ROESCHLAUB, President.

WILLIAM COWE, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eleven. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of Denver's civic center, architects' license bill, and the revision of city building ordinance. The Chapter has forty-eight Institute and Chapter members, four having been elected since last year's report. The Chapter has nine Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## BROOKLYN CHAPTER. 1894.

HENRY CLAY CARREL, President. WOODRUFF LEEMING, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nineteen meetings during the year with an average attendance of twenty-three members. The business transacted was of a routine character. The Board of Directors have also held regular meetings each month The Chapter has a total membership of seventy-nine members, five having been elected, one resigned and one having died since last year's report. This Chapter has thirty Institute members and is entitled to five delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER. 1894.

FRANK D. HUDSON, President. FERNAND PARMENTIER, Secretáry.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seventeen. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Election of delegates to the Forty-Second Convention; appointment of committee with reference to the preparation of plans for school-houses and report of same; endorsement of Council of Fine Arts; appointment of permanent committee on legislation; report of delegates to the Forty-Second Convention; discussion concerning school-house plans; election of Mr. A. E. Rosenheim to serve on the National Nominating Committee of the Institute; discussion of Los Angeles building ordinances: and discussion of the Burnett Tenement House Act. A paper was read by Mr. A. B. Benton on all the points of interest concerning the Y. M. C. A. building of Los Angeles. Mr. W. S. Eames entertained the Chapter with some of his recollections regarding Institute matters in general and discussed the formation of the Pacific Coast Architectural League. Mr. M. A. Vinson spoke about the proposed Pacific Coast Architectural League. The Chapter has fifty-seven Institute and Chapter members, six having been elected and six dropped since last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute members, none having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER. 1894.

CHARLES H. BEBB, President. ARTHUR J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eleven members. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter was successful in bringing about the appointment of a Board of Appeals; also in having the plumbing ordinances revised. The Chapter also started a movement of a Civic Plans Commission. The Chapter has forty-eight members, eight having been elected since last year's report; none have died or resigned since last year's report. The Chapter has nine Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# DAYTON CHAPTER. 1899.

ALBERT PRETZINGER, President.

H. I. SCHENCK, Secretary,

This Chapter has held four regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of eight. The most important business transaction was the appointment of a committee of two who were instructed to devise some means of securing a larger attendance at the Chapter meetings and thereby creating new life and enthusiasm amongst its members. The Chapter has fourteen members. The Chapter has six Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

# NEW JERSEY CHAPTER. 1900.

CHARLES P. BALDWIN, President.

HUGH ROBERTS, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings with an average attendance of fourteen. Business transacted at these meetings has been confined to one or two definite works. A very successful exhibition was held at Newark, of which a catalogue was sent to the Institute. The principal feature of this exhibition was the Chapter's scheme for the improvement of the city of Newark, the principal city of the State of New Jersey. A description of what the Chapter has done in reference to municipal improvement, together with a description of the illustrations with an historical sketch of the Chapter, was incorporated in the catalogue. The Chapter has a total membership of fifty-three. One member has been elected, two resigned, and one died since the last year's report. The Chapter has fourteen Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## CONNECTICUT CHAPTER. 1902.

WILFRED E. GRIGGS, President.

WILLIAM E. HUNT, Secretary.

This Chapter has held four regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of eight. Business transacted at these meetings was general. The Chapter has twenty-three Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected and one died since last year's report. The Chapter has nine Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## IOWA CHAPTER, 1903.

SETH J. TEMPLE, President.

EUGENE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

This Chapter had one regular meeting during the year, with an attendance of ten members. The business transacted at this meeting was the reports of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer; the Chapter By-Laws were amended to allow business transactions by correspondence and to disclaim endorsement of members of the Chapter for immediate membership in the Institute. The Chapter has a total membership of thirty members, one having resigned, two elected and none died since the report to the last Convention of 1908. The Chapter has nine Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## ATLANTA CHAPTER. 1906.

W. T. DOWNING, President.

HARRY LESLIE WALKER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held eleven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted at these meetings was routine and con-

sisted of the disapproval of programme and refusal to submit drawings in competition for the building of Capital City Club of Atlanta. The Chapter has twelve Institute and Chapter members. The Chapter has eight Institute members, none having been elected since the last report. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### LOUISVILLE CHAPTER. 1908.

MASON MAURY, President.

VAL. R. COLLINS, Secretary.

This Chapter held weekly meetings for four months. The most important business of the year was rendered by a special committee of the Chapter in assisting in the preparation of a new building code for Louisville, which was adopted August 4, 1909.

The competition code of the Institute was adopted for all work over \$60,000.00, some modifications were made for less expensive work, and no competition allowed for work costing less than \$15,000. An informal banquet was held at which there were many present. The Chapter has twenty Institute and Chapter members, none having resigned or died since the last report. The Chapter has seven Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

## SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER. 1909.

JOHN HALL RANKIN, President.

B. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

This Chapter has held two meetings. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the discussion of By-Laws for the Chapter, the election of delegates to the Convention and discussion of various matters relating to the new Chapter. The Chapter has thirteen Institute and Chapter members. The Chapter has five Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION. 1909.

D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD, President. WILLIAM L. BAILY, Secretary.

The Pennsylvania State Association of the American Institute of Architects was organized February 23, 1909, at Harrisburg, with nineteen architects present. Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd was elected President; Mr. William L. Baily, of Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer; and Mr. Edward Stotz, of Pittsburgh, Vice-President.

The following resolutions were passed:

That the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects strongly approve the report of the Fine Arts Council recommending that the proposed Lincoln Memorial to be erected in the national capital shall be upon the site at the end of the Mall as originally provided for.

That the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects is heartily in favor of Senator Newland's bill now before Congress to create a Bureau of Fine Arts.

That the meeting approved of a scheme of the Chicago Architects' Business Association suggesting uniformity as to the size of advertising matter.

That a committee be appointed to consider the whole subject of Building Laws and report at a future meeting of the Association.

Registration.—It was the sense of the meeting that it would not be advisable at present to take any definite stand on the registration in licensing of architects and engineers in the State.

Art Jury.—The President and Secretary were instructed to call the attention of the Mayor of Philadelphia to the appointment of an art jury, as provided in the bill approved May 25, 1907.

A new Chapter to cover the central portion of the State was formed with five members and seven additional applicants, and named The Southern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Letters have lately been sent to every known architect of the State, 585 in all, notifying them of the formation of the Association and also of the new Southern Pennsylvania Chapter. A number of replies have been received from all over the State, all favorable and promising cooperation.

Committees.—The following three committees have been appointed: Registration, Legislation, and Revision of Building Laws.

The Chairman: Next is the report of the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. La Farge: I have been asked by my Committee to present the report.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

## Report of Committee on Contracts and Specifications.

With regard to the report of this Committee, we are sensible, as every member of the Institute must be, of the great service which the Committee have rendered by their prolonged and painstaking labors, which have produced so admirable a result. We recommend that their report be printed at the expense of the Institute; in such members as the Executive Committee may deem sufficient, and that it be placed on sale through the Treasurer at a price which shall at least defray the cost of printing.

Also that the Committee on Contracts and Specifications may make such amendments, if any, to the report as they may find advisable before printing.

# Report of Committee on Allied Arts.

Your Committee has read with much interest the report of the Committee on Allied Arts, which you have heard. It is in the nature of an essay upon architecture, and sculpture in relation to architecture, which, however suggestive to the members of the Institute, does not seem to demand any recommendation from this Committee.

# Report of the House Committee.

The report of the House Committee recommends certain repairs to the Octagon, necessary to ensure its preservation. These recommendations apply only to the cellar and the repairs are imperatively required.

We recommend that they be made at once, their cost to be met from the tunds of the Institute, and we further recommend that the House Committee be instructed to make further examination of the Octagon in order to determine what other repairs are necessary, either now or from time to time, to prevent deterioration of that building, and to advise with the Board of Directors of the Institute as to the carrying out of such repairs.

# Report of Committee on Education.

This Convention has already heard the very able report of the Committee on Education and undoubtedly realizes and appreciates the valuable service which that Committee has rendered, both at the present time and in the past. In its report the Committee makes three recommendations, as follows:

First, that the Institute should offer to the independent schools and private educational agencies, its advice, assistance and cooperation toward improvement of their faculties and methods.

We agree entirely with this recommendation and we recommend that the Committee on Education be empowered to make such offers.

Second, that the Institute should carefully consider the possibility of some arrangement with the Architectural League of America, whereby the latter, under proper conditions of organization and administration, should in time become its educational arm.

Your Committee realizes the importance of this recommendation and agrees that it should receive careful consideration, but in view of its relation to the report of the Committee to Consider Relations to Other Societies, we do not deem it advisable to make any recommendation, except that inasmuch as any such affiliation of the Institute with other societies must necessarily be upon a basis of the advancement of architectural education, and that the consideration of all such subjects is obviously within the province of the Committee on Education, we recommend

that the Committee to Consider Relations to Other Societies be discontinued and that its duties devolve upon the Committee on Education.

Third, that the Institute should urge upon the several universities, through their schools of architecture, effective "university extension" for the benefit of architectural students by means of lectures, classes and ateliers, conducted by the members of their own faculties with the cooperation of practicing architects as masters and lecturers, and the endorsement and recognition, when in their opinion advisable, of such effective teaching agencies that may already exist in their several territories, and all to the end that the preparatory work for actual college courses be more efficiently done and the schools of architecture relieved of their present hampering duties in this direction, whereby the full period of study may be given to more advanced work; and finally, that some of the benefits of sound education and culture may be extended to those who through no fault of their own are unable to pay the price for the years of scholastic training that are the sound foundation for the efficient and honorable practice of a great and noble profession.

We are fully convinced of the desirability of bringing about the adoption of this plan to such extent as may become practicable, and we recommend that the Committee on Education confer with the universities, with a view to ascertain to what extent they can be induced to approve the scheme.

WALTER B. COOK, Chairman, D. K. BOYD, J. FOSTER WARNER, E. B. GREEN, C. G. LA FARGE,

Committee.

Mr. Atterbury: I move that the report of the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees be considered paragraph by paragraph or clause by clause.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. La Farge: The recommendation of the Committee with respect to report of the Committee on Contract and Specification:

We recommend that their report be printed at the expense of the Institute, in such numbers as the Executive Committee may deem sufficient, and that it be placed, through the Treasurer, at a price which will at least defray the cost of printing.

Also that the Committee on Contracts and Specifications may make such amendment, if any, to the report as they may find advisable."

Mr. Perkins: I would amend that by referring it to the Board of

Directors instead of to the Executive Committee, and substitute the words "Board of Directors."

The Chairman: Is that motion seconded?

The motion was duly seconded, and upon being put was carried.

Mr. Nimmons: I feel the importance of this report is very great to every architect; I feel that it means the work of generations, and that it will become a part of the business of perhaps most architects of the country; it will probably be printed by many offices and money expended by many individual architects, to incorporate it among their documents, and I think it is worth while for this Convention in order to complete this great work of this Committee to have it gone over by the best legal talent and see if there are any defects or any clause or anything in there that will cause us trouble hereafter. I think it is worth while to finish up this work, and I am heartily in favor of doing it up right, and supporting this Committee by having legal talent make the examination. I therefore move that it is the sense of the Convention that this Committee secure the best legal advice to go over and examine and change these documents. Perhaps I had better not make that so much in detail. I will put the motion in briefer form: "That it is the sense of the Convention that this Committee secure the best legal advice for examining these documents."

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. La Farge: I believe from what I have heard from the Committee that the Committee desires to have such independent legal examination of this very important document as will confirm their views about it. Inasmuch as the motion before the house now is a motion that it is the sense of the Convention and that therefore the matter rests with the Board of Directors, whom I think may be trusted to see to it that the expense incurred will not exceed the means of the Institute, I would support the motion.

Mr. Day: I would like to inquire why the Committee thinks it appropriate to make this merely an expression of the sense of the meeting. Does not the Institute want it printed and had it not better give instructions to the Committee to publish the paper?

Mr. La Farge: It seems to me there should be some check upon the amount of expense incurred, and I do not know any better means of exercising such a check than the wisdom of our Board of Directors.

Mr. Brown: The New York Chapter, I recollect, took legal advice and I have understood it cost them about five thousand dollars for an examination of a very short document, and I assume the same legal advice for a document of this kind might be ten thousand dollars. We pay counsel a yearly honorarium, and my assumption was that our counsel was a man of sufficient standing to go over such a document.

Mr. Atterbury: I will say on behalf of our Committee that we appreciate very much the services that Mr. Kane has rendered in going over this matter, and also, as I told you vesterday, before we began our active work we consulted the man in New York whom we considered to be best able to give us general advice, and as we worked through this more or less elaborate scheme, we were often conscious that we were over our depth in the very complicated situation, and we appreciated more and more in order to make our work valuable when it is absolutely legal, that we ought to have the very best criticism. To that end we made up our minds some time ago that if it was necessary the Committee would undertake itself to raise the funds necessary to defray the expense of such advice, and we have even gone so far as to try and get Mr. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, whom I think is considered to be the ablest Constitutional lawyer in the country, to go over this document for the Institute. Mr. Johnson, in reply, stated that he felt incompetent to do so, because it involved the laws of all the States, and that he was not sufficiently cognizant of them to really feel competent to do what we asked him to do. I quote that in order to show that in asking for further advice we cast no reflection upon Mr. Kane or Mr. Eidlitz of New York. If any motion is passed which would permit us to make some arrangements with Mr. Johnson or such other man that we would decide would be most desirable, only after submitting the proposed cost to the Board of Directors, it would be entirely agreeable to the Committee.

A Member: Why not formally accept this document as printed and forward it to the various Chapters throughout the United States. Each section, each Chapter is working under different laws; let them individually put it up to their attorney and let him pass on those individual cases for the Chapters. Let this go as the best result of the Institute's work and then let the Chapters take it up and rectify it for their special localities.

Mr. Cram: It seems to me, after all, the question of the application to the various States is rather a minor one. What the Committee wants is the opinion of some man at the head of the profession with regard to the fundamental arrangements of the documents, the trite and simple question of the real relation of the several documents, and it seems to me what we want is the opinion of a very able man on the fundamental things about our work, and therefore I would like to support the motion of one of the gentlemen over here, Mr. Nimmons, that the Committee be empowered to submit the document to the advice of counsel.

The Chairman: The question is on Mr. Nimmon's amendment to the report.

Mr. Cram: Has it been determined whether this was a vote as to the sense of the meeting?

The Chairman: It was so stated.

Mr. Cram: I move to amend that, Mr. Chairman, to make it to instruct the Committee.

The Chairman: That would be a substitute to the amendment, I suppose. We already have an amendment before us.

Mr. Nimmons: I will gladly accept that.

The question was called for.

Mr. Atterbury: As germane to this action and touching on a matter in our report which has not been acted upon by the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees, relating to the matter of standardization of building codes, I have this resolution to offer, "That the President is authorized to appoint, at his discretion, a committee of one or more, for the purpose of collaborating with the Pittsburgh Civic Commission and certain other bodies, in their preparation of a new and proper building code for the city of Pittsburgh, with the idea that such aid and advice shall be given on behalf of the Institute, not only for the purpose of obtaining for Pittsburgh a proper building code, but as a step toward the formulation of a standard, basic building code for adoption and use throughout the cities of this country, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission."

The resolution was duly seconded.

Mr. McClure: I second the resolution, and in seconding it I wish to state that the Civic Commission of Pittsburgh is undertaking a great

scope of work, of which the revision of the code is but a minor part, and that they hope to make it not only applicable to Pittsburgh but also to be of use to other cities, and they wish essentially the endorsement of the Institute on their work so as to give it more force, and dwelling upon the point that they expect to have such experts draw this up as to make it simple and useful for other cities.

The Chairman: The resolution has been moved and seconded.

Mr. Atterbury: I was just informed that my motion is out of order, by reason of the fact that the previous action was upon an amendment to the resolution offered by the Chairman of the Committee on the Report of the Committee on Contracts. I therefore withdraw my motion, and I will resubmit it when action has been taken upon that first motion.

The Chairman: The Chairman of the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees will read the next.

Mr. La Farge: The first section has not been acted upon.

The Chairman: The first section as amended?

Mr. La Farge: Which is the recommendation that their report be printed at the expense of the Institute in such numbers as the Board of Directors will deem sufficient, and that it be placed on sale through the Treasurer at a price which shall at least defray the cost of the printing; also that the Committee on Contracts and Specifications may make such amendments, if any, to the report as they may find advisable, to which I think should be added, "before printing."

The resolution as amended was put and duly carried.

Mr. Atterbury: I will re-read my motion, if required.

Mr. Atterbury again read his motion, which was seconded and on being put was carried.

Mr. La Farge: As to the repairs recommended by the House Committee to the cellar of the Octagon:

We recommend that they be made at once, their cost to be met from the funds of the Institute, and we further recommend that the House Committee be instructed to make further examination of the Octagon, in order to determine what other repairs are necessary, either now or from time to time, to prevent deterioration of that building, and to advise with the Board of Directors of the Institute as to the carrying out of such repairs.

The adoption of the recommendation was moved.

Mr. Coolidge: I should like to ask if it is the intention of the meeting to authorize those repairs, regardless of expense. I have not heard any estimate of cost, and I think we are involving the Institute in debt. I should like to know whether the intention of the recommendation was that they should be done if necessary, the Institute going into debt for those repairs, and if so how much.

Mr. La Farge: The Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees has taken it for granted, in the first place, that the amount of repairs involved in this report of the House Committee does not contemplate any large expenditure of funds, and is informed that these repairs are vitally necessary to preserve our property. The further recommendation as to the work being done from time to time, if necessary, is purposely left with the Board of Directors, on the assumption that they would not authorize them unless they consider they are in a situation where they may be warranted in doing so.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. La Farge: The Committee on Education—This is divided into three parts, there being three separate recommendations from the Committee on Education. Perhaps I had better read each item the Committee on Education recommends and then our recommendation: "First, that the Institute should offer to the independent schools and private educational agencies its advice and assistance and cooperation toward improvement of their facilities and methods."

Now follows our recommendation: "We agree entirely with this recommendation, and we recommend that the Committee on Education be empowered to make such offers."

The adoption of the recommendation was seconded, put and duly carried.

Mr. La Farge: "Second, that the Institute should carefully consider the possibility of some arrangement with the Architectural League of America, whereby the latter, under proper conditions of organization and administration, should in time become its educational arm."

I will now read our recommendation:

Your Committee realizes the importance of this recommendation and agrees that it should receive careful consideration, but in view of its relation to the report

of the Committee on the Relations to other Societies, we do not deem it advisable to make any recommendation, except that inasmuch as any such affiliation of the Institute with other societies must necessarily be upon a basis of the advancement of architectural education, and that the consideration of all such subjects is obviously within the province of the Committee on Education, we recommend that the Committee to Consider Relations to other Societies be discontinued, and that its duties devolve upon the Committee on Education.

It was moved that the recommendation be adopted.

Mr. Baldwin: While I am heartily in favor of all matters regarding the Architectural League of America being referred to the Committee on Education, I would ask whether the absolute putting out of existence of our Special Committee on Relations to other Societies would not prevent our having intercourse or relation with other educational societies. I think that it would be unwise to abolish that Committee, and therefore I hope that this motion may not prevail, though I think that the spirit of it, throwing the burden of the educational work upon the Education Committee, is quite correct.

Mr. Magonigle: Is it so obvious that our relations with other societies will be based upon educational questions? I can conceive of many cases where other questions might arise, and therefore I support Mr. Baldwin's remarks.

Mr. Cook: It was supposed by the committee sitting on the matter that if the question of affiliation of other societies on any other matters than that of education were to be presented, that this might likely be considered by special committees appointed for that purpose, and that until that emergency arose it was perhaps a good idea to limit the number of committees and put the ordinary relations of the junior societies with the others, and as connected with education, in the hands of a standing committee and to allow the other things to be handled by special committees appointed for those purposes, if the occasion arose. I only rise to explain.

The Chairman: The question is on the adoption of the recommendation that the Committee on Relations with other Societies be discontinued.

The question was put and carried.

Mr. La Farge: Third recommendation of the Committee on Education:

That the Institute should urge upon the several universities, through their schools of architecture, effective "university extension" for the benefit of architectural students, by means of lectures, classes and ateliers, conducted by the members of their own faculties with the co-operation of practicing architects, as masters and lecturers, and the endorsement and recognition, when in their opinion advisable, of such effective teaching agencies that may already exist in their several territories, and all to the end that the preparatory work for actual college courses be more efficiently done and the schools of architecture relieved of their present hampering duties in this direction, whereby the full period of study may be given to more advanced work, and finally that some of the benefits of sound education and culture may be extended to those who through no fault of their own are unable to pay the price for the years of scholastic training that are the sound foundation for the efficient and honorable practice of a great and noble profession.

# Then follows our recommendation:

We are fully convinced of the desirability of bringing about the adoption of this plan to such extent as may become practicable, and we recommend that the Committee on Education confer with the universities, with a view to ascertaining to what extent they can be induced to approve the scheme.

The adoption of the recommendation was moved and seconded, and upon being put was duly carried.

The Chairman: The Convention will remember that a portion of the report on the President's address was made a special order until the Chairman and the two committees could confer in regard to this. The Chair understands that the report is now ready.

Mr. Mauran: Mr. Chairman, the resolution which touched upon the recommendation of the President with regard to competitions—action thereon was deferred until the Chairman of this Committee could confer with the Chairman of the Committee on the Board of Directors Report, the Chairman of the Committee on Competition and the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and I would say before reading the resolution, which I have here, as contained in our report, that the four chairmen have decided that this will best cover the entire subject. I therefore move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that this Convention instruct the Board of Directors to enlarge the number as well as the scope of the Committee on Competitions, to provide for the approval of programmes—with local committees—with full power to act in their

Chapters or sections of the country, and to make such new and additional rules as shall be necessary to make the work of the Committee effective.

In presenting that resolution, I call attention to the fact that the Board is hereby given the power to put into effect the scheme outlined in the report of the Board presented yesterday by Mr. Day.

Mr. Day: I would say on behalf of such members of the Board as I have been able to consult, that the Board thinks that resolution is adequate and would be very glad to have it stand in the way proposed in the resolution.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The Chairman: The next report is that of the Committee on the Report of Special Committees, by Mr. Sturgis.

Mr. Sturgis then read the report.

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The report of the Committee on Competitions was not accompanied by the special reports which the Committee had already filed with the Secretary of the Institute, which constitutes its real report.

Your Committee recommends that the Board of Directors take steps to disseminate widely in quarters deemed to be influential the memorandum setting forth the principles that should govern the conduct of competitions as may be hereafter adopted by the Board.

We believe that the work of this Committee would be more effectively done if the Committee were enlarged and subdivided to cover different sections of the country.

The Committee has considered the resolutions submitted to the Convention on behalf of the Board by Mr. Day and believes that the object of these resolutions is clearly and briefly covered by the resolution contained in the report of the Committee on the President's Address, and, therefore, recommend the substitution of the resolution there offered in place of those offered by Mr. Day.

#### II.

Report of the Committee to Consider the Relation of the Other Architectural Societies to the Institute.

The report mentions but two other societies. We do not understand that the Society of Beaux Arts Architects is seeking any formal connection with the Institute.

In view of the fact that a special committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors to confer with a committee representing the Architectural League of

America, your Committee makes no recommendations on the suggestions of the Special Committee in regard thereto.

#### III.

Report of the Committee on Bureau of Fine Arts.

Your Committee recommends the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Institute endorse the Bill introduced by Senator Newlands to create a Bureau of Fine Arts and urges its passage; and that the Secretary of the Institute be instructed to send a number of copies of the Bill to the Secretary of each Chapter with the request that he communicate with the Senators and Congressman from his State urging the passage of the Bill, and that he further seek to enlist the cooperation of the newspapers in that locality.

# IV.

Report of the Delegates to the National Conference of Electrical Code, Etc.

In view of the recommendations of the delegates, your Committee recommends the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to attempt to arrange to have the information published by these societies placed in the hands of all the Institute members at the expense of the Institute.

Your Committee does not feel that it is practicable to formulate a complete building code that shall be equally applicable to all sections of the country, but believes that the Institute should, when requested, assist the civic authorities engaged in forming such codes.

#### V.

Report of the Delegates to the Advisory Board for Testing Materials.

This Committee not having been called together, there is nothing to report. The result of these Government tests are of great value to the profession and your Committee recommends the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to arrange to have such reports placed in the hands of all Institute members promptly upon their publication.

#### VI.

Committee on Memorial to Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

In view of the report of the Committee, your Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects urges that a collection of the works of Saint-Gaudens be placed in the National Gallery of Art in Washington as a fitting memorial to his genius.

The Institute commends the creation of such a collection to lovers of art. Respectfully submitted.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, Chairman, A. O. ELZNER, WARREN R. BRIGGS, BENJAMIN S. HUBBELL, ELECTUS D. LITCHFIELD,

Committee.

Thereupon as the several recommendations were separately read a motion was made and seconded that each be adopted, which motions upon being put were carried.

The Chairman: There are certain portions of the report which have not been covered by the resolutions. Therefore it would be in order to accept the report as a whole.

It was moved and seconded that the report as a whole be accepted, which was put and duly carried.

The Chairman: The next business is the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Crane: I would say on behalf of Mr. Marshall that two resolutions only have been referred; the first by Mr. Day has already been acted upon, and the second one by Mr. Baldwin, which I will read:

"Whereas the Architectural League of America desires to cooperate with the American Institute of Architects ineducational matters, and is considering the adoption of an educational plan for its members which aims particularly to help those who cannot avail themselves of architectural schools, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to instruct the Committee on Education to confer with and assist the Architectural League of America to the end that an educational system may be devised which will meet with the approval and endorsement of the American Institute of Architects."

It is recommended by the Committee on Resolutions that this resolution be adopted by the Convention.

It was moved, seconded and carried.

The Chairman: The next in order is unfinished business.

Mr. Day: As there seems to be no unfinished business, I would move that we proceed with some rather important amendments to the By-Laws.

The Chairman: There appears to be a matter which should have come up yesterday under the matter of new business. It is a resolution which the Chair holds is in order at this time. I will ask Mr. Barber to offer the resolution.

Mr. Barber: The resolution is as follows:

In view of the fact that the American Institute of Architects, as a part of its 43d Convention now in session, is to do fitting and special honor to the memory of Mr. Charles Follen McKim, and

Whereas his many dear friends, admirers and fellow architects here assembled wish to record in connection with this Convention their sense of loss in his death, and their love and appreciation of his life and character; and

Whereas the Institute is proud to recall the fact that by his great talent, his devotion to his art and the honorable and unselfish practice of his profession, he has left a shining example to his successors, and inasmuch as the Officers, Directors and Delegates of the Institute here in Convention assembled would undoubtedly value the possession of a lasting record and memento of the occasion of this special honor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and are hereby authorized to have a suitable commemorative medal prepared and struck in sufficient numbers to make possible the giving of such medal to each of the delegates attending this Convention; and, further, that a number of medals, in addition, be held in the office of the Secretary for such other members and friends as may desire to purchase them.

Mr. Kelsey: I would most heartily second that resolution.

The motion was duly put and carried.

The Chairman: We are now ready for unfinished business.

Mr. Carrère: The Special Committee to whom a report of the Committee on Nominations was referred begs to submit the following report:

# REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Special Committee to whom the report of the Committee on Nominations was referred begs to report that in view of the fact that many different methods of nominating have been tried, none of which seem to have been found satisfactory, it is not prepared to urge the adoption of the method suggested by the Committee on

Nominations without the careful consideration and study which cannot be given to such an important matter at this time. Moreover, the Committee does not deem it wise to incorporate the method of election of officers into a By-Law, but believes it should be a standing order of the Convention subject to revision and modification as necessity may demand, without the cumbersome process of revising a By-Law.

The Committee therefore recommends, first, that the whole matter be reported to the Board of Directors for study and for a report with definite recommendations at the next Convention. And second, that for the coming year the following method be ordered:

1st. That any 15 Members or Fellows belonging to not less than two Chapters may nominate candidates for any office about to become vacant, provided said nominations are filed with the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects not less than 60 days prior to the Convention at which the election is to take place.

2d. That the Board of Directors shall nominate candidates for any office about to become vacant for which no nominations have been filed with the Secretary 60 days prior to the date set for the next Convention.

3d. The Secretary shall send full notice asking for nomination by petition as above, four months prior to the date of a Convention to each Member and Fellow of the Institute.

Nominations from the floor shall require at least five seconders. Respectfully submitted.

> JOHN M. CARRÈRE, Chairman.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the report, what is your pleasure?

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the report be adopted.

The Chairman: As there is no unfinished business before the Convention it is open for miscellaneous business.

Mr. Coolidge: I beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Institute recommends to the several Chapters to exercise a watchful guardianship over any masterpieces of architectural art within their territories to the end that works of exceptional and abiding interest be not wantonly transformed or destroyed.

In offering that resolution, Mr. President, I wish to state that it is a new instance of what is constantly occurring that has prompted me to offer it. We all remember how, a few years since, the Convention was appealed to on behalf of Richardson's Court House in Pittsburgh, which was then threatened with most undesirable transformation. In the present instance, although it is not necessary that the direct appeal

should be made to the Institute, it is right that the explanation should be given that there is proposed in my State of Massachusetts the utter removal of one of Richardson's most beautiful and unique structures. ordered originally by a rich man, who gave Richardson the utmost encouragement and was the cause of his creating several beautiful buildings in one locality. This man now dead, his heirs propose, for reasons of their own, doubtless sufficient, to wipe away this building, which is recognized as exceptionally beautiful and perfectly characteristic of Richardson, in order that some structure may take its place, which can hardly be expected to be of equal interest. The matter having been called to the attention of the Boston Chapter of the Institute of Architects, it has been referred to the Board of Directors of the Chapter for such action as they see fit, and it is expected they will make representations to the owners of the property which will perhaps result in suspending the destruction of this beautiful work. I think, however, that the sentiment of the Institute should be expressed in this resolution and I will therefore, with your permission, read it again, and move its adoption. [The resolution was again read.]

The resolution was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Day: There yet remains a number of important amendments to the By-Laws, and I move that the order of business be suspended so that they may be immediately taken up. Otherwise, we may lose them.

The Chairman: The Chair rules that it is perfectly proper that they should be taken up at this time.

Mr. Day: On behalf of the Board I would report that at the last Convention of the Institute, the Convention ordered the Board to submit an amendment which would give the right of being a delegate to all Past Presidents of the Institute, and the Board in accordance with that mandate submitted to you for consideration an addition to Article 8, headed:

"Delegates. Section 1. Determination of Delegates. [As a second paragraph]: Past Presidents of the American Institute of Architects shall have all the privileges of delegates at the conventions."

The adoption of the addition to Article 8 was moved and seconded. The Chairman: There are gentlemen who seem to desire to speak to this.

Mr. Rankin: I would like to offer an amendment to the proposed

amendment for the reason that I do not feel that the Institute should give life powers to any individual; and I propose the following substitute:

Past Presidents of the American Institute of Architects may be empowered, by a majority vote of all the delegates voting, to sit as delegates-at-large with all the privileges of delegates at the Convention so voting, the ballot to be taken separately on each name.

The Chairman: The Chair understands that is offered as a substitute to Mr. Day's motion.

Mr. Rankin: It is offered as a substitute, to accomplish in a measure the same purpose as the amendment, without adopting a sweeping clause under which Past Presidents are privileged to attend conventions of the Institute as delegates, even though they may have become disqualified for such duty. For example, a Past President might cease to be a member of the Institute, yet under the amendment he would be entitled to delegate privileges at any conventions he might attend.

The Chairman: Is that acceptable to Mr. Day?

Mr. Day: The Board submitted this as a mandate of the Convention, and I rather fancy that the Board has no voice in the matter.

The Chairman: The question is on the substitution of this motion which has just been made by Mr. Rankin.

The motion was seconded.

The Chairman: Is there any discussion on this motion?

Mr. Curlett: This was introduced last year and included at the time Vice-Presidents, and was afterwards amended for Presidents only, as there were Mr. Post and several men, I believe, who did not have a vote and were not delegates. The number of Past Presidents is very small indeed, and I hope the amendment as proposed by the Board of Directors will prevail.

Mr. Magonigle: I think it would be a pity if we were to lose the Vice-Presidents of the Institute. It would be a distinct loss to each Convention if that is permitted.

Mr. Curlett: It seems to me that is a courtesy we can well afford to extend to gentlemen who have served us as Presidents, and I hope it will be carried through.

The Chairman: The question is on the substitution.

The motion was put and the Chairman announced that the Noes have it.

The Chairman: The question is now on the adoption of the recommendation of the Board.

The question was put and carried.

The Chairman: Is there any unfinished business or new business?

Mr. Day: There are other amendments pending that do not come from the Board, and I think gentlemen who have made them should probably move them.

Mr. Barber: At the head of new business I beg to make the following motion:

That the Board of Directors be requested in their consideration of the Relation of the Chapters to the Institute to consider the advisability of having Chapter members in good standing three years after their election to the Chapters to become ipso jacto members of the Institute.

If this idea is adopted any member in good standing three years after the election to a Chapter becomes eligible without going through examination, but still has to be voted on.

Mr. Day: This, as I understand, is a recommendation that the Board should consider.

Mr. Barber: In connection with the relation of the Chapters to the Institute.

The motion was duly seconded, put and carried.

Mr. Kelsey: I would like to present a resolution which I think is sufficiently clear to be self-explanatory:

Resolved, That the Convention deems an early publication of its proceedings of great importance, and that Mr. Magonigle and Mr. Holden be, and they are hereby appointed as a committee to at once edit and publish its proceedings under the direction of the Board.

The Chairman: Is this resolution seconded?

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Carrère: I do not think that we could select better men than Mr. Holden and Mr. Magonigle, but what is the purpose of taking this matter out of the hands of the Board? Can such matters be done better out of the hands of the Board than under their direction?

Mr. Kelsey: It is under the direction of the Board. It is not taken out of the hands of the Board.

The Chairman: The motion has been made and duly seconded. Is there anything that can be said further on this motion?

The question was called for.

Mr. Cram: Is it known that these two gentlemen will consent to serve in that capacity?

The Chairman: The mover of the resolution states that they have. The Chair will put the question if there is no further discussion.

Mr. Nimmons: I would like to inquire what the method of the publication of the report has been. I am in ignorance.

The Secretary: The method of publication, with three exceptions, I believe, in fifty years, has been for the Secretary to edit the proceedings under the direction of the Board. First the stenographic report and all documents have been carefully assembled and edited, extraneous, irrelevant and duplicated matter being cut out. Then it is sent to the printer and proofs are sent to each chairman of a committee and those taking material part in the discussions. After corrections have been received and incorporated it has been carefully gone over for typographical and grammatical errors and a page proof secured. This is again gone over carefully for errors of any kind.

The matter has always been taken up immediately after the Convention, and the only delay has been in securing correct papers, speeches and reports, and the corrections of such documents.

When we have such men as the President of the United States, Senators Root and Newlands, Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand, it is important that their speeches should be edited by themselves and I have found that such editing has produced much better results. Several proceedings have been held for a long time awaiting editing from the ones mentioned, but the delay has been well worth while.

As Secretary, I have always taken the stand that accuracy, form of expression and presentation, which is shown by the corrected documents of the speakers, is of much greater importance and more credit than expedition in our annual report, as this report is kept on file in all the principal libraries of the world as a reference volume.

Mr. Seeler: It seems to me that it is unfortunate that if this kind of thing were intended that it was not announced at the beginning of the Convention, so that all documents which were ready and all infor-

mation given could be collected and noted by the men who are required to edit the proceedings. I feel that these men who would undertake it should know that they are perhaps somewhat handicapped unless they have followed the proceedings very carefully from the beginning.

Mr. I. K. Pond: It was the intention in choosing these young men to get men who had very carefully followed the proceedings of the Convention and to have them help the Secretary in this very onerous task of getting out the Convention proceedings. It was done, I think, by the mover of the resolution for the benefit of the Society, and I think if the motion prevails it will still operate to the good of the Institute.

The question was called for, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Brown: I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, if this is to be considered a vote of condemnation for the way the Secretary has been doing things. If that is so, the Secretary will tender his resignation.

Mr. Kelsey: I would like to say on behalf of the mover that there was no question of that kind whatever. It was simply to expedite the publication of the proceedings, knowing that the duties of the Secretary had increased very much in recent years, and it seemed expedient to relieve him to a certain extent of this particular item.

Mr. Brown: I would like a vote to know if the Convention considers this action a vote of censure.

Mr. Atterbury: I would like to make a motion that the sense of this preceding motion is in no way a condemnation or a vote of censure on the Secretary's work.

The Chairman: Is that motion seconded?

The motion was seconded.

The Chairman: All those in favor of this motion will signify by saying Aye. (After a pause): It hardly seems necessary to put the opposition of the question, but the Chair will put the question. All those opposed will say No. (After a pause): It is carried without dissent.

Mr. Morris: There exists at the present time a code of competitions in possession of the New York Chapter, under which it has been shown that it is improper for members of the New York Chapter to enter into a competition which it is perfectly proper for members of other Chapters of the Institute to enter; in other words, there seems to be a conflict. In order to overcome this difficulty I offer the following resolution,

with the idea that it may cover some point which was not covered in the report of the Committee on Competitions:

Whereas it may be desirable for individual Chapters to formulate codes of competitions complementary to that of the Institute governing the conduct of their members engaging therein; and

Whereas, such a code in all probability will prove conflicting in sundry ways and thereby work unnecessary and unintended hardship in certain cases; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorized to consider and, if it deems wise, to create a means whereby a Court of Appeal may be secured, to which may be referred, with power to render definite decision, and instruction upon any questions that may arise in matters relating to the general matter of competitions, or the conflict of individual Chapter rules in any given case; and, be it further

Resolved, That the method be undertaken by the Board as soon as may be convenient, with a view to its action becoming operative at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Day: I move reference to the Board for the Board's consideration.

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Carrel: I had an experience recently, and I think action here in the matter might prevent some trouble in the future. I had a form of bond given to me by a contractor, and in the bond I found this language—it was a regularly printed form of bond:

3. That neither the principal nor the surety shall be liable for any damages resulting from a mob, riot, civil commotion or the public enemy, or from employes leaving work being done in the performance of such contracts, or so-called strikes of labor, difficulties, or fire, or from earthquake, lightning, tornado, cyclone or other acts of God, or from injury to present or adjacent property, resulting from accident or negligence or the performance of such contracts; and that neither the principal nor the surety shall be liable for reconstruction or repair or any work or materials damaged or destroyed by said causes, or any of them.

Now, of course, the word "principal" refers to the contractor, and since I thought the contractor would be practically free from liability either to his own building or adjoining buildings, or any accidents, I refused to accept it, but as other persons might be very liable to accept it, I think the Convention should take action thereon.

Mr. Carrère: I move that it be referred to the Committee on Contracts and Specifications.

The motion was duly seconded, and on being put was carried.

The Chairman: Is there any other new business?

If there is no new business, the Chair is under the impression that the report of the tellers is in order.

Mr. Atterbury: I would like to say on behalf of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications that inasmuch as the advance proof is in the hands of the delegates, the Committee will be very glad to receive any prompt criticisms made on that document, and will endeavor to consider them and incorporate those that are wise before the final edition is printed, and that, furthermore, in response to a suggestion from one of the members, it will consider with the representatives of bonding companies the matter of the form of surety bonds.

The Chairman: The Chair will read the report of the tellers:

Delegates registered99	9
Number of votes cast for—	
President: I. K. Pond	3
First Vice-President: Walter Cook 83	3
Second Vice-President: E. W. Seeler 83	3
Secretary and Treasurer: Glenn Brown 83	3
Directors: Cass Gilbert 83	3
R. A. Cram 80	)
J. G. Howard 83	3
E. A. Crane	2
R. C. Sturgis	I

Mr. Carrère: Inasmuch as Mr. Sturgis is already a member of the Board, I would like to ask him if he voted for himself [Laughter]; and if so——

Mr. La Farge (interrupting): And if so, Mr. Chairman, that he make a proper speech of acknowledgment.

Mr. Sturgis: If I voted for myself, I think now I ought to resign to get the benefit of that single vote.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Convention adjourn until ten o'clock to meet at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

The ceremonies of the memorial meeting to Charles Follen McKim and papers relating to railroads have been printed under separate covers. The resolutions and other matter transacted on the 16th, not related to these topics, are inserted as a part of the business proceedings.

# THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

DECEMBER 16, 1909.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Cass Gilbert, President, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Cram: Before we proceed with the regular order of business I would like to offer the following resolution of thanks to the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art:

"The American Institute of Architects desire to express their appreciation of the courtesy of the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in permitting the use of their Gallery for the McKim Memorial Ceremonies held there on December 15, and hereby tender their thanks for the hospitality and assistance accorded them."

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Boyd: I would like to propose a motion that the Institute thank the retiring officers for their valuable and efficient services during the past year, which are especially noteworthy in having relieved the Institute of debt. [Applause.]

The motion upon being put was duly carried.

The President: Claiming but a small portion of the compliment conveyed in that resolution, on behalf of the officers and Board of Directors, I have the honor to thank you.

Mr. Brown: I move that, as a mark of respect, a list of the members

who have died during the past year be read, the Convention standing.

The President: It is so ordered without putting it to a vote.

Thereupon the Convention rose, and the Secretary proceeded with the reading of the list of members who died the past year:

# MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR.

W. M. Poindexter.
M. J. Dimmock.
E. M. Howe.
Walter Thatcher Winslow.
Russell Sturgis.
James B. Cook.
Theo. W. E. de Lemos.
T. M. Clark.
Newton J. Tharp.

E. G. Lind.
Howard K. Hilton.
Jackson C. Gott.
C. A. Wallingford.
Westray Ladd.
Bertrand Eugene Taylor.
Charles Follen McKim.
Thomas Cressey.
G. L. Norrman.

# THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

DECEMBER 16, 1909.

All formal addresses at the banquet were on the Relation of Railways to the People, and are incorporated in the pamphlet on this subject.

The toast to the Institute at the banquet was presented by Mr. John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am not down for a speech, but I am requested this evening to say a word. I represent here a body of fellow artists, painters and sculptors. I know, in fact, that it is the largest body in the United States—and that society has made connection with several others. I think I can tell you, probably, that there is a movement on foot much greater than any of you imagine. There are all over this country societies for the sole purpose of advancing the arts. We have in New York city the National Academy, McDowell Club, named after a musician, in which there are painters, sculptors, architects, writers, dramatists—all professions. Mr. Cook there is one of the hardest workers in that club. We have the Fine Arts

Federation in New York—we have more societies than I know. We have here in this city the American Federation of Arts, in which Mr. Millett is so interested, and to which he is turning his accustomed energy.

I want to say for the painters and sculptors that I represent that I feel very much indebted to you for what you have done in the development of all your work. In recent years you seem to have made every provision for the painter and the sculptor. I have tried to put together some pleasant words to say, but the speeches have been so interesting that I have only been able to write down on my blank here "Cooperation." That words means a great deal. I think the Senator has stated what it may bring for us.

Gentlemen, I will propose a toast on the part of the painters and sculptors to the American Institute of Architects and their President.

President Gilbert: There is only time for a brief reply. Were I skilled in the art of oratory or able to command the language worthy of the occasion, I might perhaps fitly express the sentiment that must be held by every member of the American Institute of Architects toward the speakers who have honored us by their presence here to-night and who have given words of counsel, encouragement and praise; who have promised us their cooperation, who have encouraged us by their advice and who will stand with us, I am sure, in our future enterprises, so far as they are worthy of approval.

On behalf of the Institute I wish to thank Mr. Alexander for his toast, and before saying "Good-night!" I want to say again, in this distinguished assembly of guests and friends, a word of appreciation of those who appeared last night at the Corcoran Gallery in honor of the memory of Charles Follen McKim, our great past President. You saw there last night a wonderful thing, a thing that is seldom seen. You saw an example of absolute, complete self-suppression and the extreme expression of modesty. One man appeared upon that platform to receive the medal given in honor of his friend, his coadjutor and his long-time partner. I know of no expression that I can give to do sufficient honor to that great, simple-minded, straightforward, noble man than to read the lines written by Emerson, at the opening of his essay on Character.

The sun set; but set not his hope:
Stars rose; his faith was earlier up;
Fixed on the enormous galaxy,
Deeper and older seemed his eye:
And matched his sufferance sublime
The taciturnity of time.
He spoke, and words more soft than rain
Brought the age of Gold again:
His action won such reverence sweet,
As hid all measure of the feat.

In speaking thus, I speak to the honor of one of our most honored members, Mr. William R. Mead [Applause], the most worthy of honor of all who practice the profession of architecture to-day, and an equal partner and sharer in all of the works constructed by his equally great partner, Charles Follen McKim, whose memory we love and honor. [Applause.]

And now, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the American Institute of Architects, I thank you for your presence and I wish you "Goodnight!"



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